Administration Report

Nawanagar State

1915-16 to 1918-19

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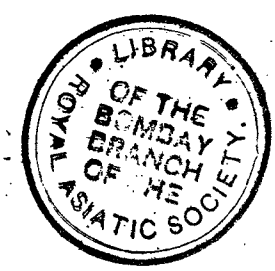
ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NAWANAGAR STATE.



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FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.

Printed at the Nawanagar State Press.

No. 142 of 1916-17

FROM

HORMASJI J. ANTIA, Esquire.,

General Secretary,

Nawanagar State.

TO

His Highness Maharaja JAM SHRI RANJITSINHJI Bahadur,

Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

Jamnagar, 15th July 1916.

Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Nawanagar State for the year 1915-16 together with Appendices I to XXV in the prescribed forms.

I have the honour to remain

Your Highness' most obedient Servant,

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,

General Secretary,

Nawanagar State.

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Administration Report of the Nawanagar State for the Year 1915—16.

Chapter I.

General and Political.

Physical aspect.

NAWANAGAR, a First Class State in Halar Prant, Kathiawar Political Agency, lies in the north-western portion of the Province of Kathiawar between 22°-58′ and 21°-44′ north latitude and 69°-10′-30″ and 71°-33′-30″ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the gulf and Rann of Cutch; on the east by the States of Morvi, Rajkot, Dhrol and Gondal and other small Talukas of Halar Prant; on the south by the Sorath division of Kathiawar; and on the west by the Okha Rann and the Arabian sea. It contains 32 ports and roadsteads-large and small-the principal of which are Bedi, Rozi, Jodiya and Salaya. The aspect of the State varies in different Mahals, Panch Koshi, Khambhalia, Kalyanpur and Jodiya being mostly level country; Kandorna being both hilly and flat, mostly the latter; Kalawad is mostly flat but is interspersed with a few ridges; Lalpur and Atkot are both hilly and Bhanwad hilly and in part mountainous; the principal ranges of hills being the Barda, the Alech, the Dalasa and the isolated hill of Gop; of these Mount Venu, the highest peak of Barda is 2057 feet and Mount Abhpura 1938 feet above sea level. The principal rivers are the Bhadar, the Beti, the Aji, the Vartu, the Kalubhar, the Dondi, the Und and the Sasoi.

Climate. Rainfall.

2. The climate, especially of the north and west coasts and the Barda Hills, is healthy and pleasant practically throughout the year. The average rainfall is 23 inches.

Area.

3. The area of the State is 3791·3 square miles. It is by far the largest of any other State in Kathiawar although the average quality of its land is inferior to that of Junagadh and Bhavnagar.

Population.

4. The population of the State according to the Census of March 1911 is 3,49,400 or 12,821 more than in the Census of 1901; of these 2,76,799 are Hindus, 52,319 Mahomedans, 20,056 Jains and 226 other castes.

Tribute.

5. Rs. 1,20,093 are annually paid by the State as tribute. Of this sum Rs. 50,312 are paid to the Paramount Power, Rs. 64,924 to His Highness the Gaikwar, and Rs. 4,857 to the Junagadh State as *Zortalbi*. This State once exacted tribute from the rest of Kathiawar and its levy was known as "*Khichdi*".

Gross Revenue.

6. The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the past 5 years amounts to Rs. 30,76,892.

Principal articles of production and manufacture.

7. The principal crops produced in the State are Juvar, Bajro, wheat, gram, Tal (sesamum), rice, cotton, sugar-cane and tobacco.

8. Pearl oysters are found in considerable quantities on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch within the limits of Nawanagar.

9. The State is famous for the manufacture of perfumery, oils, *Kankoo* powder, silk cloths and brocades; as also for its dyes and *Badhani* work. Limestone known in Bombay as Porbandar stone and other stones for ornamental, building and road-making purposes as well as clay and ochre of different colours used for pottery and glass manufacture, abound in the different parts of the State. Marble, iron and copper are also to be found in some parts.

Ruler of the State.

10. His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji Bahadur is the Ruler of the State with the powers of a First Class Ruling Chief. He is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

Mode of administration.

11. The administration is carried on under His Highness' directions by the Dewan, assisted by the Naib Dewan. The various Departments are in charge of their respective Heads who are responsible for their work to the Dewan. All important matters, (especially those connected with Revenue and Finance & Political departments) are referred for orders to His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb who evinces great personal interest in the entire administration of his State, and in the well being of his subjects.

Tour of His Highness and visits to brother Chiefs.

12. Since His Highness' return on 7th December 1915 from France where he had volunteered his services in the gigantic war with Germany he lost no time in going round each and every Mahal with the view of seeing for himself what reforms were possible in the existing method of Revenue Administration & what measures should be adopted to afford relief to the heavily indebted agriculturists. During his tour in the Mahals His Highness was able to find new cultivators for hundreds of acres of culturable land which had been lying fallow for years. In December His Highness visited Bombay and was the guest of Their Excellencies for a week. While in Bombay His Highness visited His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar in connection with the Dwarka Railway and subsequently paid a visit to

Bikaner where His Highness enjoyed good shooting through the princely hospitality of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner. On the return journey a day was spent at Jodhpur on the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur. His Highness paid more than one visit to Rajkot to confer with the Agent to the Governor and the Political Agent, Halar Prant, on State matters and subsequently went to Porbandar to receive Captain the Honble Inigo Freeman-Thomas for whom a shooting trip was arranged in the Barda Hills and at Killeshwar.

13. A prolonged halt was made in the camp at Rawal in the third week of February when His Highness was accompanied by the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, the Administrator of Porbandar, Major H. W. Berthon and Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Government Executive Engineer, Pravara canals District. The last named officer was deputed by Government at the request of the Nawanagar State and with the consent of the Porbander State to enquire into and report regarding the works necessary for a permanent settlement of the engineering difficulties in connection with the distribution of water in fixed proportions for irrigating the Miani and Rawal Gheds.

14. In order to congratulate his brother-in-law, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur, on his investiture with the full powers of a Ruling Chief, a visit was paid to Jodhpur on 28th February when the opportunity was availed of to run up to Delhi to wish God speed to His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the retiring Viceroy. Subsequently a flying visit was paid to Junagadh, thanks to the invitation of the Administrator, Mr. H. Rendall. Later, His Highness went to Bombay to be present on the occasion of the departure of the late Viceroy Lord Hardinge and the arrival of Lord Chelmsford, the incoming Viceroy. Since the close of the year His Highness visited Endhania and the Junagadh and Gaikwar's Gir in company with Their Highnesses the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur and the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner for big game through the kind permission of the Jetpur Darbars, the Administrator of Junagadh and of His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwar.

NOTEWORTHY EVENTS.

His Highness' departure to the Front and appointment to the Staff of General Cookson and subsequently to that of the Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sir John French.

15. As reported in my last Administration Report His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb left for France to take part in the great war in November 1914. He was at first gazetted to the Staff of General Cookson, but was subsequently promoted to the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in France, Field Marshal Sir John French as his A. D. C.

His Commission as Honorary Major in the Army.

16. Soon after his departure from India His Highness was presented with an honorary commission as a Major in the British Army by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor.

Audience with Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor George V and Queen Empress Mary.

17. In January 1915 His Highness had the honour to be received in audience by their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and the Queen Empress at Buckingham Palace. The second occasion on which His Highness had the honour of an audience with their Majesties was when in June 1915 he presented to the King Emperor the Kathiawar Motor Ambulance Fleet for war service.

His Highness' residence at Staines fitted up as a Hospital for wounded officers & formally handed over to the War Office.

18. On 19th June His Highness completely fitted up his residence "Jamnagar House" at Staines for wounded officers. It was named after H. R. H. the Prince of Wales with the gracious permission of His Imperial Majesty. The Hospital is situated in beautiful grounds overlooking the river Thames. The cost of the Hospital is shared equally by their Highnesses the Maharajas of Patiala, Cashmir and Nawanagar. It has also received a handsome contribution from the benevolent citizen of Jamnagar, Mr. A. K. Jamal, C. I. E. It has been provided with an Ambulance and two Motor cars for the use of officers during convalescence. The Hospital contains 42 beds and has a staff of 4 residential Doctors, a consulting Physician, a Matron, 6 qualified nurses and 24 voluntary nurses. It was formally opened by General Sir O'Moore Creagh, a former commander-in-Chief of India, in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

An unfortunate accident to His Highness while out shooting.

19. On 31st August His Highness met with an unfortunate accident from the effects of which, it is gratifying to record, he has now recovered. During the period he remained under treatment at the Hospital at Leeds His Highness received the greatest kindness from Dr. Secker Walker. His Highness was on this occasion the recipient of innumerable messages of sympathy from his large circle of friends and acquaintances from all parts of the Empire. His Majesty the King Emperor sent a most gracious message. In grateful recognition of the kindnesses he experienced at the hands of his physicians and nurses at the Hospital His Highness has offered an annual donation of £ 105 to the Leeds Infirmary.

Return of His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb from the War

20. After 13 months' service in Europe His Highness was obliged to return to India in order to be present at the wedding of his younger sister with His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur. He landed at Bombay on 5th December 1915 and soon after started for his Capital. On his arrival at Jamnagar on 6th December His Highness was accorded a most warm, loyal and enthusiastic welcome by thousands of his subjects, Bhayats and Officers. While landing in Bombay and at every station of the Jamnagar Railway where the

train halted, people vied with each other in giving expression to their feelings of devotion and affection towards their beloved and popular prince who has the interest and welfare of his subjects always at heart. The enthusiasm displayed by the enormous crowds at Jamnagar on this occasion was remarkable. The scenes witnessed in the streets were such as would long remain in memory. The spontaneous outburst of affection and loyalty of his subjectsdeeply touched His Highness' feelings and stirred his emotions. They demonstrated their feelings of joy at seeing His Highness safely back in their midst after a prolonged period of absence devoted in the service of his Sovereign and his Imperial Dominions.

Marriage of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur with the younger sister of H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb.

21. On 8th December 1915 His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Saramand Rajhahind, Shree Sumersinghji Saheb Bahadur, Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur, accompanied by the Regent, Lt. General His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Pratapsingh Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. V. O., K. C. B., L.L. D., D. C. L., &c., A. D. C. to His Imperial Majesty, and Lt. Col. C. J. Windham, C. I. E., Resident of Jodhpur with Mrs. Windham, Capt. G. I. G. Hanson, and His Highness' staff arrived at Jamnagar by a special train. On Their Highnesses the Maharaja Saheb and the Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur stepping out of their Saloons at 5-45 p. m. a public reception with customary honours of Salute, guard of honour &c. was accorded to them by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb, who performed the Nichhavar ceremony which was reciprocated with equal consideration and regard by them. Amongst those assembled at the station were the Agent to the Governor, the Political Agent, Halar Prant, Major Berthon, the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, Mr. Mayne, the Dewan and Bhayats and officers of the State. After introductions were over, the bridegroom's party were taken to their residence 'The Lal Bungalow Palace', in a procession which passed through the city and in which the Political officers and other guests of note took part. The next day (9th December), which was fixed for the celebration of the marriage, the bridegroom started on an elephant from 'The Lal Bungalow Palace,' at 8-30 p. m. accompanied by the Maharaja Regent and other Sardars, and arrived at the Durbargadh where the marriage ceremony was to take place. They were received, with the usual ceremonies, by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb, assisted in this reception by all the guests present, the Bhayats, and the officers. The ceremony of marriage lasted for two hours and after it was over, the newly wedded couple left in a motor for their residence at the Amar Villas Palace amid the blessings and good wishes of the assembled guests and people.

22. The following deputations from the different States, arrived to do honour on this auspicious occasion. It may be noted, *en passant*, that the marriage

date was fixed at a very short notice and His Highness himself could arrive in the capital only two days previous to the ceremony, so that invitations in the usual form could not be sent out to many Princes and friends of His Highness. In spite of this, the following States sent their representatives, many of whom could only reach Jamnagar on the day of the marriage.

Kashmere	Cutch	Baria	Gadka
Patiala	Sirohi	Mangrol	Kuba
Junagadh	Bhavnagar	Muli	Lodhika
Porbandar	Dhrangadhra	Kotda-Sangani	Faridkot.
Morvi	Vankaner	Dharampur	
Limbdi	Dhrol	Jasdan	
Palitana	Rajkot	Malia	
Wadhwan	Bansda	Jalia-Dewani.	

23. On the afternoon of the 10th December a Durbar was held by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb where *Poshaks* were presented by the different deputations from the States and other local and outside nobility and gentry.

24. A banquet was held in the Badminton House in the evening and was largely attended by a distinguished company. After the usual loyal toasts, the toasts of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pratapsingh, as also of the Jodhpur Resident and the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, were proposed in suitable terms by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb to which appropriate replies were made. The toast of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb was then proposed by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb as also by His Highness Sir Pratapsingh who in a short humourous speech expressed his great satisfaction at the union of the two ruling houses of Jodhpur and Jamnagar.

25. The 11th December was spent by the guests in panther shooting at Khad Khambhalia. On the same day the customary return *Poshaks* were presented to the marriage party and other guests.

26. On the 12th December the wedding party took their departure by a special train at 11 p. m. under the usual ceremonies. Illuminations were held at the Palaces and the whole city was gaily decorated with flags, bunting and green leaves on the occasion.

27. Thus passed off most satisfactorily and without the slightest hitch an eventful occurrence, unique in the annals of Nawanagar-Unique in as much as a Ruling Prince of the House of Jodhpur came for the first time personally to celebrate his marriage in Jamnagar and was accompanied by a highly dis-

tinguished and universally honoured and revered personage like the veteran warrior Lt. General His Highness Sir Pratapsingh.

23. His Highness had entrusted the carrying out of the whole of the wedding arrangements to Major Berthon whose magnificent organizing abilities conduced in no small measure to this success.

Visit of Capt. the Honble Inigo Freeman-Thomas.

29. In the first week of January 1916 a panther-shoot was arranged for Capt. the Honble Inigo Freeman-Thomas and Captain Rigby in the Barda Hills and excellent sport was obtained by the honoured guests. Subsequently they visited Jamnagar and spent a couple of days here in sport and sightseeing.

His Excellency the Governor's Visit.

Visit of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon.

30. His Excellency The Right Honble Freeman Freeman-Thomas Baron Willingdon of Rattan, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, The Lady Helen Brassey, Miss Brand, L. Robertson Esquire, I.C.S., Political Secretary, Major J. G. Greig, C. I. E., Military Secretary, J. Crerar Esq., I. C. S., Private Secretary, Captain Rigby, Surgeon to His Excellency, Captain the Honble Inigo Freeman-Thomas and Captain Mc. Ewan, A. D. C.s, arrived by a special train in Jamnagar at 9-40 a. m. on the 5th February 1916. A salute of 17 guns was fired as His Excellency alighted from the train.

31. Their Excellencies were received by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb.

32. The Political Agent of the Halar Prant was introduced to Their Excellencies by the Agent to H. E. the Governor in Kathiawad on the platform. His Excellency accompanied by His Highness then inspected the Guard of Honour. After this was done, His Excellency proceeded to the Darbar Hall where His Highness garlanded Their Excellencies.

33. Major Berthon then introduced the Bhayats and Officers of the State to Their Excellencies.

34. After the introductions were over, Their Excellencies and guests took their seats in the carriages and a procession was formed, which entered the city by the Bedi Gate, and proceeding along the Willingdon Crescent, the Darbargadh and the new shops lining the proposed Hardinge Circle, took a detour along the tank embankment and again issuing from the Bedi Gate, went along the Bedi Road till it halted at the Abdul Kareem Jamal Dispensary. Their Excellencies were then taken by His Highness to the Jubilee Hospital, which they inspected.

35. His Excellency then returned to the adjacent Abdul Kareem Dispensary to perform its opening ceremony.

36. His Highness conducted Their Excellencies to their seats on a raised dais in the Shamiana.

37. His Highness in asking His Excellency to formally open the Dispensary, addressed him as under:—

"Your Excellency:—

It gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity of offering to Your Excellencies, a public welcome on behalf of my State, my family and myself, on Your Excellencies' first visit to my capital. To speak of that pleasure as genuine is idle phraseology; that it is immense is evident from the fact that the visit is a much looked-for honour, which has come to us after a long wait and the pleasure is intensified because Your Excellencies have found it possible to visit us in such a time of stress and storm. We all know how extremely onerous and exacting, even under normal conditions, are Your Excellency's duties. We can well imagine what they are at such a crisis, when the Empire is anxiously and actively marshalling all its vast and, I trust, almost unlimited resources to one end:—To triumph over a brutal and relentless though a highly organized Military Power. It is indeed a great and signal honour to me that Your Excellency is able to come to Jamnagar and give us personally, the pledges of friendship and regard, which we value and esteem so much.

Allow me to assure Your Excellency that my subjects fully appreciate this honour. They all know and understand the greatly accentuated responsibilities of Your Excellency's high office, responsibilities which have not interfered with the noble work, Political and Social, Your Excellencies have been doing for the good and welfare of the Presidency. They also know and gratefully appreciate the selfless and untiring exertions of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon in the cause of Relief and Red-Cross, which are bearing such wonderful results and which have already won for Her Ladyship a permanent place in the hearts of millions of people of this Presidency.

I will now request Your Excellency to perform a pleasant little function in connection with this building. The donor, whose munificence, we see materialized around us, is Sheth Abdul Kareem Jamal, C. I. E., a native of Jamnagar, at present residing and doing a large and thriving business in Rangoon. He has dedicated this building for Hospital purposes and, in compliance with his wishes, it will be used as an Out-Patients Dispensary attached to the Jubilee Hospital quite close to us. Sheth Abdul Kareem had in mind, a modest structure when he commenced construction, but as the work progressed æsthetic ideas appealed to the generous-hearted donor and he has spared neither pains,

nor money, to make the building as ornamental as I hope it will be useful. I have already spoken to Your Excellency in Bombay, about the many-sided charities of Sheth Abdul Kareem, who has endowed, in my State alone, educational institutions for the benefit of his fellow subjects, with annual grants of Rs. 30,000, in addition to equally generous and wide-spread donations in the cause of education and philanthropy elsewhere in India and Burmah. I would like to take this opportunity of informing Your Excellency and of announcing to the public, that he gave, last June a liberal contribution in aid of the Officers' Hospital, which I started at Staines in England. English journalists, not used to Indian nomenclature, did not give him the credit that was due to him on that occasion and I therefore, even at this late hour, take the first opportunity I get, of thanking him again for his magnificent support to my scheme.

After the conclusion of the ceremony by which this building receives Your Excellency's behest to begin its mission of charity and relief, I will ask, with Your Excellency's kind indulgence, my Chief Medical Officer Khan Bahadur Dr. Kallianwalla, to submit a short resume of the progress of the Department under his charge during the nine years of my rule of this State. This period practically coincides with his active direction of the Department. I hope Your Excellency will find the statement interesting and satisfactory from the point of progress in this Department.

I will now request Your Excellency to do me the honour of declaring 'The Abdul Kareem Out-Patients Dispensary' open."

38. Their Excellencies and His Highness accompanied by the guests then proceeded to perform the opening ceremony.

39. After the ceremony was over and all had returned to their seats in the Shamiana, the Chief Medical Officer gave a short history of the medical progress made in the State during the last nine years.

40. His Excellency then delivered a reply as under :—

"Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—Before proceeding further I should like to thank Your Highness for the magnificent reception you have accorded to Lady Willingdon and myself. This is the first time I have visited your State and I assure you this visit has given us the greatest pleasure. Your Highness has referred to my onerous and responsible duties as Governor of Bombay and perhaps these are reasons which accounted for my not being able to visit your State before and although we are now confronted with this terrible war I have at length found an opportunity amid stress and storm to come to Jamnagar. The pleasure is intensified by the fact that His Highness the Jam Saheb

is my oldest friend in the Bombay Presidency. Another reason no doubt why I have been unable to visit you before now lies in the fact that Your Highness had been doing your duty at the battle front in France. I may now reveal a secret which may not yet be known to any one of you here. It is here. The Commander-in-Chief in France Sir Douglas Haig, has written to the Government of India referring in terms of the higest praise of His Highness' services at the front, and added that should His Highness think to return to the front, he should be glad to have him on his staff.

Now with regard to this hospital which has just been opened it occurs to me that it is a very philanthropic object and I certainly agree with His Highness that the State should be grateful to Mr. Sheth Abdul Kareem for this public benefaction. To his munificent generosity this magnificent hospital is due. I am thankful to say that I have seen many wealthy men in the Bombay Presidency like Mr. Sheth Abdul Kareem Jamal who believe and act up to their belief that wealth entails heavy responsibilities, but I now say to you, as I have said to others, that the success of any project to which my assistance has been lent has in no small measure been due to the unfailing support of the princes and people of the Bombay Presidency. I have, Your Highness, seen much of your capital to-day and I hope to see more. What I have seen, however, has convinced me that your whole heart is in the welfare of the State. I have seen to-day such improvements in your city as one would have believed impossible of attainment in the time in which they have been achieved. Your Highness had certainly had obstacles to overcome. I know how difficult it is to persuade a people from their old habits and induce them to adopt any innovation. You are accordingly all the more to be congratulated upon those improvements which will confer immense and lasting benefits upon your people."

41. Distribution of *attar*, *pan* and garlands terminated the proceedings.

42. Their Excellencies and the party then resumed their seats in the carriages and His Highness took Their Excellencies to the 'Lal Bungalow Palace', their residence during their visit to Jamnagar.

43. His Highness accompanied by a few Bhayats and officers lunched with Their Excellencies and the guests at the 'Lal Bungalow Palace' at 1-30 p. m.

44. The afternoon was devoted to tea and tennis at the Bhavendra Villas and sight seeing, which included a visit to the Kotha, Lakhota, the old Durbargadh and other places of interest.

45. At 8-30 p. m. a State Banquet was given at the Badminton House, which was gaily decorated and illuminated for the occasion.

46. His Highness after the Royal toast, pledged the health and prosperity of Their Excellencies in the following words:—

"Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

To-night I have the honour and privilege, not only to repeat my welcome to Your Excellencies and say how very delighted I am to have Your Excellencies as my honoured guests in my capital, but also to cordially ask all my assembled friends to drink to the health, well-being and prosperity of Your Excellencies.

Three years have passed since the announcement was received of Your Excellency's appointment to the eminent position you are adorning at present. I might be permitted to recall how exceedingly pleased I was to hear about it, both as a Cambridge and Sussex man and as a Cricketer. I was amongst many of my brother Ruling Princes who were present at the Apollo Bunder to greet Your Excellency and Lady Willingdon on your arrival and memory calls up again before my mental vision a delightful picture of the first recognition and hand-shake with which Your Lordship singled me out and honoured an old friend. The promise of that hour has been more than fulfilled and I must express my sincere thanks to Your Excellency for the great and spendid interest you have taken in the affairs of my State. I am proud to gratefully acknowledge the sympathetic and just support Your Excellency has given me in several important matters of State, which enabled me to obtain for my State full measure of success and permanent benefit.

Your Excellency will forgive me if I wander to-night and make a hurried reference, limited in its scope and not altogether unsuited to the present occasion as to the material progress of my State from the time I succeeded to my inheritance upto-date. Criticisms, neither appreciative nor friendly, have been levelled against us in this connection which, I presume, have reached Your Lordship's ears. Under the circumstances, Your Excellency will be interested to hear briefly the actual position of affairs. At the beginning of my rule the average annual income of my State was about twenty lacs. That was the figure calculated on the average of ten years immediately preceding and fixed by Government for the *Nazrano* demand from my State on my accession to the *gadi*. At present that figure has risen to a little more than 29 lacs and the maximum revenue realized in one year has been nearly 36 lacs. Thus in spite of what critics say and in spite of famines that have retarded our progress very cruelly, we are improving materially, our revenues are rapidly expanding, our population has increased and Jamnagar has become a better and more populous city. I am glad to say that we have achieved this modest measure of expansion without

putting any undue strain on the existing resources and without summoning to our aid other untapped materials that are lying undeveloped for want of capital. It is, in my opinion, impossible for an English administrator to appreciate the difficulties of an Indian Ruler, who has often to put prudence and economy on one side, much against his will, and give preference to Indian sentiments and ideas of prestige and honour at an immense sacrifice and cost, unless he can, by some subtle sympathetic process, assimilate our sentiments and clothe his being into the very atmosphere of our spirit and also into what we think, rightly or wrongly, the very essence of our life.

A Political officer in describing the condition of Jamnagar at the time when I succeeded, once wrote to me:—

> "I have realised that your work from the beginning has been a rather difficult one, because you have been left a place which is fit for the abode of a gallant but dirty animal and you will find it very hard, in the unsatisfactory finances to which you have succeeded, to convert it within a reasonable period into a place, where a gentleman of modern ideas with which you are imbued can reside without dismay and difficulty and without creating intolerable liabilities."

I hope Your Excellency has not found this an uninhabitable place, and I trust that we have been able to impart habitable qualities to the wild abode without making the financial situation worse than it was when I succeeded. It will be more appropriate to say that financial situation is better and more hopeful, in spite of having to contend with two famines in less than 9 years.

I must take this opportunity of thanking Your Lordship for recommending my Diwan, Azam Merwanji Pestonji, for the distinction of "Khan Bahadur" which His Excellency the Viceroy conferred upon him in January 1915. He has been a very loyal and honest servant of my State, whose upright and faithful work has endeared him to my subjects and myself alike and who richly deserves the honour bestowed upon him by Government. I hope he may continue to serve me for many years and obtain even higher honours.

I have also to thank Your Excellency for selecting my Shastri Hathibhai Harishankar for a Government honorarium and thus publicly recognizing his great learning and erudition. He is the profoundest and ablest Sanskrit scholar on this side of India and his selection has given us great satisfaction.

Now, lastly, it gives me genuine pleasure to inform Your Excellency how well and ably Major Berthon has carried out his duties as administrator in my absence. The present famine is a great disappointment to him as it has been to me in the past; but it is a dispensation of Nature and we have to make the

best of the situation. In the special work allotted to him and which he has, in conjunction with his able deputy Mr. Gokulbhai B. Desai, now practically finished, he has achieved a very remarkable success. Similar work in other States of Kathiawar by British Settlement Officers has not failed to create unpleasantness bordering, in some cases, on disaffection and uprising among the alienees, who are as a class very hard to deal with and satisfy. I am not making this statement with the least idea of disparaging good work done by others in the past, but I am only recounting common experience for the purpose of pointing out with grateful pride the exception, set up by the brilliant work of my friend, which has not given rise to a single unpleasant scene in my State. Major Berthon's Settlement Rules, formulated with my approval and sanction, are the most generous and lenient of any similar legislation in India and though this State may, in consequence, not have derived a greater measure of financial advantage, we are more than compensated by the satisfaction that we feel for having avoided much heart burning and litigation by following the ethics of "*noblesse oblige.*"

Major Berthon may rest assured that he has earned the gratitude of this State—its present ruler and its subjects, for all that he has done and has been doing and as his personal friend and as the head of the State, it is my pleasure and my duty to bring this sense of our deep appreciation of his services to Your Excellency's gracious notice.

I must not forget at this place to express my gratitude to my clansman, kinsman and valued friend, the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot, for giving the best possible advice, assistance and help, on many occasions to Major Berthon who consulted him on matters of importance during my absence. It has been a real pleasure to me to find that he was kind enough to interest himself in our affairs and render assistance to my representative.

I also want to acknowledge my State's indebtedness to Mr. H. A. Wadya before Your Excellency. He has rendered very eminent services to my State and myself as our counsel and legal adviser for about four decades and three rulers. To me personally, he has ever been a good friend, even when as Jamnagar counsel, he was fighting against my right. His activities are now devoted to the service of his community and to the public cause of India but he has never yet refused heavy work for Jamnagar and his loyalty and devotion to my State are never supine and are as zealous as ever.

One acknowledgment remains to be made. Among many acts of kindness Your Lordship has done me, I must give prominence to Your Excellency's intercession whereby I was enabled to go to the Front to bear my humble part

under the Imperial banner. I regard it as a compliment to the Province of Kathiawar that my services were accepted and for this honour, I am deeply grateful to Your Excellency. I am glad to observe that the flag of Kathiawar is still kept flying by the Rajsaheb of Vankaner's presence in France. I have gained at the Front an experience which is unique and which will be to me, an imperishable memory and one of the brightest chapters of my life. I must here allude with pardonable pride to the services, at the Front, of my nephew Kumar Shri Savaisinhji who is present here tonight. They have satisfied us all, members of his family and this State, and have shed lustre on the loyalty and warlike reputation of our Jadeja clan. He has had the honour, much appreciated and envied by us all, of being the first Rajput Kumar to have shed his blood in the service of his Emperor and done credit to the commission which he received from the Sovereign only a year before. This reminds me of the splendid opportunities you have given to the princes and people of this Presidency, by guiding them and opening up avenues of service, usefulness and help before them, so that every one, big and small, could take his share in the grand response India has made to the Imperial call. A prominent Indian nobleman, high among his countrymen and official circles as well, who had recent opportunities of observing what is going on in the other Presidencies, has told me—and I believe has told Your Lordship that Bombay's rally and loyalty were unparalleled. I was glad to hear this neutral and independent testimony of Bombay's loyal service. Bombay is ever loyal. But it is Your Excellency and Lady Willingdon's personalities—which count for so much in India—that have drawn out these inborn qualities of our Presidency and enlisted its enthusiastic fervour in a variety of ways. For this splendid guidance and lead, the Presidency can never be too grateful to Your Excellency and Lady Willingdon.

I will now ask you Ladies and Gentlemen, to drink to the health of my honoured guest and esteemed friend, His Excellency Lord Willingdon of Ratton, Governor of Bombay, coupled with the name of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, whom, in this Presidency we, from the highest to the lowest, have learnt to love, esteem and admire for her qualities of head and heart and for her untiring energy for the poor, the sick and the wounded."

47. His Excellency made the following reply:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I think you will agree with me that Governors have to make many speeches in their time. I am sure that this Governor during his three years of office, has made more speeches than any other Governor that ever was. Governors, however, are very human beings; they take any op-

portunity of getting out of a speech. I am to take that opportunity to-night. You are spared a long speech by the fact that His Highness, an advance copy of whose speech I had the privilege of reading, has given you a most excellent idea of saying nearly everything I had to say. I am sincerely grateful to Your Highness for your gracious words of welcome and to all the company for the enthusiastic manner in which they have received this toast and above all I am glad to be under the hospitable roof of an old friend. Your Highness' presence at Apollo Bunder touched me. However glad you may have been to see me, I assure you I was much more so to see you. I landed there a lonely Governor, or at any rate a Governor having to make a speech at eight o'clock in the morning. There I found you. My feelings of relief and satisfaction were indeed very sincere. Your presence provided me with the greatest encouragement in getting through the ordeal. I have taken, you say, keen interest in the affairs of your State. Anything I may have done has, I assure you, been done with the heartiest good-will and I hope I shall be accessible to all who may apply for assistance. One further observation. You asked me if your capital was an uninhabitable place. It seems to me to be a veritable home of luxury. I certainly have had previous information on the matter since one of my family has forestalled me in making its acquaintance and has continued harping on the joys of Jamnagar and nearly succeeded in boring me. At all events if the number of cartridges he fired off are any criterion of his enjoyment, he must have enjoyed himself to the top of his bent. I am particularly pleased to note your most generous remarks concerning your official servants, and particulary the Dewan Saheb. I am also glad to hear your enthusiastic references to the work of Major Berthon. During Your Highness' absence at the Front I have had many opportunities of hearing of your State and I know the extent to which Major Berthon has the State's interests at heart. I have already referred to Your Highness' services at the Front in France and I am sincerely glad if it is due to any effort of mine that Your Highness received the opportunity of getting to the Front. I am also very glad to feel that other representatives of ruling families have served in the field with the Imperial armies. I refer particularly to your two nephews, one of whom has returned wounded and regarding whom I have to express the hope that he will speedily be able to return to service. The other has been very busy indeed in his effort to secure his heart's desire, namely, to be allowed to serve in the field. I am extremely pleased to learn he has secured it and hope he may return to this country covered with honour and glory. A distinguished Indian, you have said, has expressed the belief that the Bombay Presidency is, of all India, most remarkably loyal. Why is this? Why are we all so comfortable and happy to-gether? It is I think

because we wish to promote a feeling of co-operation among all and a spirit of mutual help and self-sacrifice which will secure the best interests of all in the State. That spirit I mean to continue and to the best of my ability I mean to help it forward."

48. After the Banquet was over, a move was made to the adjoining Shamiana, where His Excellency took his place on a raised platform along with Her Excellency and His Highness and a presentation of good service Medals to a few State Officers and citizens followed.

49. The State awards Medals of three classes to such of its servants and subjects as have rendered conspicuous services to the Darbar or in the cause of philanthropy and charity in the State and His Highness took this opportunity of decorating a few deserving gentlemen of either class, with medals, which ceremony was kindly perfomred by His Excellency at the request of His Highness.

50. After this ceremony was over, several Bhayats, citizens and officers were presented to Their Excellencies and each gentleman in making his submission, presented a cash contribution neatly encased in a mauve coloured silken bag, in aid of the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund of the Bombay Presidency. Their Excellencies were graciously pleased to cordially shake hands with every one presented and to thank the donor in appreciative terms for the help. The following is the list of presentations and contributions:—

ON BEHALF OF

Members of His Highness' family and relations.

	Rs.		Rs.
Namdar Ma Saheb.	1001	Bai Shri Kasali Ba Saheb.	400
Bai Shri Jan Bai Saheb.	500	Bai Shri Jam Ba Saheb.	400
Bai Shri Nathibai Saheb.	400	Ba Shri Mota Ba Saheb.	350
Bai Shri Maji Ba Saheb.	400	Ba Shri Bhani Ba Saheb.	51
K. S. Devisinhji.	550	K. S. Juvansinhji.	551
K. S. Joraversinhji.	551	K. S. Dilaversinhji.	251
K. S. Mohansinhji.	250	K. S. Gagubha.	201
K. S. Bhavanisinhji.	101	K. S. Bhupatsinhji.	101
D. S. Raningvala.	101		

HAZUR STAFF.

State Agent Mr. Pestonji Merwanji	501	Hazur Private Staff	301
		K. S. Bhojrajji, A.D.C.	101

Mr. Rewashanker Vajeram, Asstt. Private Secretary.	51	K. S. Rupsinhji, A.D.C.	51
K. S. Chandrasinhji, A.D.C.	51	K. S. Raisinhji, A.D.C.	51

OFFICERS.

Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, Dewan Saheb.	551
H. J. Antia, Esquire, Naib Dewan Saheb.	201
G. B. Desai, Esquire, Asstt. Alienation Settlement Officer.	201
B. H. Kotwall, Esquire, Abadi Officer.	201
K. B. N. K. Kallianwalla, Chief Medical Officer.	151
F. C. Nissen Esquire, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Jamnagar Railway.	150
B. J. Majmudar, Esquire, Sir Nyayadhish.	101
P. B. Junarker, Esquire, Hazur Personal Assistant.	101
Mr. J. M. Bania, Director of Public Instruction.	101
Mr. S. K. Shah, Ag. Chief Revenue Officer.	101
Mr. F. D. Parekh, State Engineer.	101
Mr. V. K. Mamtora, Survey Superintendent.	101
Mr. J. R. Trivedi, Acting Superintendent of Police.	101
Mr. S. K. Mehta, Chief Audit Officer.	101
Mr. S. J. Jadeja, Forest Superintendent.	101
Mr. H. R. Vadher, Bardash Superintendent.	101
Mr. G. K. Sisodia, Jamdarkhana Superintendent.	101
Mr. C. J. Dave, Commandant Durbari Paltan.	101
Mr. J. W. Vyas, Municipal Officer.	51
Mr. Trikamlal Karunashanker Chhaya.	101
Mr. Lalji Pitamber Adalja.	51

MERCHANTS AND CITIZENS.

Vora Mamadali Alibhai Contractor.	1001
Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji.	501
Maharaj Shri Anirudhlalji.	301
Mahant Shri Ramprasadji.	251
Sheth Khimji Dayal.	251
Sheth Abdul Latiff Jamal.	251
Maharaj Shri of Khijda Mandir.	200
Sheth Govindji Hansraj.	201
Sheth Harjivandas Ratanshi.	201
Khatri Shamji Ghelaram.	201
Sheth Abdul Shakur Haji Mamad.	125
„ Tar Mamad Jamal.	125

Sheth Haji Mamad Jamal.	125
„ Gopalji Valji.	125
Shri Nathji's Bhandar, through Naranji Purshottam.	101
His Highness Agakhan through Kamadia Jesa Saju.	101
Shastri Hathibhai Harishankar.	101
Vaid Shastri Shankerlal Manishanker.	101
Bhatt Shankerprasad Karunashanker.	101
Vakil Gordhandas Morarji.	101
„ Dayashanker Bhagwanji.	101
„ Navalshanker Surajshanker.	101
„ Bhagwanji Devji.	101
Jivubha Akhubha of Badanpur.	101
Jalamsinhji Jesunghji of Ambala.	101
Gusain Manrupgarji Rewagarji.	101
Mandavia Balwantrai Shivshanker.	101
Sheth Hirachand Motichand Ratanshi.	101
„ Dharshi Meghji.	101
„ Jadavji Gopalji.	101
„ Vallabhdas Meghji.	101
Modi Bhagwanji Nathu.	101
Parekh Ottamchand Bhawan.	101
Sheth Gokaldas Ravaji.	101
Memon Umar Haji Ibrahim.	101
Kothari Ismail Punja.	101
	16,217
Received from the Mahals.	10,000

51. At the request of His Excellency, His Highness then addressed all present in Gujarati, and conveyed to them a message of thanks from Their Excellencies. Their Excellencies then motored to the 'Lal Bungalow Palace.'

6th February 1916.

52. At 8 a. m. His Highness went to the 'Lal Bungalow Palace' and took His Excellency to Rozi for shoot. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, meanwhile, visited the ladies of His Highness' family and met ladies who had worked for the War Fund at the Darbargadh.

53. His Excellency returned from Rozi at 2-30 p. m., after a successful shoot, in which a bag of 400 head was obtained.

54. At 5-30 p. m. Their Excellencies drove in State from the 'Lal Bunglow Palace,' into the city to open the Willingdon Crescent.

55. They were received at the door of the Shamiana by His Highness,

who conducted them to their seats on a raised dais and opened the proceedings with the following address:—

"Your Excellency:—

To-day's function is connected with an important project of public utility, which was ushered into existence three years ago. It has now passed through its days of infancy into a healthy adolescence. Jamnagar was and is a congested city of narrow streets, crowded dwellings, insufficient light and a relatively heavy mortality. To remedy these evils and to provide to the city a system of gradual improvement on sanitary principles, was a duty, of which I had caught an early significance. Three successive Medical Officers, Dr. Revitna, Dr. Heasman, whom Your Excellency knows in Eastborne and Khan Bahadur Dr. Kallianwalla had voted Jamnagar an unhealthy place and had persistently called for better roads, better light and better ventilation. A succession of bad years and indifferent harvests since the *Chhapania* famine, no doubt compelled the holding up of several schemes of utility and I had to wait for five or six years before I could educate the people to the need and find means to start the work of the progress of which we see to-day such an encouraging index around us.

We have begun with the centre of the town and have tried to bring out the beautiful Jain temples a little way behind us, which were hedged in between and hidden by numerous closely built and mean dwellings, belonging to the Matwa people. These people along with nearly 2000 cattle dwelt inside them and made the centre of the town a perfect plague spot, or a distributing centre for all kinds of germs throughout the year. We have removed the Matwas with their cattle outside the city wall and have built them good and commodious houses where they and their cattle prosper well without any danger to the other inhabitants.

Four wide cross roads will open up these temples on all sides and will run in front of an imposing circle that I propose to associate with the honoured name of our popular Viceroy, Lord Hardinge. Our scheme also aims at bringing into this central place, by twelve straight roads, all the traffic converging from the twelve gate-ways of the City-Wall.

The realisation of this idea will depend on time and money and, if Providence favours us with better seasons and less frequent famines, we shall be able to accelerate the progress of the work and will enhance the beauty and importance of the town and, I hope, vastly improve the health of my subjects residing in the Capital.

Even the small improvement that has been achieved hitherto has directly affected the health of the city and reduced its mortality perceptibly. Malaria is much less virulent, cholera now appears at greater intervals and claims a much lower percentage of victims and plague has disappeared totally. The last fortunate event is unique in this province and bears a very striking testimony to the efficiency of the methods of sanitation and urban improvement taken in hand during the last nine years.

The Crescent before us thus marks the beginning of a project which aims at making the city habitable and beautiful and nothing has given me greater pleasure than the feeling that it will bear the honoured and beloved name of a Governor who has already earned in an uncommon degree the love and gratitude of the Princes and people of this presidency by an exceptionally sympathetic and just administration and who, besides, happens to be a personal friend of old Cambridge and Sussex days and for whom I cherish the highest regard and esteem.

I am indeed grateful to Your Excellency for allowing me to call this pile of picturesque and beautiful buildings after Your Excellency's name. The association of an honoured and esteemed name will endear the place to us permanently, and keep the memory of Your Excellency's visit to Jamnagar ever fresh in our minds.

The centre of the large space in front of this Shamiana will be occupied by a fountain, of which a plan designed by the State Engineer, Mr. Fulchand, is placed on the table opposite for Your Excellency's inspection. It will supply a pleasing variety to the people and I feel sure it will add to the amenities of the Crescent immensely.

I must add a word of appreciation and thanks to all those who have contributed a part of the funds that have made these buildings opposite possible.

These contributions have come from the scheme of Famine Insurance Fund raised and maintained voluntarily at my suggestion by religious institutions endowed by the State. It is an inherent obligation, now dimmed and but vaguely understood and acknowledged, on these bodies to apply their revenues to the causes of religion and charity, which are closely intertwined in our system of Religious Polity, and I had to remind the inheritors of these charitable and religious trusts that they owed a duty to the suffering subjects of the State, which they were bound to discharge, by diverting a portion of the large and generous endowments made by my ancestors in the past, to the cause of suffering humanity in the days of famine and distress. I am glad to say that those who have been approached on the subject, have responded readily and the rest,

I hope, will follow and fall into line with my project. Recurring famines have rendered precautionary and preventive measures on an enduring basis imperative, and if pressure, which in all circumstances is extremely distasteful to me, will be found necessary, I shall be compelled to apply it.

I will finally request Your Excellency to accept a small memento of this function:—a tiny silver model of the Crescent:—which will be a reminder to Your Excellency of this ceremony.

I shall now ask Your Excellency to very kindly perform the opening ceremony of the "Willingdon Crescent."

56. Their Excellencies accompanied by His Highness then proceeded from the Shamiana and His Excellency performed the ceremony of opening the "Willingdon Crescent."

57. After the ceremony was over, they resumed their seats in the Shamiana and His Excellency delivered a reply as under :—

" Your Highness, I can claim that when I arrived in this country the first matter of which I realised the urgent necessity, a matter as to which I have constantly given expression to my views, has been the improvement of the condition of the poorer classes, the relief of congestion in our cities and the giving to them the chance, by having better and more sanitary dwellings, of living cleaner and more self respecting lives. We have much in these days of political reforms in India, and I am one of those who believe in sound and well thought-out political advance, but I am convinced that even more urgent is the matter of social reform of raising the people who for long have lived in unhealthy and squalid surroundings to realise the possibility of living higher, happier lives. With those views it is hardly necessary for me to express my keen satisfaction that I am present here to-day in my official capacity to open this stately block of buildings which form part of the main scheme of the improvement of your town. Yes, and it is a proud moment for me to feel that this fine terrace is for all time to be associated with my name, and to feel that this great undertaking which you have now completed, will not only bring many advantages to your subjects, but will I hope, bind still further the ties of friendship between your house and mine own. It is, I think, true to say that people are much influenced by their surroundings, and the brighter and better those surroundings the more hopeful will the outlook be for those whose evironment they form. And it is with that object in view, with that intense desire for the betterment of your people that I know you have set yourself with earnestness to the fulfilment of this task. It is indeed satisfactory to hear from Your Highness that although

at first there were some prejudices and difficulties due to old associations to be overcome, now that they realise the great benefits which this fine open space has given them, your people are like Oliver Twist seeking for more. I have but one regret at this ceremony to-day, a regret which your Highness and I can both share, which lies in the fact that owing to the scarcity and the financial stringency due to the war we are unable to progress in these matters as quickly as we could wish. But I sincerely hope that seasons in the future may produce for you and your subjects abounding prosperity and give you full opportunity for continuing your beneficent work. To you, your Highness, and to all your officials I give my cordial congratulations on the completion of this great undertaking and thank you sincerely for giving me the principal part in this important ceremony. There can, I assure you, be few things more pleasant to myself as Governor of this Presidency than to realise the great work of a ruler whose deeds and actions clearly show his intense desire for his people's good."

58. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of garlands, *attar* and *pan*.

59. There was dinner at the 'Lal Bangalow Palace' at 8-30 p. m.

60. Their Excellencies left Jamnagar at 10-30 p. m. by special train.

Visit of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur.

61. On 9th March 1916, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur arrived with his retinue at Jamnagar by a special train. As His Highness caught a chill on the way and was consequently unwell all formal receptions and other ceremonies were dispensed with at the last moment. His Highness unfortunately soon developed symptoms of an obstinate type of fever and was consequently laid up till the 28th March. At one time his condition gave cause for anxiety. The best possible medical aid was obtained and Lt. Colonel Scott Moncrieff, I. M. S. of Jodhpur and Lt. Colonel C. H. L. Meyer, I. M. S. of Bombay were summoned to look after the distinguished patient in conjunction with K. B. Dr. Kallianwala. Under their able treatment the patient gradually recovered. When he became convalescent he was taken for a change to Balacheri for a short time. Subsequently His Highness the Maharaja Saheb started on a *shikar* trip to the Gir where many enjoyable days were passed in shooting panthers. Her Highness the Dowager Maharani honoured us with a visit to be near her illustrious son during the latter's period of convalescence. But whilst the Maharaja Saheb and the Jam Saheb were in the Gir, Her Highness Maji Saheb Hadiji Saheba was laid up with a serious illness which terminated fatally on 17th May 1916. This sad event cast

a gloom throughout Jamnagar and Jodhpur. Every possible medical assistance was obtained, but the case grew worse rapidly and ended fatally. This was a terrible blow to the two ruling families and more specially to His Highness the young Maharaja Saheb who was thus deprived of the valuable advice and loving care of a devoted mother so early in his career.

Visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.

62. On 6th April His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb accompanied from Bombay Colonel His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Shri Maharajadhiraj Sir Gangasinghji Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., A. D. C., L.L. D., Maharaja of Bikaner to Jamnagar. On the arrival of the Special conveying the illustrious guest to Jamnagar His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb got down and welcomed the Maharaja Saheb with the customary Nichhawar ceremony and a salute of 17 guns was fired. The Guard of Honour of the State Infantry presented arms. Major Berthon, the Kumar Sahebs and Officers were then introduced to the Maharaja Saheb and a procession was formed which moved through the city by the usual route and the party finally reached the 'Lal Bungalow Palace' which was tastefully prepared for the residence of the honoured guest. Here the Bhayats and officers offered Nazar and Nichhawar to the Maharaja Saheb. Next morning a shooting party was arranged in the Gir. The honoured guest left on 12th April being greatly pleased with the splendid bag he made of big game during his short visit, a bare week.

The great War.

63. Nawanagar's response to the call of the Empire, in its hour of need, has been, it may be observed with gratification, in keeping with its position as the premier Rajput State in Kathiawar, its size and its means. Principal among the contributions in men and money, to be described here-after, are the personal services, offered with eager and unobtrusive loyalty by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb and so kindly and graciously accepted by Government and the voluntary courting of service at the front, persisted in and gained, by His Highness' nephew, Lt. K. S. Dajiraj, after a long wait of a year and a half. Another of His Highness' nephew, Lt. K. S. Savaisinhji, was fortunate enough to get his chance of doing active service soon after the declaration of War. His Highness's departure and return are noted in paras 15 and 20. Lt. K. S. Savaisinhji holds a commission in the British Indian army and he went with the 13th Rajputs to East Africa. He was the first Rajput Kumar to have shed his blood in the service of the Emperor. He was invalided home, but he returned to his post from Aden feeling that his recovery was sufficiently effective to enable him to fight again. He has done work in East Africa which has been favourably reported on. Lt. K. S. Dajiraj is serving with the Jodhpur I. S. Lancers in France at present.

64. Next in importance to this personal service, comes assistance, in the shape of materials, money and men which, humble and handicapped as our resources are by bad years, may not take a second place, (certainly not as regards the spirit of loyal devotion to the Imperial Person and Throne, accompanying the offer) in the Province of Kathiawar.

(*a.*) 14 Selected motor cars fully equipped, with 2 European and 8 Indian chauffeurs.

(*b.*) 1 Ambulance car with chauffeur.

(*c.*) 48 Horses.

(*d.*) 6 double-poled tents.

(*e.*) 7 signallers on active service.

(*f.*) Nawanagar's share in the Motor Ambulance Fleet, presented for war service on behalf of Kathiawar Rs. 28,000

(*g.*) Contributions:—

(1) Towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. Rs. 5,000

(2) Do. Lord Londesborough's Fund for the relief of Indian Soldiers. Rs. 3,750

(3) Do. Her Imperial Majesty Queen Empress's Socks and Belts Fund. Rs. 3,750

(4) Contributions by His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb's mother, sisters, brothers and cousins. Rs. 4,050

(5) Collections in cash from State officers and subjects of the State upto end of March 1916. Rs. 49,840

(*h.*) Gifts and contributions of innumerable articles of comfort, flannel and cotton garments, shirts, jerseys, socks, blankets, rugs, sheets, metal utensils, cooking vessels, Indian cigarettes, betel-nuts, cloves, cardamums, tobacco, coffee, newspapers, magazines, books &c. &c. sent to the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency.

(*i.*) Port and Champagne from the Palace cellars sent to the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund.

65. In this connection, the Services of Major Berthon, who is so ably and enthusiastically assisted by Mrs. Berthon, cannot be too highly praised. He is the centre, and the vital centre, of the Jamnagar Branch of the War and Relief Fund of this Presidency and the splendid manner in which he has organized, and carried out and is still carrying out with unabated zeal, the collection and despatch of cash, materials, and articles, calls for the best thanks of the Jamnagar State and subjects, and for which there can be no adequate appreciation in words.

66. Under instructions from this office the Director of Public Instruction, while on tour, has delivered 54 lectures on war with the view of acquainting the masses of illiterate people with the causes which necessitated the titanic struggle and the course of events from time to time. These lectures serve to remove the false impressions created on the minds of the ignorant by ill-informed busy bodies in villages. *War lectures.*

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

67. The Birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated throughout the State on 3rd June 1915 which was observed as a public holiday. Prayer meetings were held in their respective places of worship by the people of different communities in the State wishing long life to the King Emperor and success to the allied arms in the present great war. *Birthday of His Imperial Majesty King Emperor.*

68. The birthday of His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb was also celebrated with much *eclat* on 13th September 1915, on which occasion the poor were fed, the temples were illuminated, 100 people were given 1 maund of Bajro each, alms distributed, a salute of 43 guns was fired and flags displayed at all important State buildings. Grass of a Durbari Vidi was also given gratis to Panjrapol. In the evening a prize distribution in the Anath Ashram was held under the presidentship of Major H. W. Berthon when loyal speeches were made by prominent citizens. A *Kucheri* was held by Her Highness the Ma Saheb. 43 helpless widows were granted a monthly pension of Rs. 2 each. *Birthday of His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb.*

69. The 9th anniversary of His Highness' installation was celebrated on 30th March 1916. A salute of 11 guns was fired at day-break. The flags were hoisted and a public holiday was observed throughout the State. A Durbar was held at 9 a. m. presided over by His Highness and attended amongst others by the Jodhpur Sardars and Bhayats and the Thakore Saheb of Malia. On this occasion, 7 prisoners were released and 10 granted remissions in their sentences. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was presented from His Highness' privy purse for feeding the cattle in the Panjrapol. This amount was subsequently supplemented by the grant of 3,000 maunds of grass from the State haystacks. *9th Anniversary of the accession of His Highness.*

70. The following distinguished personages visited Jamnagar during the year :— *Distinguished guests.*

E. Maconochie Esq., I. C. S., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.
Maharaj Kumar Vijaysinhji Saheb of Cutchh.
Lt. Col. C. F. Harold, Political Agent, Halar Prant, and Mrs Harold.
C. Mayne, Esquire.

Lt. Col. R. S. Pottinger, Po litical Agent, Cutch.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot.

Rao Bahadur Sheth Vasanji Khimji.

Lt. Col. C. J. Windham, C. I. E., Resident Jodhpur, & Mrs. Windham.

Major G. B. M. Sarel, Inspecting Officer, I. S. Lancers.

Lt. Col. J. L. Rose, Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops.

C. S. C. Harrison, Esq., Executive Engineer, Prawara Canals Dist.

F. P. B. Wood, Esq., Deputy Accountant General, Railways.

Miss Carpenter.

Miss Cochrane.

Mrs. Pocklington.

Miss Torrie.

Thakore Saheb of Malia with his mother and sisters.

Lt. Col. W. E. Scott Moncrieff, I. M. S., Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States.

A. N. J. Harrison, Esq., and Miss Harrison.

Lt. Col. C. H. L. Meyer, I. M. S., Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

Capt. G. J. G. Hanson, Companion to His Highness Maharaja of Jodhpur.

Personnel.

71. Appendix I. furnishes a list of the principal officers employed in the State during the year.

Education of Kumars.

72. 5 Kumars who are the nephews of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb are being educated in England while 3 of His Highness' nephews are receiving their education in the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. All these Kumars are making satisfactory progress. 43 Rajput boys are attending the Jamnagar schools residing as boarders in the Grassia Hostel maintained by the State at an annual cost of Rs. 5,000. The 2 Kumars who received Military training at the expense of the State at the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun are now serving as commissioned officers in the Indian army. They receive allowances from the State to supplement their salaries. Of these Lt. K. S. Savaisinhji distinguished himself in the recent war in East Africa where he was wounded. He is now invalided home. Lt. K. S. Dajiraj is now at the front with the Indian Army in France. The State has expended Rs. 37,774 on the education of the Kumars and Grassias during the year.

Chapter II.

Administration of Land.

A.—SURVEY OPERATIONS.

73. During the year survey operations were carried on in 16 villages against 22 in the year preceding. Of these 10 villages were completely surveyed, whereas in the remaining 6 the work is in progress. The operations covered 2,357 survey numbers comprising 35,331 acres. The work of the surveyors, was tested in regard to 261 survey numbers by the Nimtandars while the Survey Superintendent himself tested 17 survey numbers. The tests proved satisfactory.

74. 1,453 new boundary marks were erected during the year against 1,959 in the preceeding year. *Boundary marks.*

75. The average cost of the survey operations amounted to Rs. 0-1-10 per acre as compared with Rs. 0-1-6 in the year preceding. *Cost.*

76. The classification work was undertaken in 30 villages and was completed in 27, the work in the remaining 3 villages being still in progress. Tests were taken of 678 survey numbers. The work done consisted of 6245 survey numbers comprising 79,205 acres as against 1,08,464 acres in the preceding year. *Classification.*

77. The cost of classification amounted to Rs. 0-1-0 per acre as compared with Rs. 0-0-10 in the year preceeding. *Cost.*

78. The original survey settlement of 43 villages of Kalawad Taluka and 1 village of the Jodiya Taluka was introduced during the year under report. Preparations are in progress to introduce the survey rates in 39 villages of Kandorna Taluka, 3 of Lalpur Taluka and 1 of Panchkoshi Taluka from Samvat 1973. The only original survey settlement now remaining to be introduced is that of Khambhalia Taluka and a few other villages which have recently been made *Khalsa*. *Settlement.*

79. The revision survey settlement of the town of Khambhalia is in progress and will probably be completed next year. *Revision Survey.*

80. The work of measuring houses in 26 sub-divisions of the main divisions C., D. and E. has been completed during the year consisting of 2,154 houses comprising 17,67,959 square feet. *City Survey.*

81. The traverse survey by theodolite of 683 stations was carried out during the year. The cross staff survey work of 5,624 offsets, which have been regularly plotted in the map, has been completed. *Traverse Survey.*

82. The work of preparing a map of Jamnagar city on a small scale of 100 feet to an inch in one sheet is in progress. *Map of Jamnagar city.*

83. Tests have been duly taken of the city survey work by the Nimtandars and the Survey Superintendent.

Cost of City Survey.

84. The cost of city survey amounted to Rs. 3-15-0 per house and Rs. 0-7-8 per 100 square feet as compared with Rs. 3-1-8 and Rs. 0-6-8 respectively in the year preceding.

Cost of the Department.

85. The total cost of the Survey Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 31,157 against Rs. 30,386 in the preceding year.

B.—LAND REVENUE.

Territorial Divisions.

86. For revenue purposes the State is arranged into 3 territorial divisions each in charge of an Assistant Revenue Officer, viz. the eastern, central and western. These divisions are further sub-divided into 9 Talukas each in charge of a Mamlatdar and 7 sub-Talukas each in charge of a Mahalkari. The Chief Revenue Officer is at the head of the Revenue Department. There has been very little change in the territorial divisions during the year. None of the Revenue officers exercises Judicial powers which are completely separated from the executive functions.

Mahals and sub-Mahals.

87. The following table shows the names of the Mahals, and sub-Mahals and the designations of officers in immediate charge as well as those in charge of the divisions.

Name of Taluka.	In whose charge.	In which division.	No. of Khalsa villages in each Taluka and sub-Taluka.
Atkot...	Mamlatdar.	Eastern Division.	45
Kandorna	do.		41
Kalawad	do.		43
Khambhalia	do.		54
Salaya (under Khambhalia)	Mahalkari.		
Bhanwad	Mamlatdar.	Western Division.	84
Jodhpur (under Bhanwad)	Mahalkari.		
Kalyanpur	Mamlatdar.		51
Bhatia (under Kalyanpur)...	Mahalkari.		
Rawal (under Kalyanpur)	do.		
Panchkoshi	Mamlatdar.	Central Division.	63
Lalpur	do.		64
Padana (under Lalpur)	Mahalkari.		
Jodya...	Mamlatdar.		59
Paddhari (under Jodya)...	Mahalkari.		
Amran (under Jodya)	do.		

Villages.

88. There has been an increase of 2 in the number of villages during the year by the establishment of a village named Fattehpur under Bhanwad and another named Ranjitpur under the Panchkoshi Taluka. The total number of villages are thus 677. Of these, 594 are Khalsa, 2 Zenana, 85 Bhayati or Mulgiras, 36 Jivaidari, 49 Kherati or charitable and 1 Inami. One Kherati village has, during the year, been resumed as a result of the Alienation settlement enquiry.

Land.

89. The total area of unalienated land under cultivation during the year was 8,71,744 acres, as compared with 8,67,047 acres in the year preceding giving an increase of 4,697 acres, while the area of culturable waste was reduced from 1,99,459 to 1,94,762. Of the area under cultivation 7,80,752 are Jarayat and 90,992 Bagayat. The area of new land taken up for cultivation was larger than that relinquished. The relinquishments occur chiefly in Kalawad, Kandorna and Atkot Talukas, in the first named owing to the introduction of the Revenue survey for the first time.

Advantage of the Survey assessment on the Bhagbatai system.

90. This is natural. Under the old Bhagbatai system (division of produce between the cultivators and the Durbar) the cultivators were able to keep locked up large surplus areas in their possession as they were liable to pay the State only the share of the produce, while under the Revenue survey system they are liable for the assessment of all the land registered in their names irrespective of whether they cultivate any portion or no. The relinquishments thus effected are beneficial to the cultivators as well as the State. For, a large proportion of the land given up is put up to auction and readily taken up by fresh cultivators on advantageous terms to the Durbar. The Revenue Survey system has various advantages. It leaves the cultivators free to dispose of their crops whenever they can obtain good prices instead of having to wait until the village officers can attend at the weighing and division of the grain and until this work is tested by superior officers. The trouble and worry of having to satisfy numerous doles legitimately claimed by the different petty officials and artizans of the villages is saved to the cultivators and the village officers are thereby saved the trouble of accounting for all these petty items. The chances of petty pilfering during the time the grain remains in the threshing floor are also minimized. With the surplus areas off their hands the cultivators can centralize their attention to the areas left with them which they can manage without difficulty. For these and other reasons the survey assessment system is out and out the best, and although the cultivators do not view it favourably in the commencement as all reforms and changes from the old established customs are repugnant to these people, after a very short experience they take to it kindly and appreciate it. The Revenue survey work is fast approaching its close. Up to the end of the year the

survey rates have been introduced in all but 124 Khalsa villages and since the close of the year they have been introduced in 39 villages of Kandorna, 3 of Lalpur and 1 of Panchkoshi Taluka, so that a very small fraction of the work now remains to be done, viz. in Khambhalia Taluka and a few other scattered villages of other Talukas.

Waste land brought under the plough.

91. It is satisfactory to observe that since the close of the year large areas of waste land have been taken up by new cultivators, thanks to the keen personal interest evinced by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb in this subject. With the wonderful driving power that His Highness possesses which gives a dynamic stimulus to the whole organization the area of waste ought not to remain at the high figure given above. But alas! we have in these days to contend against adverse natural causes and the freaks of the south-west monsoon each succeeding year hamper the cultivators in their work and the State finances suffer.

Mode of revenue collection.

92. In places where the Survey rates are now introduced the revenue is collected in 2 instalments on 15th December and 15th March in 3 Talukas, and 1st January and 1st April in the remaining Talukas. The only Talukas in which the old Bhagbatai system of revenue collections prevailed during the year are Kandorna and Khambhalia and a few other villages.

Land Revenue collections.

93. The total land Revenue collections during the year under report amounted to Rs. 19,51,594 against Rs. 26,88,064 in the year preceding. The cause of the decrease is not far to seek. Owing to the failure of the rains in the commencement of the monsoon of 1915 the crops suffered and the outturn, especially of the Agtar or early crops, was most unsatisfactory. Consequently liberal postponements and partial remissions have had to be granted.

Outstandings.

94. The outstandings of Land Revenue remaining to be collected at the close of 1914-15 were Rs. 12,12,002. Of these Rs. 2,89,189 were collected during the year, leaving Rs. 9,22,813. Added to this the postponed collections and other arrears the total outstandings at the close of the year under report were Rs. 19,66,542.

Takavi advances.

95. Rs. 38,708 were advanced as Takavi during the year, while "*Rukas*" or State guarantee *chits* for advances made by *Soukars* were given to the extent of Rs. 16,275. The arrears of Takavi still remaining to be collected at the close of the preceding year were Rs. 1,15,099. Added to this sum the advances made during the year and the customary interest at low rates charged on arrears, the total for collection amounted to Rs. 1,59,690. Of this Rs. 16,835 were recovered during the year leaving Rs. 1,42,855 to be recovered gradually in future years.

Chapter III.

Protection.

A—LEGISLATION.

96. The list of Acts and Rules in force in this State is given in Appendix II. The following fresh rules were enacted :—

(1) Rules regarding the control over the Printing Presses.

(2) Rules regulating hotels &c. in Jamnagar.

(3) The Companies' Act.

B—MILITARY AND SIRBANDHI.

IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS.

Composition.

97. The sanctioned strength of the Jamnagar Squadron remained unaltered during the year, viz. 152. At the close of the year preceding the force consisted of 141 men. During the year under report 13 recruits were enlisted, 3 men died, 3 were invalided and 2 deserted, leaving 146 as the total strength of the Squadron at the close of the year. They consisted of 4 commissioned and 16 non-commissioned officers and 126 fighting men.

Arms.

98. The Squadron is armed with Magazine Lee Enfield carbines, swords and lances.

Remounts.

99. At the close of the preceding year there were 151 horses. Of these 3 died, and 1 exchanged to K. S. Madhavsinhji for his pony. Thus 147 horses were left for service at the end of the year. Of these 7 horses are at the depôt in Jamnagar, 7 with signallers on active service with Expeditionary Force E. and 133 with the Squadron at Karachi.

Ponies.

100. The full sanctioned strength of the ponies was maintained during the year, viz. 79. Of these 5 are with the signalling party on active service.

Musketry.

101. No annual course of musketry was held during the year as the squadron was on garrison duty at Karachi throughout this period.

Signalling.

102. The signalling party of 7 men fully equipped sent last year on active service with the Expeditionary Force E. still continues to serve there.

Cost.

103. The total expenditure in maintaining the squadron was Rs. 1,37,232 during the year against Rs. 1,06,428 in the year preceding.

General remarks.

104. Owing to the great war with Germany the services of the squadron have been placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government for duty under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Karachi Brigade who often inspected

the force and expressed his satisfaction. The Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops, Colonel J. L. Rose visited Jamnagar on 14th January 1916 with the Inspecting Officer, Major G. B. M. Sarel, and inspected the lines and horses at the depot. Major General commanding Karachi Brigade in his Inspection Report dated 12th April 1916 has remarked :—

"Officers—Efficient and influential.

Personnel—Well turned out, fit and well behaved.

Fitness for service—Employed on out-post duty in Port defence upto 5th December 1915. Duties efficiently carried out. Also on patrol duty for a short time in connection with Sind Coast Patrol scheme. The squadron is well commanded by Commandant Colonel Ramsinhji and is fit for service."

Inspection of Arms.

105. The Civil Chief Master Armourer Mr. J. H. Yeuring inspected the arms at Jamnagar on 14th October 1915.

PALTAN, ARTILLERY & SIRBANDHI.

106. As remarked in my previous reports the Paltan is very badly armed with obsolete muzzle-loaders which are unsafe to fire.

107. The strength and cost of thePaltan, Artillery and Sirbandhi during the year as compared with that preceding were as under. The Paltan is employed in guarding the Jail and palaces and as guard of honour on ceremonial occasions. There is no separate force of artillery but the men of the Paltan are trained in the firing of guns for saluting purposes :—

	1915–16.	1914–15.
Paltan.		
Strength	151	147
Cost Rs.	23,869	21,148
Artillery.		
Strength	12	12
Cost Rs.	2,407	2,089
Sirbandhi.		
Strength	152	151
Cost Rs.	15,273	15,788

Band.

108. The Band attached to the Paltan has attained much efficiency during the year under the command of Band Master Henry Long. It discourses music thrice a week at the Palaces and the Jubilee garden where the people find recreation in the evening.

C. POLICE.

109. The weapons with which the Police as well as the Infantry are now armed are of a most inferior calibre. They are in fact entirely useless and accidents frequently occur while firing these obsolete muzzle-loaders in practice. It is earnestly hoped that the State's application, now long pending, for the supply of fairly good weapons will receive early and favourable consideration of Government and the Agent to the Governor will be pleased to take up this matter and use his good offices in supplying the much felt want. This drawback is likely to seriously affect the efficiency of the Police at a time of stress and trouble.

110. The following table compares the strength of the Police during the year under report with that in the year preceding. *Strength of the regular Police.*

	1915–16	1914–15
Superintendent ...	1	1
Inspectors	5	5
Chief Constables ...	27	27
Jamadars...	21	21
Havildars...	45	45
Naiks	74	74
Constables	670	670
Mounted Police ...	56	57
Camel Sowars... ...	26	28
	925	928

SPECIAL AND ADDITIONAL POLICE.

Constables.	50	50.

111. The strength of the Water Police is as under:— *Water Police.*

1. Chief Constable.
2. Jamadars.
8. Naiks.
34. Constables.

45

There was no alteration in the strength during the year.

Cost.

112. The cost of the Water Police amounted to Rs. 7,128 against Rs. 7,034 in the year preceding.

113. Appendix IV. furnishes details regarding the Police in the State during the year under report.

Education.

114. Of the total Police Force 320 are literate and 605 under instruction.

Discipline.

115. 37 men were dismissed, 310 punished departmentally and 14 rewarded.

Total cost.

116. The cost of the Police Department exclusive of the Water Police, the temporary establishment and the Punitive Police during the year amounted to Rs. 1,67,727 against Rs. 1,62,578 in the year preceding showing an increase of Rs. 5,149 due to a large number of vacancies in the Police having been filled and to certain bills on account of supply of clothing for the previous year having been paid during the year.

Vacancies in the Police

117. During the year under report there were 65 vacancies in the Police Force. It is difficult to induce people to join the Police service as they are averse to all forms of discipline, while unusual demand for unskilled labour enables them to earn better wages elsewhere.

Punitive Post.

118. A Punitive Post of 1 Head Constable and 3 Constables at an annual cost of Rs. 523 to be borne by the Girasias of the alienated village of Khakharda was maintained throughout the year. The post has been stationed owing to the failure of the Girasias to defend the village, as was their duty, and to apprehend the dacoits who looted it on 3rd February 1913.

Village Police.

119. The total strength of the Village Police was 850 against 839 in the year preceding. There were besides 604 persons holding the combined offices of Police and Revenue Patels against 605 in the preceding year. The Village Police are under the charge of the Revenue Department, but for Police purposes their services are always available to the Police Department.

Ratio of the Police to population & to square mile.

120. The total strength of the Police force of the State—both regular and Village Police—is thus 2,474. The ratio of the total strength works out to one Policeman to 141 of the population and to every 1·53 square miles of the area. The ratio of the regular Police is one Policeman to every 312 souls and to every 3·71 square miles.

Arms.

121. The foot Police are armed with muzzle-loading guns in the districts and with batons in towns; and the mounted Police with swords and muzzle-loading guns, but as remarked above the arms are practically useless.

122. It is gratifying to observe that during the year under report no dacoities have been committed within the limits of this State by the organized band of Wagher outlaws who had for 2½ years disturbed the peace of Kathiawar and of which 3, viz., Kala Petha, Ranmal Petha and Mulu Khabdi are still at large. *Outlawry.*

123. In paras 43 to 49 of the last Administration Report are described in detail the measures taken by the Police of this State in suppressing outlawry and the success attained by them under the guiding care and personal direction of His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb. It was then remarked that the outlawry was practically suppressed and the only important members of the Vagher band still at large were Ranmal Petha and Mulu Khabdi, as Kala Petha was then believed to have been seriously wounded and subsequently succumbed to his injuries in an encounter with the Okha Battalion under the command of Captain Barrett in Dabhada Khada of Poshitra. It has, however, subsequently transpired that Kala is still alive. Our Police have, therefore, not relaxed their efforts to run to earth the remaining outlaws. Patrolling parties consisting of 10 Head constables, 27 Constables and 4 mounted men under the command of an efficient Inspector have accordingly been detailed on the borders of Okha where the dacoits are supposed to have obtained shelter. Another Inspector with a party of 2 Head Constables, 8 Constables and 7 mounted men is also ordered to look out for them on the borders of Porbandar and in the Barda and Alech hills. So that it is hoped that the remaining members of the gang of outlaws still at large will soon be brought to book—more especially as His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb who has returned from the front takes a keen personal interest in this matter.

Trial of Dacoits.

124. Of the persons concerned in the dacoities committed in the previous year 28 were convicted, 3 discharged for want of evidence, 5 made approvers and 3 died. The persons convicted were sentenced to varying terms of from 3 months to 10 years rigorous imprisonment.

Harbouring Dacoits.

125. During the year under report 27 persons were convicted of the offence of harbouring dacoits and 14 for omitting to give information of the movements of the dacoits.

Crime.

126. During the year under report 678 cognizable offences were reported to the Police against 475 in the preceding year. The increase of 203 is regretted, but it was partly due to the scarcity prevailing throughout the year on account of scanty rainfall and consequent distress. The offences included 5 murders, 6 robberies, 19 cases of grievous hurt, 29 of simple hurt, 172 of housebreaking, 273

thefts and 174 miscellaneous offences. These figures represent offences reported to the Police and will not tally with those given in Appendix VII as the latter include cases brought before the Magistrates.

Serious offences.

127. The number of serious offences during the year was 9, viz. 5 murders and 4 highway robberies, against 12 last year. Of these 4 were detected giving a percentage of 44·4 against 66·6 in the previous year.

Percentage of convictions to arrests & of convictions to persons sent for trial.

128. During the year 753 persons were arrested by the Police, of whom 720 were sent for trial against 523 and 493 respectively in the year preceding, while 468 were convicted against 287 in the previous year. The per centage of convictions to arrests was 62·15 against 54·87 in the year preceding and of convictions to accused sent for trial was 65·00 against 58·21.

Recovery of stolen property.

129. The total value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 24,620 against Rs. 17,560 in the preceding year. The value of property recovered was Rs. 6,694 against Rs. 5,138, or a percentage of 27·18 against 29·25 in the previous year.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Complete separation of the Judicial and Executive functions.

130. The number and constitution of the Judicial Courts remained the same as in the year preceding. The noteworthy feature of the Judicial Administration of the State is a complete separation of the Judicial and Executive functions. The constitution can be briefly described as under :—

Constitution.

131. The Hazur Court exercises the powers of the High Court. All appeals, criminal and civil, as well as applications for revision except appeals against capital punishment are heard by the Dewan, the appeals in which capital punishment is awarded being heard by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb personally.

132. The remaining Judicial Courts are those of :—

(1) Sir Nyayadhish, who exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge, District Magistrate and Appellate Court in criminal matters, and in civil matters hears appeals against the decisions of the Nyayadhish and Munsiff Magistrates. He also entertains applications for the grant of certificates of heirship, guardianship, probate and administration and insolvency. The powers of a Judge of the Small Causes Court in civil matters upto the limit of Rs. 250 are exercised for the present by the Dewan.

(2) The Nyayadhish hears suits above the value of Rs. 2500 throughout the State and of the value upto Rs 2500 which are not of the nature of Small Causes suits in the Panchkoshi Mahal.

(3) The City Magistrate exercises all the powers of a First Class Magistrate with summary powers in the town of Jamnagar and Panchkoshi Mahal.

(4) Each Mahal has a Munsiff Magistrate with First Class powers in criminal matters and powers to hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 2500 except the Munsiff Magistrates of Kalyanpur and Kalawad who have more limited powers, viz. those of Second Class Magistrates in criminal matters, and to hear civil suits upto Rs. 250.

(5) The Khambhalia Munsiff Magistrate exercises the powers of a Judge of the Small Causes Court in the towns of Khambhalia and Salaya upto the limit of Rs. 50.

D.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences.

133. The total number of offences pending at the close of 1914–15 was 41, while 2,951 offences were committed during the year, giving a total of 2,992 against 2,503 in the preceding year.

Cases.

134. There were 20 cases pending at the close of 1914–15 and 1886 new cases were admitted during the year, making a total of 1906. Of these 1890 were disposed of, leaving 16 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the cases disposed of, 552 were cognizable and 1338 non-cognizable.

Persons concerned.

135. 46 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the last year and 3624 more were brought to trial during the year under report making a total of 3670 against 3251 in the preceding year. Of these 2532 were discharged without trial, 234 acquitted, 861 convicted, 2 died and 41 remained under trial at the end of the year.

Details of offences.

136. Appendix VII. furnishes details of the number of offences committed, the number of cases disposed of and the cases awaiting trial. The following table will show the statistics as regards the more serious crimes dealt with by the Judicial Courts as compared with those during the year preceding.

	1914-15.	1915–16.
Murder	7	3
Culpable homicide ...	2	6
Hurt	705	886
Grievous hurt	32	32
Rape	4	5
Theft	245	321
Robbery	2	2
Dacoity	4	0
Other offences	1449	1694
	2450	2949

Number of accused.

137. Of the number of persons concerned viz. 3670, 861 or 23·4 p. c. were convicted against 675 in the preceding year. Of these 1 was awarded capital punishment, 11 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 41 to rigorous imprisoment, 24 to simple imprisonment and fine, 211 to rigorous imprisonment and fine, 563 to pay fine only, 6 with whipping and 4 set free on furnishing security for good behaviour.

Fines.

138. The amount of fine inflicted during the year was Rs. 13,779 against Rs. 11,399 of which Rs. 9,060 were recovered and Rs. 833 remitted, leaving Rs. 3,886 to be recovered.

Criminal Appeals.

139. The total number of criminal appeals preferred during the year was 153 against 118 in the preceding year. Of these 5 were rejected, in 60 cases the sentences were confirmed, in 43 they were modified, and in 36 cases they were reversed. In five cases the proceedings were quashed while 4 applications remained pending at the close of the year.

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil suits.

140. The number of original suits, pending at the close of the past year was 381 and 3,225 new suits of the value of Rs. 5,72,760 were filed during the year under report making a total of 3,606 against 4,497 of the value of Rs. 4,51,967 in the previous year. Of these 3,304 were disposed of during the year as compared with 4,116 in the year preceding, leaving a balance of 302 at the end of the year. Of the suits disposed of 643 were exparte, 1,186 admitted and compromised, 152 struck off and 1,323 otherwise disposed off. The average duration of these suits was 2 months and 26 days. Of the suits filed 68 related to landed property, 2,919 to money transactions and 238 to other rights.

Value of suits disposed of.

141. The total value of the suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 4,30,190 against Rs. 4, 34,101 in 1914–15.

Applications for execution of decrees.

142. 589 applications for the execution of decrees in civil suits were pending at the close of the preceding year and 2,538 new applications were received during the year making a total of 3,127 against 5,726 in the previous year. Out of these 2,922 were disposed of leaving 205 pending execution at the close of the year. The money value of the total number of applications was Rs. 10,50,999, of which applications involving a sum of Rs. 6,92,423 were disposed of. Of the 205 applications pending disposal, 86 were for periods below 6 months, 55 below 12 months and 64 pending disposal for over 12 months.

Civil appeals.

143. There were 63 appeals pending at the beginning of the year, and 318 more were preferred during the year, making a total of 381 of the aggregate value of Rs. 28,020 against 346 in the preceding year of the value of Rs. 41,726.

Out of this total 310 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 71 at the close of the year. Of the appeals disposed of the decisions were confirmed in 163 cases, revised in 61, and amended in 45, while 18 cases were remanded for re-trial and 23 compromised and otherwise disposed of. The average duration of these appeals was 4 months and 16 days.

Expenditure & miscellaneous receipts.

144. The expenditure and miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of court fee stamps) of the Civil and Criminal Courts of the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 42,904 and Rs. 5,938 respectively against Rs. 46,114 and Rs. 2,640 respectively in the preceding year.

F. EXTRADITION.

Extradition.

145. The number of prisoners extradited to the State for trial during the year was 67 against 57 in the preceding year. Of these 47 were convicted 14 acquitted or discharged and 6 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The number of prisoners handed over from this State to other States was 25 against 21 last year. Of these 15 were convicted, 6 acquitted or discharged and the result of the remaining 4 is not yet known.

G. PRISONS.

Jails.

146. The number of Jails in the State remained the same as in the year 1914-15 viz.,

1 Central Jail at Jamnagar, 1 Sub-jail at Atkot, and 8 Lock-ups.

147. At Atkot Sub-jail prisoners sentenced upto one month are detained, while in the lock-ups those sentenced to not more than 15 days are imprisoned. The prisoners sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment are sent to the Central Jail at Jamnagar in batches on 1st and 16th every month.

Number of Prisoners.

148. The number of prisoners in the Jails at the beginning of the year was 164, and 751 were admitted during the year, making a total of 915 against 790 in the year preceding. 633 of these were Hindus and 282 Mahomedans. The increase is regrettable as it is evidently not due solely to the prevailing scarcity. Of the total number, 742 were released or handed over to other States and 173 remained in the Jails at the close of the year, of whom 18 were under-trial. Of the under-trial prisoners 6 were at the Central Jail, 5 at Khambhalia, 5 at Lalpur, 1 at Amran and 1 at Bhanwad. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was 24·27 days.

Daily average.

149. The daily average of the prisoners during the year was 175·40 as against 142·80 in the preceding year.

Female prisoners.

150. The number of Female prisoners was 74 against 40 in the preceding year.

Reconvictions. 151. The number of reconvictions was 13 against 10 in the previous year.

Conduct. 152. The conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory.

Escapes. 153. During the year under report 2 prisoners escaped from the Jodya lock-up one of whom was recaptured the next day, while the other is still at large. Of these 1 was to be handed over to Baroda and the other to Rajkot. In the preceding year similarly one prisoner escaped from this very lock-up.

Cost and earnings. 154. The gross expenditure of the jails exclusive of the cost of guarding the prisoners amounted to Rs. 16,944 against Rs. 21,727 in the previous year, while the total earnings of the Department were Rs. 7,062 against Rs. 7,113.

Dieting charges per head. 155. The prisoners' dieting charges per head amounted to Rs. 0–2–$\frac{1}{4}$ against Rs. 0–1–10$\frac{1}{2}$ in the preceding year.

Jail manufactures. 156. The net income from the Jail factory during the year was Rs. 3,886 against Rs. 2,992 in the year preceding and Rs 1,981 in the year previous to that.

Deaths. 157. There were 3 deaths in the Central jail during the year under report against 4 in the preceding year.

H. REGISTRATION.

Registration of documents. 158. The total number of documents presented for registration during the year under report was 1,086 including 11 of the previous year. Of these 1,052 of the value of Rs. 7,69,675 were registered as against 860 of the value of Rs. 7,26,815 in the previous year. In the case of 29 documents registration was refused and 5 documents remained to be registered pending enquiry at the close of the year. The amount realized from registration fees &c. was Rs. 3,844 against Rs. 3,152 in the previous year. Of the documents presented for registration 816 were mortgage deeds, 48 sale deeds, 23 wills, 137 money bonds and 62 miscellaneous documents.

Chhapa Department in the city. 159. 356 applications were pending at the close of the year 1914–15 and 282 fresh applications were received during the year of report making a total of 638 as against 655 in the previous year. Of these 190 *Chhapas* were prepared, 74 applications were rejected and 374 remained to be disposed of at the close of the year.

Income. 160. The income derived from *Chhapa* fees and sale proceeds of *Ravli* land amounted to Rs. 29,488 during the year against Rs. 39,137 in the year preceding. The decrease is due to sale of less *Ravli* land. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,315 against Rs. 6,258 in the preceding year.

161. 2,649 applications were pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 739 fresh applications were received, making a total of 3,379 in the year under report as against 3,635 in the preceding year. Of these 1,341 were disposed of leaving 2,038 applications pending disposal at the close of the year. *Chhapas in the Mahals.*

162. The amount realized from the fees levied was Rs. 20,743 against Rs. 15,737 in the previous year. *Income.*

I. MUNICIPALITY.

163. The opening balance of the Jamnagar Municipality in the beginning of the year was Rs. 16,997. The income during the year was Rs. 70,551 against Rs. 74,708 in the year preceding, making up a total of Rs. 87,548. Deducting from this the expenditure of Rs. 75,957 during the year the balance at the close of the year was 11,591. The expenditure during the preceding year was Rs. 76,597. *Income and expenditure.*

164. The following are the principal items of receipts :—

	1914-15	1915-16
Receipts from the farm of land customs (*Mandvi*)	24,687	20,038
Octroi on *Ghee* and sugar	21,500	21,770
Water charges for water laid on to peoples' houses	5,856	5,991
Rent of stalls in the markets &c.	5,792	5,697
Shop tax	3,111	3,295
Wheel tax	2,495	2,487
Conservancy tax	2,156	2,277
Miscellaneous receipts	9,111	8,996
	74,708	70,551

165. The falling off in receipts is principally due to non-recovery of an over-due instalment from the farmer of land customs.

166. The chief items of expenditure are :—

	1914-15	1915-16
Office establishments	10,389	10,503
Conservancy	15,588	14,121
Lighting...	13,178	9,153
Water Works	11,618	18,543
City improvement	17,095	15,000
Road watering	439	1,079
Miscellaneous	8,290	7,558
	76,597	75,957

167. The principal increases occur under Water Works and Road watering due, under the former to the purchase of new pumping machinery and under the latter to increased expenses owing to the Jodhpur-Jamnagar marriage and visits of distinguished guests.

Water supply.

168. The main source of water supply is from a well near the river to the south of the town from which water is pumped by machinery and conveyed by pipes. By this means water is laid on to all important State buildings and some other private houses. In years of a satisfactory monsoon the supply of water is sufficient. But there is a daily increasing demand for more water with the growth of population. There are several other wells from which people derive their water supply. In a year of scanty rainfall such as this the supply is hardly sufficient to meet the demand, especially at the fag end of the hot weather when it becomes necessary to sink temporary wells or pits in the river bed and thus the difficulty is tided over.

Lighting.

169. A portion of the town is beautifully lighted with Auto-Lux lights, while the remaining portion by ordinary Kerosine lamps.

Sanitation.

170. The sanitary condition of the Municipalities is gradually improving. The Jamnagar City Improvement project inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb, when completed, will change the aspect of the town and turn it into a model city. The work is progressing slowly but steadily under the personal directions of His Highness who is ever and anon characteristically thinking of what next to do. The congestion in the town is gradually being relieved. The Matwa locality which was in the centre of the town has been cleared of its impurities and the Matwas (milk sellers) have been removed outside the city walls with their 2000 milch cattle and the locality is now occupied by beautiful rows of shops on both sides of a wide road newly constructed and named the Rajendrasingh Road. The next centre of congestion is the Khajuria Bazar. This will soon be cleared. The Potters and Dheds have already been allotted a site outside the town for their trade.

171. A magnificent pile of shops named "The Willingdon Crescent" now occupies what used to be a highly insanitary centre with numerous houses built in irregular lines without regard for light or air or without any decent roads.

172. It is also under contemplation to construct a new vegetable market as well as meat and fish markets and a slaughter house on modern principles of sanitation.

Municipal wants.

173. Amongst the wants of the Jamnagar Municipality are a scheme for a copious supply of water, a fire engine and a few more refuse bins. These will be attended to as funds permit.

Conservancy arrangements.

174. The town is regularly swept daily and all sweepings removed in carts and utilized as manure in fields. The night-soil is removed in iron carts and thrown in trenches outside the town and converted into manure. Looking to the overcrowdedness of the town, want of proper communications, especially in

lanes and bye-paths and the haphazard manner in which houses have hitherto been allowed to be built, most of them encroaching on public streets and highways, also considering that the mass of the people are not yet fully educated in matters of sanitation and home hygiene, the existing condition of the town can not be considered very unsatisfactory. But as remarked above the defects are being gradually removed.

175. In the Mahals the Taluka towns have Municipalities which are looked after by local committees with the Mamlatdar as chairman and the Medical Officer as the Secretary. The Inspecting Officer's reports show that the Committees are doing useful work in keeping the towns clean and in educating the people in the methods of sanitation. The State makes an annual grant of over Rs. 4,000 to these bodies. The work done by these Municipalities consist principally of looking after the conservancy and lighting of the towns.

Municipalities in the District.

176. The grant for the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,574 and was distributed as under :—

Rs.	1000	Khambhalia Taluka.	
,,	954	Jodya	,,
,,	400	Bhanwad	,,
,,	350	Lalpur	,,
,,	350	Kalawad	,,
,,	350	Kandorana	,,
,,	300	Atkot	,,
,,	170	Kalianpur	,,
,,	400	Jodhpur	,,
,,	300	Paddhari	,,
	4574		

Chapter IX.

Production and Distribution.

(a)

Rainfall.

177. The total average rainfall during the year in Jamnagar was 10·58 Inches as compared with 14·96 in the year preceding. The average fall in the Mahals during the year was 9·34 Inches as shown in the sub-joined table.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Rainfall.		Remarks.
		Inches.	cents.	
1	Jodya.	11	59	
2	Kalawad.	9	20	
3	Kandorna.	7	19	
4	Atkot.	11	45	
5	Panchkoshi.	7	66	
6	Khambhalia.	9	89	
7	Bhanwad.	12	2	
8	Kalyanpur.	7	29	
9	Lalpur.	7	80	
	Average	9	34	

The maximum was 12 Inches 2 cents at Bhanwad and the minimum 7 Inches 19 cents at Kandorna.

Season.

178. The monsoon of 1915 was highly erratic and unsatisfactory. It commenced badly. In June there was hardly sufficient rain for sowing except in Kalawad, Kandorna and Atkot; the average fall in July was irregular, insufficient and not well distributed, yet the cultivators, made sowings in the hope of a further fall later on for saving the seedlings. But the break in the weather by the end of July was a prolonged and anxious one lasting over two months and the crops gradually withered and most of the cultivators getting despondent removed the standing stalks to be used as fodder for their cattle. Matters were looking very serious and a famine was apprehended when Providence at last came to our aid and the rain which was received in the last week of September

and the beginning of October saved the situation and sucho f the cultivators as had exercised patience were rewarded and the crops, especially the cotton, which were struggling between life and death revived. This altered the agricultural aspect materially and what was expected to be a season of dire distress was converted into a year of from 6 to 8 anna produce.

Measures taken to relieve distress where noticeable.

179. As soon as the first symptoms of the coming distress became established orders were issued to the Revenue Officers to personally enquire into the condition of each individual cultivator and take steps to render him assistance in the shape of seed for the winter crops, *Koss Varat* (apparatus for drawing water from wells) and for deepening wells where necessary; also by making money advances for the maintenance of the most needy. Later in the season preparations were made for opening test relief works in the northern part of the State but owing to the high rates of wages prevailing everywhere these works did not attract labourers and had ultimately to be abandoned. The Talukas that suffered most by the failure of rains were those of Amran and Kalyanpur where the late rain was not received and where in consequence the *Khariff* crops were next to nil.

Crops.

180. As observed in the preceding para the unsatisfactory rains in the early part of the season affected the *Agtar* or *Khariff* crops and *Bajro*, *Juvar* and cotton suffered materially. The sesamum crops in Baradi and Khambhalia Taluka were almost a total failure. In these places some wheat and gram were sown but as the moisture in the soil was not sufficient, the area sown was very much smaller than usual and the yield was not upto expectations. Irrigation of wheat from wells, however, was freely resorted to where there were these facilities, and the yield was fair.

The distribution of water to Nawanagar and Porbandar from the sluices in Maconochie Bund at the Rawal Ghed.

181. In Rawal *Ghed* the yield of rice crops was poor, first because of the scanty rainfall and secondly on account of the uneven distribution of water between Porbandar and this State from the sluices in the Maconochi Bund and the Boriatal sluice thrown across the Naloi Channel. The State has for several years complained of this unfair treatment, due mostly to the unsatisfactory engineering arrangements in the construction of the sluices through which water is distributed to Porbandar and Nawanagar. An expert Engineer of Government, Mr. C. S. C. Harrison was deputed to look into this matter and report. His report, copy of which has been received in this office, shows that the whole engineering arrangement is faulty and prejudicial to this State. He has, therefore, suggested certain alterations by raising the dam and sills of the Maconochie and Boriatal sluices whereby Nawanagar may get its proper share of water in the proportion already fixed, viz. 1600 units to Nawanagar and 254

to Porbandar or 6·3 to 1. At present Porbandar gets 12 times the quantity Nawanagar does and this fact has been borne out by the report of Mr. Harrison.

Area cropped.

182. The area cropped during the year was as under:—

	1914–15 Acres	1915–16. Area sown. Acres.	1915–16. Crops failed. Acres.	1915–16. Crops flourished. Acres.
Cotton.	67,373	41,750	22,135	19,615
Til or Talli (sesamum) ...	80,836	68,130	47,381	20,749
Wheat.	29,524	17,663	603	17,060
Sugar-cane. ...	1,822	1,973	...	1,973
Kamod (Rice) ...	2,323	2,021	300	1,721
Juvar.	2,82,125	2,87,470	1,72,709	1,14,761
Bajri.	2,21,112	2,48,403	1,68,869	79,534
Ground-nut ...	5,717	19,243	10,090	9,153

The above statistics will show at a glance the effects of an unsatisfactory monsoon.

Agricultural stock.

183. Appendix XX. furnishes details regarding the agricultural stock &c. of the State. The following increases are noticeable as compared with the previous year's figures :—

	Increase in 1915–16.	Increase in 1914-15.
Bullocks.	578	9,573
Cows.	8,209	4,968
Buffaloes.	1,303	3,472
Colts and fillies	137	135
Sheep and goats	51,478	47,149
Asses.	782	1,860
Ploughs.	943	1,639
Carts...	317	67

184. The above figures show that a lean year has naturally checked the growing prosperity noticed last year amongst agriculturists and the increases in the number of ploughs and plough bullocks have been proportionately smaller.

185. There was an epidemic of small-pox, *Sankardo* (sore throat) and sore feet among the cattle in Atkot and Kalawad Talukas. The subjoined table furnishes details. *Epedemic among cattle.*

Disease.	Atkot.			Kalawad.		
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Recoveries.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Recoveries.
Small-pox.	2,006	355	1,651	165	103	62
Sankardo.	116	106	10	0	0	0
Sore feet.	14	9	5	0	0	0

Elsewhere there was no epidemic among cattle.

(*b*)

186. The prices of all principal articles of staple food have gone up materially, especially *Juvar* and *Bajro* which have risen from Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 2 per maund in the previous year to Rs. 1-13-0 and Rs. 2-5-0 during the year. Wheat has also risen in prices slightly. Prices of *Mag* and *Math* have risen enormously, while those of ordinary rice have increased from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3 per maund. Appendix XVIII. furnishes detailed statistics of prices of staple food grains. *Wages.*

(*c*)

187. The principal income of this Department is from grazing fees, receipts from the sale of Bamboos, Babool and other dead trees, *Timerwa* leaves for cigarettes, fruit of forest trees, and receipts from charcoal and from the farm of removing *Awal* shrubs for leather tanning. The work of auctioning grass "*Bids*" is also entrusted to this Department. *Forest.*

188. The Barda, Alech, Dalasa and Salemar hills and Gurgadh jungle, the last named containing innumerable *Gorad* (gum trees), are formed into reserved forests and handed over to this Department for management. But these forests do not produce any valuable teak trees and hence no systematic conservation of them has been found necessary, but by careful safeguarding and management they are capable of yielding decent revenue from the sources specified above.

189. About 750 mango trees have already been planted by the Department and more will be planted every year. There were 170 large groves of Babul trees beside about 150 minor groves containing several lacs of Babul, large and small.

190. The receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,62,574 against Rs. 1,46,446 and the expenditure to Rs. 14,494 against Rs. 16,054 in the preceding year.

(*d*)

Trees.

191. 20,642 new trees were planted during the year as compared with 49,042 in the year preceding. Stringent orders have been issued against the destruction of the shade giving trees and the State's permission is necessary before a tree is cut for any reason whatsoever. This has the salutary effect of checking wholesale cutting of trees.

(*e*)

Public Works.

192. The expenditure incurred on Works through the Agency of the Public Works Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,81,376 as compared with Rs. 3,05,513 in the year preceding and the cost of the establishments employed therein was Rs. 13,844 against Rs. 13,625 in 1914–15. In 1913-14 the total expenditure on works and establishment amounted to Rs. 1,93,805. The percentage of establishment charges to the cost of works comes to 7·6 against 4·4 in the preceding year and 7·06 in 1913-14. Owing to this being a lean year several public works had to be postponed.

New works executed.

193. The original works executed during the year fall under the following heads :—

	1915–16	1914–15
Buildings	59,380	1,52,696
Roads	1,474	10,918
Irrigation Works	1,980	9,043
Reclamation Works	10,204	1,692
Harbour Works ...	9,402	5,327
Miscellaneous Works	52,635	7,489

Repairs.

194. The following works of repairs were executed :—

Repairs to Buildings	16,792	68,657
do. Roads	19,596	35,470
do. Irrigation Works ...	2,725	2,638
do. Reclamation Works	597	1,281
do. Harbour Works ...	578	6,099
do. Miscellaneous ...	725	530

195. The most important work completed under the supervision of the Public Works Department was the magnificent pile of 31 shops with an upper storey named the "Willingdon Crescent" at an expenditure of Rs. 1,27,000. The building was formally opened by H. E. the Governor in February last.

Harbour Works.

196. The following harbour works at an aggregate cost of Rs. 9,402 were executed :—

(1) The Pirotan pitching to prevent the scouring of the shore near the Pirotan light house.
(2) Kalyankada Beacon.
(3) Jhinjhura Bunder Wharf.
(4) Salaya Beacons (Ferro concrete).
(5) Vekaria Beacon near Jodya (unfinished).

Reclamation Works.

197. The following reclamation works were executed at a cost of Rs. 10,204:-

(1) *Bundh* at Untbe Shampur near Amran.
(2) Kamand *Bundh* near Amran.
(3) Danti *Bundh* near Bela under Amran.

198. All these works will benefit vast acres of culturable land which were hitherto deprived of the advantages of inundation from the rivers which used to deviate in places before finally flowing into the sea.

199. By means of the *bundhs* thrown across the places where the river used to deviate the lands of the villages of Bela and Shampur get inundated several times during the rains depositing rich silt manure in the fields which enables the production of valuable wheat crops without irrigation in the cold weather.

Post.

200. The State has its own Postal arrangements for carrying Post at the different Head Quarters of the Talukas, in addition to the Government Post Offices.

Mint.

201. There is at present no mint working in the State. The one that existed since 1570 and started in the reign of Jam Shri Satarsalji was bringing in a decent annual revenue to the State. It was unfortunately abolished during the minority of Jam Shri Jassaji whilst the State was under British Administration.

Wells.

202. There were 8,437 wells at the end of the preceding year and 768 new wells were sunk during the year. Of the latter 477 were completed while 291 remained unfinished. 66 old wells were also deepened or repaired. The total cost on the new wells and those repaired was Rs. 40,272 and 2,780 respectively during the year towards which the State made large Takavi advances to the extent of Rs. 19,123.

203. The number of wells in the different Talukas was as under:—

Taluka.	Old wells.	New wells.	Total.
Panchkoshi.	1,366	45	1,411
Kalawad.	932	52	984
Kandorna.	721	59	780
Atkot.	825	86	911
Jodiya.	1,370	31	1,401
Bhanwad.	1,056	240	1,296
Khambhalia.	705	120	825
Kalyanpur.	1,248	70	1,318
Lalpur.	214	65	279
Total.	8,437	768	9,205

Tanks.

204. There are 4 irrigation tanks in the State, viz., Adhia, Hansthal, Vijarkhi and Keshia having under their command 3,188 acres of land.

205. During a year of scanty rainfall such as this, these tanks do not fill and consequently the following areas only could be irrigated :—

	Acres.
Adhia	307
Hansthal	148
Vijarkhi	11
Keshia	3

Income from irrigation tanks.

206. The following table shows the income derived from the tanks :—

	1915-16	1914-15.
Adhia	1,932	3,536
Hansthal	734	595
Vijarkhi.	307	832
Keshia.	22	151

Managed Estates.

207. There were 75 estates of the annual income of Rs. 32,176 under management at the commencement of the year. Only one more estate of the annual income of Rs. 2,708 was brought under management during the year while 13 Estates of the annual income of Rs. 3,439 were removed from management leaving 63 estates yielding an aggregate income of Rs. 31,445 to be managed at

the close of the year. Of these 2 estates were on account of minority and 61 on account of indebtedness. 5 estates have been given out on lease while only 58 estates are managed by the State.

208. Of the 215 claims remaining to be disposed of at the close of the previous year 130 of the value of Rs. 1,30,749 were decided during the year leaving 85 claims of the value of Rs. 3,16,702 for disposal in future. *Claims disposed of.*

209. Liquidation schemes still remain to be prepared for 36 estates. *Liquidation schemes.*

210. During the year Rs. 4,487 have been paid in liquidation of debts against Rs. 5,912 in the previous year. *Debts paid.*

211. Rs. 2,850 were advanced as *Takavi* to cultivators and others during the year. *Takavi advanced.*

212. As remarked in the last Administration Report the management expenses have been greatly curtailed and the establishment is now maintained on a smaller scale. The cost of the establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 1,378 giving a percentage of 4.4 on the income of the estates against Rs. 3,951 and 12.2 per cent in the year previous. *Cost of management.*

213. The Customs Department has to manage the following sources of revenue :— *Customs Department.*

(1) Customs proper which consists of sea customs of the Jamnagar (Bedi) port and sea and land customs of the ports of Jodya, Salaya, and the ports subordinate to them.

(2) Salt which is manufactured at Dhichda, Hadiana and Gurgadh.

(3) Chilo, a tax on pilgrims going to Dwarka.

(4) Pindara Kund, a fixed tax levied from pilgrims.

(5) Opium.

(6) Abkari which includes

  (*a*) receipts from the farm for the sale of European and country liquors and

  (*b*) receipts from the farm of *Bhang*, *Ganja*, *Charus* and preparations thereof.

(7) Proceeds of *Cher* (mangrove swamps).

(8) *Olmal* or flotsam and jetsam.

(9) Tobacco and its preparations.

10) Miscellaneous receipts such as from fishery and collection of conches &c.

Ports.

214. There are altogether 32 *Bunders*, large and small, in this State. Of these the principal ones are Jamnagar, Salaya, and Jodya; while Rozi, Nawa Bunder, Bed, Lamba, Pindara and Jhinjhura are of minor importance. Rozi Bunder is open for passenger traffic only.

Motor service between Paddhari & Jodya.

215. The proposed motor service between Paddhari and Jodya when floated will develop the traffic at Jodya Bunder. The full number of shares of the company have not yet been subscribed and the Company is not expected to be in working order for some time yet.

Customs Revenue.

216. The following figures show the revenue from Customs during the year under report as compared with that in the year preceding:—

	1914-15.	1915-16.
(1) Customs proper.	1,35,686	1,32,452
(2) Pindara Kund and *chilo.*	5,682	3,790
(3) Salt.	32,362	39,366
(4) Opium.	21,099	21,916
(5) Abkari.	23,991	1,408
(6) Tobacco.	22,133	23,311
	2,40,953	2,22,243

217. The income from Customs proper has fallen off due to less exports by sea owing to a lean year. There was also a small decrease under head (2) owing to the number of pilgrims visiting the holy places being smaller. The decrease under Abkari is due to large arrears remaining to be recovered from the *Ijardar* of country and European liquors. On the other hand, the revenue from salt has risen by Rs. 7,004 due to stricter supervision and consequent less smuggling of illicit salt.

Sea imports.

218. The total value of imports by sea during the year was Rs. 59,03,812 against Rs. 53,66,731 showing an increase of Rs. 5,37,081. The increase occurs principally under food grains (Rs. 8,46,059), cotton seeds (Rs. 3,59,608) and sesamum (Rs. 44,851) due to scanty rainfall and consequent decrease in the production of these articles in the Province. On the other hand, there was a falling off in the imports of cloth (Rs. 1,85,975) and sugar and sugar-candy (Rs. 45,147) due to rise in prices owing to the war. The decrease under metal (Rs. 23,451), timber (Rs. 11,710), yarn (Rs. 46,229), cocoanuts (Rs. 24,198), dates (19,022) and spices Rs. (23,989) is ascribed to a lean year. The imports of gold and silver declined to the extent of Rs. 1,65,009 and this is attributable to the war. The import of jaggery has fallen off by Rs. 37,519 owing to a larger produce during the year in the Province.

219. The value of exports by sea has declined from Rs. 42,32,709 to Rs. 20,70,546. The principal items of decrease are cereals (Rs. 5,07,056), cotton (Rs. 2,25,048) and castor and linseed (Rs. 1,72,704) due to smaller production on account of scanty rainfall. On the other hand, the export of wool has materially increased by Rs. 1,63,599 as it was largely exported to Japan and America. *Exports by Sea.*

220. The following figures will give an idea of the course of trade in the State during the past 10 years :— *Course of trade.*

Year.	Value of sea imports.	Value of sea exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1906—07	38,11,682	22,03,071
1907—08	46,53,862	19,16,757
1908—09	42,46,516	24,66,480
1909—10	41,98,289	21,26,482
1910—11	44,91,886	21,33,731
1911—12	57,21,594	16,55,807
1912—13	49,67,756	11,86,506
1913—14	49,89,336	30,48,639
1914—15	53,66,731	42,32,709
1915—16	59,03,312	20,70,546

221. The following table shows the value of Imports and Exports byl and during the past 10 years:— *Imports and Exports by land.*

Year.	Value of land imports.	Value of land exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1906—07	1,14,217	668
1907—08	1,30,586	292
1908—09	1,54,951	1,261
1909—10	1,49,892	5,080
1910—11	1,37,705	2,256
1911—12	82,246	4,382
1912—13	72,263	10,765
1913—14	1,04,983	6,714
1914—15	1,36,754	1,931
1915—16	1,26,342	2,274

The decrease in the imports during the year is due to a lean year.

Number of Ships. 222. The number of ships owned by the subjects of this State was 354. 3 ships were either wrecked or sold during the year and 9 new ones were built or purchased, leaving 360 ships at the close of the year, of which 84 belong to Jamnagar, 196 to Salaya and 80 to Jodya owners. The number of ships that visited the ports of this State was 1,382 loaded and 2,235 empty as compared with 1,363 and 1,979 respectively in the previous year. Of the ships that visited the ports 938 belonged to foreign ports.

Light-houses. 223. There was no change in the number of light-houses in the State during the year, viz. Rozi, Pirotan, Kalubhar and Jodiya. Besides these there were 83 beacons at Bedi, Jodiya and Salaya.

Salt works. 224. Salt is manufactured at Dhichda (Jamnagar), Hadiana and Gurgadh, at the first two places from brine wells and at the last from sea water. To prevent the manufacture and smuggling of illicit salt 2 Inspectors are employed and to their vigilance is attributed the increased income from salt.

Chilo. 225. This is a tax on pilgrims visiting Dwarka. It is levied at a certain fixed rate at Rawal, Gandhvi, Bhogat, Gaga, Gurgadh and Pindara. The revenue is farmed out for 3 years for Rs. 7,017 annually.

Pindara Kund. 226. This tax is imposed on pilgrims going to bathe in the *Kund* for performing religious ceremonies. The receipts collected during the year amounted to Rs. 327 against Rs. 1,006 in 1914–15.

Opium. 227. The right of the sale of opium is farmed out for Rs. 16,251. The sales during the year were 2,643 lbs. and 13 tolas against 2,841 lbs. 5 tolas in the year preceding giving a decrease of 97 lbs. and 32 tolas. The *Ijardar* purchases the opium from the State at Re. 13-8-0 per lb. and sells it at 16-0-0 making a profit of Rs. 2-8.

Abkari. 228. This revenue is farmed out for Rs. 12,000 a year for a period of 5 years beginning with 1913 and for Rs. 15,000 for the next 5 years.

General. 229. The land and sea customs dues of Salaya and the sea customs of Jodiya and Jamnagar are now collected departmentally while the land customs of Jamnagar and Jodya are farmed out. The following items have been farmed out to *Ijardars* during the year :—

Ijara of Pearl Fishery of *Kansara* pearls.... ...	Rs. 18,000
do. of Jamnagar land customs, ...	„ 27,050
do. of Jodiya do. do.	„ 3,627
do. of octroi on *ghee* and sugar in Jamnagar, ...	„ 21,770
do. for the sale of Tobacco, ...	„ 33,001
do. do. *Ganja, Bhang* and *Charus*, ...	„ 1,425

Ijara for the sale of *Chandul.* ...	...	...	„	210
do. for gathering conches. ...	...	...	„	600
do. for fishing including *Jali* vero.	...	...	„	1,912
do. for the collection of feathers.	...	...	„	701
Proceeds of the hides of camels dying on sea shores....			„	399
do. of the sale of *cher* wood and leaves. ...		...	„	4,769

Pearl fishery.

230. The pearl fishery could not be worked during the year owing to the fall in the prices of pearls. The right of collecting the *Kansara* variety of pearls was, however, farmed out for Rs. 18,000.

Jali vero.

231. Jali vero is a tax on coast Vaghers fishing at the *Bunders,*

Cher.

232. There are 35 reserved and 2 unreserved *jungles* of *cher* (mangrove) in the State. These *jungles* are cut by rotation for fuel and the contractor has to give the State one-third of the total quantity of wood cut. The contract fetched Rs. 4,212 during the year against Rs 4,802 in the previous year. *Cher* fruit is allowed to be collected free of charge on condition that the persons who obtain this privilege devote 4 days in a month to sow fresh seeds in the swamps and this work is supervised by the watchmen of the Department.

233. The leaves of *Cher* serve as an invaluable article of fodder, especially in a season of drought when regular fodder is scarce, and the privilege of plucking these leaves free of charge is granted to people applying for it on condition of their sowing seeds during the monsoon. Certain port dues are levied on country crafts bringing *Cher* leaves. Rs. 557 were received on this account during the year as compared with Rs. 373 in the previous year. The increase is owing to the scarcity of fodder during the year of report.

Survey of reefs & islets.

234. A special establishment has been employed to survey and prepare a list of all the reefs and islets situated within the limits of the State as the information on this head is incomplete in the existing Survey maps of Jamnagar.

Chapter V.

Revenue and Finance.

Income.

235. The total revenue from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 29,87,202 against Rs. 36,14,429 in 1914-15 showing a decrease of Rs. 6,27,227. The reason for the falling off is the scanty and irregular monsoon of 1915 owing to which principally the receipts under the head "Land Revenue" have been reduced from Rs. 25,38,398 to Rs. 18,71,636. The next important decrease occurs under the head "sale of land" the receipts under which have declined from Rs. 1,35,956 to Rs. 80,419. Under "Abkari" the figures of the year under report are Rs. 27,720 against Rs. 47,835 in the year previous due to non-recovery of the amount of the *Ijara* for the sale of country liquor for 2 years. The receipts under "Jama &c. from Bhayats and Patavats" have also declined from Rs. 62,897 to Rs. 49,186 due to a lean year. On the other hand, the revenue under "Customs" has risen from Rs. 1,08,361 to Rs. 1,36,261, and under "Forest" from Rs. 1,46,446 to Rs. 1,62,574.

236. It will thus be seen that the financial progress of the State has once again been retarded by natural conditions over which we have had no control. A comparison of the figures of revenue since 1903-04 with those during the present *regime* will show the state of affairs as it then existed and as it has been during the past 9 years.

Year.	Revenues Rs.	
1903-04	24,84,210	
1904-05	19,69,564	
1905-06	19,06,212	
1906-07	24,47,539	
1907-08	26,07,562	
1908-09	27,45,053	
1909-10	25,84,347	
1910-11	29,34,555	
1911-12	20,19,830	a famine year.
1912-13	29,46,922	
1913-14	35,75,242	
1914-15	36,14,429	
1915-16	29,87,202	

The figures for the years from 1903-04 to 1907-08 relate to the last 1½ years of the British Administration and the remaining 3½ years of the late Jam Saheb's *regime*. They will speak for themselves.

237. The unsatisfactory condition of the agricultural prospects necessitated the exercise of strictest economy and the expenditure has been kept as low as practicable. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 30,75,953 against Rs. 33,43,319 in the previous year. The decreases are chiefly noticeable under "Public Works," "Miscellaneous," "Minor Departments," "Railway," "Raj Kharach" and "Revenue Department." On the other hand, there was an increase under "Unforeseen expenses" and on account of the marriage of His Highness' sister. The war against Germany necessitated the placing of the Imperial Service Lancers at the disposal of Government and consequently the expenses under the head "Military" have risen from Rs. 1,54,215 to Rs. 1,82,064. *Expenditure.*

238. The particulars of receipts and expenditure under the various Heads are given in Appendix XXII.

239. The total Government loan debt at the close of the previous year was Rs. 5,10,000 and a further sum of Rs. 2,00,000 had to be borrowed during the year. On the loan of Gondal State raised by the late British Administration for the Jamnagar Railway interest is being regularly paid out of the earnings of the Railway. *Liabilities.*

240. The Treasury Accounts are kept in a regular and systematical manner on the lines of the District Treasury Accounts. *Treasury Accounts.*

241. The Audit Department has been placed in a state of efficiency during the year by the introduction of several reforms, the principal of which is the pre-audit system under which all bills are pre-audited before payment at the Head Quarter Treasury. *Audit of Accounts.*

242. 205 Dafters were audited and 5,947 audit objections were raised during the year involving a sum of Rs. 20,042. 7,675 objections (including those of previous year) were disposed of, and as a result Rs. 36,572 were credited to the State Treasury. Of the Dafters audited 34 were found to be faultless. At the close of the year audit objections of 1116 Dafters remained to be explained.

243. The establishment cost Rs. 6,496 during the year against Rs. 6,627 in the year preceding. *Cost.*

Chapter VI.

Medical Institutions.

Number of Medical Institutions.

244. The Medical Institutions in the State during the year were 3 Hospitals, and 13 Dispensaries including a detached out-door Dispensary built at the expense of Sheth Abdul Kareem Jamal, C. I. E., a public spirited and benevolent citizen of Jamnagar, in connection with the Jubilee Hospital. The latter was ormally opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on 5th February 1916 an account of which has been given in Chapter I. The upper storey of his building is utilized for the office of the Chief Medical Officer. This building is a fine specimen of architecture cleverly designed and completed by local talents.

In-patients.

245. The Jubilee Hospital, Jamnagar, has an accommodation for 60 in-patients, while the Hospital at Khambhalia and Jodya accommodate 12 and 8 in-patients respectively. The Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary has an accommodation for 4 in-patients. None of the remaining institutions has accommodation for such patients. But the idea is that this want will be supplied gradually as funds permit.

Total number of patients treated.

246. The total number of patients treated during the year in the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State was 1,258 in-door and 86,762 out-door as against 1,248 and 94,092 respectively in the preceding year. Of the in-door patients 1,114 were discharged cured, 70 absented themselves, 15 died and 59 remained under treatment at the close of the year against 1146, 29, 25, and 48 in the year 1914-15.

Operations performed in the Jubilee Hospital.

247. The subjoined table shows the nature and the number of operations performed at the Jubilee Hospital during the past three years.

Years.	Amputation of limbs.	Details of operations.																	
		Removal of tumours.	Operations on the bladder.			Operations on eye and its appendages.			Obstetric operations.			Operations on bones and joints.	Plastic operations on the ear & nose	Radical cure for Hydrocele.	Removal of piles.		Other operations.	Total number of operations.	Remarks.
			Cystotomy performed.	Removal of stone from bladder.		Removal of cataract.	Making of artificial pupil.	Other important operations on eye.	Craniotomy.	Version.	Natural labour conducted.				By ligature.	By excision.			
				By cutting.	By crushing														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1913—14	3	8	0	8	1	21	2	3	0	4	0	15	0	0	0	0	724	789	
1914—15	10	7	1	3	19	23	4	4	1	0	3	13	1	4	5	1	631	730	
1915—16	6	18	0	6	11	22	1	1	0	1	1	24	1	3	0	1	795	891	

Daily average attendance.

248. The daily average attendance in all the Medical Institutions in the State was 1055·93 against 1114·16 of the previous year.

Total operations.

249. The total number of operations performed during the year in the whole State was 2,776 among which 185 were major against 147 of the last year. The following table shows the details of the number of operations in the different institutions :—

	No.	of which major.
Jubilee Hospital	...891	105
Bai Monghibai Khambhalia Hospital	...515	80
Ram Rax Hospital Jodya ...	... 99	0
Dispensaries in Jamnagar ...	...506	0
Mahal Dispensaries	...765	0

Prevailing diseases.

250. The prevailing diseases were those of the eye, malarial fevers and digestive and respiratory disturbances.

Post mortem.

251. The following number of *post mortem* examinations was held during the year :—

Jamnagar	5	Khambhalia	5	Lalpur	3
Jam Jodhpur	2	Kalyanpur	2	Bhanwad	1
Kandorna	1				

Medico-legal cases.

252. 513 medico-legal cases were attended to throughout the State, in 107 of which the Medical Officers had to attend courts.

Veterinary Hospital.

253. The number of animals treated at the State Veterinary Hospital and the Imperial Service Lancers' Veterinary Hospital was 1,870 against 1,948 of the year previous. Of these 1,712 were discharged cured, 77 absented themselves, 26 died and 55 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average attendance was 58·4 against 59·3 of the preceding year. The total number of operations performed during the year was 106 of which 13 were those of castration.

Public health.

254. The public health in the State was good throughout the year.

Vital statistics.

255. The birth-rate was 28·81 against 27·23 and the death rate 14·82 against 17·22 per *mille*. In the city of Jamnagar the death rate was 17·77 against 24·75. The decrease in the death rate was due to the absence of any epidemic disease in the State. There is no doubt the registration of vital statistics is defective. The defect can only be remedied by legislation as is the case in some big towns in British India.

Epidemics.

256. Small-pox appeared in 5 villages. 17 persons were affected but no case proved fatal. The State was otherwise free from epidemic.

257. During the year under report 13,075 primary vaccinations and 225 revaccinations were performed as against 19,111 and 194 respectively in the preceding year. Of the primary vaccinations 12,885 were successful giving a percentage of 98·54 against 97·33 in the year preceding, while out of 225 revaccinations 204 were successful, or a percentage of 90·66 against 88·66. *Vaccination.*

258. Whenever small-pox appears in any village within 10 miles radius of the Agency Jurisdiction immediate information is sent and remedial measures are taken to check the spread of the disease. *Precautionary measures adopted.*

259. This is a great improvement over the old system of arm to arm vaccination. It is growing into popularity. *Belgaum glycerinated lymph.*

260. The total cost amounted to Rs. 5,225 giving an average of Rs. 0–6–4 per each successful case against Rs. 0–6–8 in the previous year. *Cost of Vaccination Department.*

261. The villages were visited as under :— *Villages visited.*

	In. 1915–16.	In. 1914-15.
By the Chief Medical Officer and Superintendent of Vaccination	57	94
By the Inspector	356	329
By the Vaccinators	664	683.

262. The total cost of the Medical and Veterinary institutions in the State was Rs. 61,986 against Rs. 60,880 in the previous year. *Cost of Medical and Veterinary Institutions.*

Chapter VII.

Education.

263. The following table shows at a glance the progress of education in the State.

Class of Institution.	No. of pupils.		Daily attendance.		Expenditure.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
High School ...	343	376	323·4	331·6	14,452
Middle schools ...	485	487	375·4	431·6	5,326
Drawing class ...	42	47	44·1	50	1,188
Primary schools ...	12,018	12,257	9,551·5	9,438·5	56,503
Inspected schools ...	1,090	1,199	917	993·8	2,341
Un-recognized schools. ...	1,322	1,652	1,063·3	1,230·9	22,559

Schools.

264. The number of schools during the year was 177 against 171 in the preceding year including 9 inspected institutions and 1 *Vedshala*. The increase is due to the opening of a new middle school, 3 primary aided schools and 2 inspected institutions. Of these 1 is a High School, 14 Middle schools, 161 primary schools and 1 *Vedshala*. Of the total number of schools 16 are for girls and the rest for boys. Of the inspected schools 2 are middle and 7 primary schools against 2 and 5 respectively in 1914–15. Besides these schools there were 57 unrecognized schools not conforming to the rules of the Department, the same number as in the previous year, with 1,652 pupils against 1,322.

Pupils and their nationality.

265. The total number of pupils in the aforesaid schools was 14,366 as against 13,978 in the preceding year. The increase is due to an increase in the number of schools and also to the increase in the attendance in the High School. Of these 12,193 were Hindus, 2,083 Mahomedans, 15 Parsis and 75 belonging to depressed classes. There is an increase of 9 in the number of the last mentioned classes.

Average attendance.

266. The average daily attendance in all the schools was 11,245·5 against 11,211·4 in the previous year and that in the High School was 331·6 against 323·4.

267. The number of pupils in the High School was 376, in the middle schools 936 and in the *Vedshala* 34 against 343, 883 and 37 respectively in the previous year which shows a general increase. *Pupils in the High School, Middle schools and the Vedshala.*

268. I am glad to record that the result of the last Matriculation Examination is eminently satisfactory. Out of 38 candidates sent up 30 passed, giving a percentage of 78·9. For the first time during the year Rajkot has been recognized as a centre for the Matriculation Examination. This will be a great convenience to Kathiawar students. *Students sent up for Matriculation Examination.*

269. The new rules laid down by the University for teaching science have been introduced in the Jamnagar High School and the necessary apparatus has been ordered out and a special Assistant appointed to teach this branch of education. *Science teaching*

270. A drawing class is attached to the High School. In the supplementary examination held in March last the 2 boys sent up for the 3rd Grade and the 5 sent up for the 1st Grade examination passed. There was no candidate in the 2nd grade examination. *Drawing class.*

271. There are 7 pupils attending the painting class opened in 1912. *Painting class*

272. There were 138 primary schools for boys with an attendance of 10,826 pupils during the year against 135 with 10,608 pupils in the previous year. The primary education is imparted free throughout the State. *Primary education.*

273. The number of pupils in girls' schools was 2,181 against 2,102 in the previous year. *Girls' schools.*

274. The results at the school examinations were 70·7 for boys' schools and 73·7 for girls' schools against 72·5 and 65·2 in 1914–15. *Results*

275. The Girassia Hostel in Jamnagar is managed satisfactorily. There were 43 boarders in the Hostel during the year under report of whom 38 are free boarders. Of the total number of boarders 9 study in the High School, 21 in the Middle schools and 13 in the Vernacular schools. The Hostel is accommodated in a commodious State building. The State makes a liberal grant of Rs. 5000 towards the maintenance of this Hostel in which His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb evinces a keen interest. *Girassia Hostel.*

276. The number of Girassia pupils under instruction in the State is 289. Of these 281 are boys and 8 girls. Of the 281 pupils 172 appeared at the examinations and 129 passed. *Number of Girassia pupils*

277. The Luhana Boarding Institution for the poor Lohana orphans and the Anandi Bawa Anathashram are two institutions which are doing excellent work. *Other boarding Institutions.*

Number of Mahomedan pupils.

278. The total number of Mahomedan pupils under instruction at the end of the year under report was 3,533 against 3,220 in the year preceding. The increase of 313 is due to the interest taken by His Highness in their education and specially to the benevolence towards his community of Sheth Abdul Kareem Jamal, C. I. E., who has instituted 862 scholarships for the education of Mahomedan children. Of these 425 are for boys and 275 for girls in primary schools and 162 in secondary schools. Of these 32 scholarships are awarded by him to the Hindu pupils. The total amount this philanthropic gentleman spends monthly on these scholarships comes to Rs. 1500. Besides these liberal grants Mr. Abdul Kareem Jamal maintains at his own expense 2 primary schools and 1 middle school for Mahomedan boys and girls in Jamnagar which are attended by about 1500 pupils. He thus spends about Rs. 30,000 a year on the education of his community.

Backward classes.

279. It is gratifying to note that the backward classes are now gradually awaking from their lethargy and their number has risen during the year in the High School from 52 to 75. Amongst these were 39 Mahomedans, 12 Girassias and 24 others. His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb is very keen on the education of Girassias and is encouraging them by all possible means to educate their boys and girls.

Scholarships.

280. The following scholarships have been granted by the State during the year :—

5 Scholarships each of Rs. 15 per mensem for the Arts College.
2 do. do. Rs 20 per mensem for the Medical College
3 do. of Rs. 15, 15 and 12 for the Technical Institutions.
2 do. each of Rs. 15 for the Kala Bhuvan and the School of Art.

1 Special scholarship of Rs. 7 in the Kala Bhuvan.

Physical training.

281. There are Gymnasia attached to most of the Taluka schools. Drill is also taught where trained teachers are avaiable. Where these forms of physical training are not provided, the pupils are indulged in out-door games. The pupils in the middle schools and English classes play cricket while the High School boys indulge in the game of football in addition.

Trained teaehers.

282. Of the 138 primary schools for boys only 66 have trained teachers whereas all the 16 girls schools have trained school mistresses.

Moral & religious training.

283. Moral and religious lessons are also imparted to the pupils in all the schools. The pupils are made to recite prayers before the day's work is commenced. In the High School lectures on moral and religious subjects are delivered to a gathering of all students on certain days in the week.

Cost & earnings.

284. The total expenditure on education in the State during the year was Rs. 90,001 against Rs. 84,031 in the previous year. The receipts on account of fees &c. amounted to Rs. 6,627 against Rs. 6,250.

School inspection.

285. During the year the Director inspected 68 schools while his 2 Deputies inspected only 32 between them. The latter, however, examined between them 167 schools in the Mahals besides those in the city of Jamnagar.

Deaf mutes' school

286. There is an excellent school for teaching deaf mutes started by a Deccani Brahmin, Mr. Vishnu Krisna Lele. This institution receives a grant-in-aid from the State of Rs. 240 per annum. It has 5 male and 2 female pupils at present, but the way some of the deaf mutes have attained the power of speech and are able to read and write is wonderful and reflects credit on the proprietor. Of the 7 deaf mutes 3 are now able to read and write fairly well, the remaining 4 are undergoing the course of training and are making fair progress.

Libraries.

287. There is a decent grant-in-aid Library in Jamnagar. It contains 2,283 English and 1,293 Gujrati books. Large numbers of newspapers and periodicals are subscribed for. The Library gets an annual grant of Rs. 508 from the State. The High School possesses 2 other libraries, one for teachers and the other for students.

Sad demise of Mr. Khandubhai Indraji Desai.

288. During the year under report death has snatched away a most valuable, able and experienced Educational Officer in the person of Mr. Khandubhai Indraji Desai, B. A. who served this State most creditably for a period of 27 years. This sad occurence was noticed by the Administrator in charge in a Memorandum dated 4th August 1915 in the following terms :—

"Being fully aware of the high esteem in which Mr. Khandubhai Indraji Desai, B. A., was held by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb, the Administrator-in-charge desires to place on record on behalf of His Highness and himself the sense of the great loss sustained by the State through the sad demise of Mr. Khandubhai Indraji Desai, who as head of the Educational Department has rendered the State very faithful, zealous and valuable services for a period of 27 years. His devotion to duty and his upright life have served as a valuable example to all. As a mark of respect for his memory it is hereby ordered that all offices and schools should be closed today."

Chapter VIII.

Miscellaneous.

A.—ALIENATION SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Alienation Settlement.

289. Major H. W. Berthon, of the Bombay Political Department who has been in charge of the Department for over 2½ years has practically brought this important work to a close. Under his just and able guidance and with the loyal assistance of Mr. Gokalbhai B. Desai the work has been finished a year earlier than was anticipated. During His Highness' absence in France with the Expeditionary Force the work was continued by Mr. Desai on the lines laid down by Major Berthon.

Cases disposed of.

290. During the year under report 1,823 cases were disposed of involving 75,229 acres of culturable land on which a *Salami* of Rs. 48,004 is leviable in future in lieu of the irregular levy of Rs. 6,270 made hitherto.

291. Practically no appeals have been preferred against these decisions and this is a sure proof, if proof was needed, of the moderation, tact, and ability displayed by Major Berthon in the performance of this rather thankless and unpopular work.

B.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Geological Survey.

292. This work was entrusted to Dr. E. Howard Adye, F. R. G. S. He compiled a tabular report with elaborate notes which has been printed at the State Press. He also compiled "A Memoir on the Economic Geology of the Nawanagar State." This work has cost the State Rs. 7,368. It was printed at the Bombay Times Press and is for sale at Rs. 15-12-0 a copy. It is profusely illustrated and deals concisely with the topography, general geological history, and structure of the State and gives an exhaustive description of its mineral wealth and stone resources with optical analyses of all the principal types of rock structure to be met with, their physical properties, comparative market values and matters of special scientific interest. This valuable work deserves to be brought to the notice of some of the enterprising firms in Bombay in order that they may be attracted to the vast mineral and geological resources of this State.

Stone for building popularly known as Porbandar stone.

293. A survey of the miliolite building stone resources of the State has also been completed by Dr. Adye which shows that there exists an inexhaustible quantity of sound saleable miliolite of 3 grades in the Barda Hills and a finer quality near Ranpur. Samples of some of these stones were sent to Karachi and they were approved by the Municipality there for road metalling.

But for want of suitable railway communication all these valuable resources of the State lie unused. Outside enterprize is what is needed to their exploitation on sound business lines.

294. Before severing his connection with this State, Dr. Adye has carefully made a collection of samples of all sorts of building, ornamental and other valuable stones found in the different parts of the State together with exhaustive lists giving their geological designations and the places whence they were obtained. These lists have been printed in the State Press. *Samples of stones.*

C.—JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.

295. The gross earnings of this Railway during the year amounted to Rs. 3,23,354, the highest on record against Rs. 3,01,245 in the previous year giving an increase of Rs. 22,109. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,77,599 against Rs. 1,91,640, or Rs. 14,041 less than in the year 1914-15. The net earnings are Rs. 1,45,775, giving a net return of 6·08 per cent on the capital outlay including suspense. The percentage of net earnings appears to be the largest during the past 10 years except in the year 1913-14 when it was 6·62. Mr. Nissen deserves great credit for the continuous success of this Department under his charge. *Jamnagar Railway.*

D.—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

296. During the year under report there were 70 accidental deaths including 16 suicides against 122 in the previous year. There were 72 deaths from snake-bites against 52 in the year preceding. 15 snake-bite cases were cured by using Lauder Brunton's snake-bite cure cases during 1915–16. These cases are distributed to the Police and the school masters and a reward of rupee one is offered to any one who saves a human life by the use of this cure. *Accidental deaths.*

E.—ACCIDENTAL FIRES.

297. There were 82 accidental fires during the year under report against 71 in the year preceding causing a total damage to property of the value of Rs. 4,259 against Rs. 7,163 in the previous year. *Accidental fires.*

F.—ORPHANAGE.

298. This is an institution for orphans and waifs and a sort of foundling home, and is being most creditably managed by Mahant Shri Ramprasadji. It was originally started in the great famine of 1900–01 and has been supported by the well-known philanthropist, the late Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji. *Mahant Shri Ananda Bawa Anath Balashram.*

Number of Inmates.

299. In the beginning of the year under report there were 55 boys and 6 girls in the orphanage. Of these 13 boys left the institution during the year and 18 more boys and 2 girls were admitted leaving 60 boys and 8 girls at the close of the year.

Industrial Class.

300. An industrial class is attached to this Institution which imparted useful training in the different industries to 35 inmates as under :—

17 in handweaving.
2 in carpentry.
8 in tailoring.
8 in cane-work.

Education.

301. 9 orphans are receiving English and 34 Vernacular education.

302. The orphans are allowed to stay in the Institution until they attain the age of 18 in the case of boys and 14 in the case of girls. They are clothed and fed out of the funds of the orphanage and are comfortably housed in a commodious and well ventilated building where they are carafully looked after.

Grants to the orphanage.

303. An annual contribution of Rs. 600 is received by the Institution including Rs. 200 paid by the State, Rs. 200 by the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi, Rs. 100 by R. B. Vasanji Khimji, and Rs. 50 each by Sheth Khimji Dayal and Sheth Pestonji Merwanji. This sum is distributed amongst the orphans in cash and in the shape of clothes at a public gathering held annually. The cash donations thus earned by the orphans remain to the credit of each until they accumulate into a round sum which is handed over when the orphan leaves the Institution.

304. A monthly contribution of Rs. 200 is made by the State towards the maintenance of the Institution and the following further sums are also contributed annually :—

Rs. 150 by the Dhrangadhra State.
„ 100 by the Vankaner State.
„ 80 by Lord Londesborough.

G.—PRINTING PRESSES.

The State Printing Press.

305. The State Printing Press is worked by an oil engine. It executes all the printing work belonging to the State including the printing of State stamps. It publishes a fortnightly State Gazette.

Receipts and expenditure.

306. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs 17,171 against Rs. 5,087 in the preceding year and the expenditure to Rs. 20,310 against Rs. 14,294.

307. There are 5 other private Printing Presses in the State besides the Jamnagar Railway Press. One of these publishes a bi-monthly periodical mostly containing advertisements relating to the *Ayurvedic* medicines of the famous Vaid Manishanker Govindji, while another is a quarterly publication dealing with religious matters, of the Auditch Gadhia Brahmin Samaj. A third publishes a monthly pamphlet named "*Dahapan*". The rest execute job work excepting one which publishes Jain religious books. *Private Printing Presses.*

H.—STATIONERY.

308. A sufficient quantity of stationery is purchased annually from wholesale dealers and stocked at Head Quarters for issue according to the requirements of the different departments of the State. During the year Rs. 18,943 were expended as compared with Rs. 9,804 in the previous year, while Rs. 20,607 were the receipts from the sale of stationery and forms &c., against Rs. 18,536 in the preceding year. *Stationery.*

I.—ALIABARA BOTANICAL GARDEN and MODEL FARM.

309. This branch of the Abadi Department has had to contend, during the year, against a very unpropitious season. Nevertheless, Mr. Kotwall has shown great zeal in his department. He has introduced several remunerative and exotic plants from Gujrat, Ratnagiri, Bassein, Surat and other places, such as Ginger, turmeric, *Amba Haldar*, elephant foot and other varieties of yam (*Soorani*), the Ratnagiri sugar-cane (white and purple), plaintains, Bananas, cumin-seed, pine-apple &c. His object was to prove to the cultivators, who are generally lacking in enterprise and prefer sticking to the form of cultivation known to their forefathers, that there are plants, other than those with which they are familiar which, with careful husbandry and proper manuring, would yield results, beneficial to themselves and to the Darbar; and that the notion that the soil of our country would favour nothing but the usual number of cereals, was fictitious and needed an early readjustment. He has succeeded in this purpose to a remarkable extent and had the rains been copious last year, the demonstrative and educative part of his work would have borne more striking results. Several cultivators visited the farm and have derived a useful knowledge of the possibility of producing better crops. It is reported that some of the cultivators have already introduced the cumin-seed and the Ratoon variety of Sugar-cane in their fields. An experiment is also being made of raising the hemp crop for preparing *Bhang* and *Ganja* by a Deccani Brahmin from Ahmednagar.

310. Mr. Kotwall is engaged in perfecting water lifting appliances, a few models and varieties of which he has already constructed. He submitted some of them for the inspection of His Excellency the Governor during his visit in February. He expects that a general adoption of these simple appliances, after they are perfected, will reduce agricultural labour-human and animal-to an advantageous minimum and improve cultivation all round.

J.—HORTICULTURE.

Gardens.

311. The State maintains about 6 gardens in Jamnagar at an aggregate cost of Rs. 42,208. The cost of maintaining gardens during the previous year was Rs. 41,245. The gardens possess some beautiful flower plants and well kept lawns besides hundreds of fruit trees of different kinds. Some of these gardens afford pleasing recreation to the public.

K.—MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

Ginning Factories.

312. The number of ginning factories in the State during the year remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 7. Of these 2 are at Kalawad and 1 each at Paddhari, Jodhpur, Salaya, Khambhalia and Atkot. Most of these are for ginning cotton while the one at Khambhalia is for ginning aloe fibres.

Pearl fisheries

313. There are about 40 oyster rocks forming the pearl fishery of the State off the coast on the northern portion of the State in the Gulf of Cutch. Valuable pearls of all sizes are obtainable from these oyster beds. Besides smaller varieties of pearls designated "*Kansara* pearls" which are mostly used for medicinal purposes are also found in shells buried in silt near Pindara. The *Ijara* for these latter was given away during the year for Rs. 18,000.

314. The European Pearl Syndicate has wound up its business and during the year under report practically very little work was done, especially owing to the slump in the pearl market.

Manufacture of brocade and gold and silver embroidery.

315. A flourishing trade is carried on in gold and silver embroidered cloths used by the wealthy people for turbans and ladies' dresses. There are between 300 and 400 hand looms of these in Jamnagar. About 300 more looms of ordinary silk cloth and about 200 of cotton cloth of a coarser description are also working in Jamnagar. China and Japan silk yarn worth about Rs. 1,05,000 was imported during the year for the above said looms. Gold and silver thread worth about Rs. 46,000 was also imported. The richer kinds of cloths are exported to the value of nearly 3 lacs annually to Bombay, Calcutta and other places and a large number of workmen find employment on these looms.

L.—HORSE-BREEDING.

316. There were 8 stallions in the State viz. 3 in Jamnagar, 2 at the Hill Paddock at Adhia and 3 in the Mahals at Lalpur, Bhanwad and Kalawad. Of these 5 are Kathis, 1 Arab and 2 English thorough-breds. *Stallions.*

THE HILL PADDOCK AT ADHIA.

317. 36 mares were covered during the year of which 9 belonged to private owners and 27 to the State. *Service.*

318. There were 43 brood mares at the beginning of the year and 3 more were received from Jamnagar. Of these 1 died, 2 were sold and 12 were sent to Jamnagar leaving 31 at the close of the year. *Brood mares.*

319. The young stock in the beginning of the year was 39. To these 14 newly born were added. Of these 9 died and 3 were sent to Jamnagar, leaving 41 at the close of the year. *Young stock.*

320. The total cost of the Hill Paddock at Adhia during the year amounted to Rs. 8,346 against Rs. 6,948 in the year preceding while the receipts were Rs. 262 against 181 in the year 1914-15. *Receipts and expenditure.*

M.—STORAGE OF GRASS.

321. The different hay stacks in the State which, as stated in the Administration Report for 1914-15, contained no less than 25 million lbs., have proved a veritable blessing during this year of drought. Owing to insufficient and irregular rains the produce of grass was scanty and as the season advanced the stock with the cultivators and others was gradually exhausted and the State had to help them out of its stock as the ruling prices in the maket were abnormal. At the close of the year the quantity of grass in Jamnagar and the different Mahals was as under :—

Name of place.	Number of stacks.	Quantity in lbs.
Jamnagar	4	13,14,360
Bhanwad	24	34,36,560
Khambhalia	4	4,11,040
Lalpur	15	24,30,320
Kalyanpur...	12	22,06,880
Kalawad	8	6,64,560
Kandorna	12	23,22,360
Jodya	10	12,81,720
Atkot	21	56,30,920
Total...	110	1,96,98,720

N.—MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Motor and Electrical Departments.

322. These departments are under the charge of Mr. B. Akroyd, who is doing much useful work in carrying out all repairs to Motors, electrical Installations and Telephone lines. Mr. Akroyd is a capable mechanician, thoroughly at home in his work and his manner of running the department under his charge, with commendable economy and common sense, furnishes lessons which other similar departments might do well to imbibe and profit by. He has a small workshop under his control where he is able not only to repair the electrical machinery but turn out very decently various articles of furniture and other work entrusted to him by other Departments. Mr. Akroyd's work in the motor garage is splendid.

323. The total expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 36,196 against Rs. 85,514 in the year preceding.

O.—CENTRAL RECORD OFFICE.

Central Record Office.

324. The major portion of the old Record of the State is in vernacular and is now accommodated in the north wing of the old Durbargadh consisting of 4 storeys with 22 rooms and 4 other buildings situated in Jamnagar, but a very large mass of record still remains in the Mahals and in the different offices in Jamnagar. Roughly speaking there are 12,957 *Dafters* in these rooms dating so far back as St. 1802 upto St. 1952 and in a few cases upto St. 1958. They contain no less than 4,40,300 files, account books and cases and this number is daily increasing. Some attempt was made during the last British Administration to sort the papers of the Judicial Department into A. and B. classes but no substantial progress has been made. Unless this work is seriously taken up and the B. class of papers destroyed under the safeguards observed in British Districts the records will grow into unmanageable proportions and twice the accommodation now provided will prove insufficient.

Concluding remarks.

325. It may be observed that Viva Vadhavo on the marriage of His Highness' younger sister Kunvari Shri Pratap Kunwarba Saheb in December 1915 remains due from the cultivators, Bhayats, Inamdars, alienees and others which was not collected owing to the effects of drought this year. It will be levied in the future when more prosperous conditions permit the collection of the dues of this ancient right and custom.

326. A glance at the figures of revenues during the last 13 years given in para 236 will show that the State has been making gradual progress in improving its financial condition and had this progress not received a check during the year under report the Government loan would have been repaid in full. Unfortunately, however, I have to record within a short interval another season of scanty rainfall. This has naturally had the effect of putting a strain on our resources and upsetting all our calculations.

327. The cultivating classes who were gradually emerging from a state of indebtedness brought about by a succession of lean years have, during the year, again suffered much. The season being unpropitious the State had to advance Takavi on a liberal scale to needy cultivators and for this reason and owing to the unforeseen expenditure on the Jodhpur-Jamnagar marriage a small loan from Government of 2 lacs had to be negotiated. Considering the heavy loss of land revenue suffered by the State owing to famine conditions and such unforeseen heavy expenditure as stated above the smallness of the loan is a most satisfactory feature.

328. Luckily, however, the large storage of grass made during the past 3 years by the exercise of wise foresight was the means of keeping alive a large number of cattle which would otherwise have perished for want of fodder.

329. With all these drawbacks it is gratifying to observe that the condition of the merchant and labouring classes has not undergone deterioration—especially of the latter—who have been able to obtain high wages due to various causes.

330. Progress can be said to have continued in several other directions some of which it will not be out of place to specify in this para. The Revenue Survey has been introduced practically throughout the State ; large areas of waste land have been brought under cultivation; the Judicial Department has been placed on a sounder and more efficient state by the employment of highly qualified officials; the sanitary condition of the town of Jamnagar has undergone a marvellous change; the forest revenue has been considerably augmented and its resources gradually developed ; medical relief has been extended to the remotest parts of the State ; primary education is made free and the number of schools and pupils have appreciably increased; the poorer classes have been encouraged to obtain education by liberal grants of scholarships; the Alienation Settlement has been effected without undue harshness ; the Geological Survey of the State has been completed by an able Geologist and the Account and Audit Departments have been made highly efficient.

331. Inspite of much progress there is still a large scope for material progress provided we are favoured with regular and normal monsoons. There are many resources of the State still undeveloped for want of good roads and railway communications and with the promised Dwarka line an accomplished fact, the trade, the mineral wealth and the quarries will greatly add to the prosperity of the State and its people at no distant date.

Jamnagar,
15th July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Nawanagar State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1915–1916.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From.	Period. To.	Remarks.
*1. Major H. W. Berthon.	Alienation Settlement Officer.	14—8–13	31—3–16.	*Administrator-in-charge since 16th November 1914 during the absence of H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb in France to take part in the war against Germany.
2. K. B. Merwanji Pestonji, B. A., L.L. B.	Dewan.	16—2–04	do.	
3. F. C. Nissen, Esq., C. E. (Coopers Hill), L C.E.(Bom.)	Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Jamnagar Ry.	24–12–10	do.	
4. K. B. N. K. Kallianwalla, L.M.&S. G.B.V.C.	Chief Medical Officer.	6—1–08	do.	
5. Hormasji J. Antia, Esq.	Naib Dewan.	4—4–14	do.	Also holds charge of Hazur Treasury in addition.
6. Gokalbhai Bapubhai Desai, Esq., Bar-at-Law.	Assistant to the Alienation Settlement Officer.	18—4–12	do.	In temporary charge of the Alienation Settlement Office from 16th November 1914.
7. Behramshah H. Kotwall, Esq.	Abadi Officer.	12—1–14	do.	
8. Bapubhai J. Majmudar, Esq., Bar-at-Law.	Sir Nyayadhish.	17—3–12	do.	
9. Parshuram B. Junarker, Esq., B.A.,LL.B.	Hazur Personal Assistant.	1–10–13	do.	
10. B. Akroyd, Esq.	Motor Superintendent.	5—3–08	do.	
11. Somchand K. Shah, Esq., B.A.,LL B.	Ag. Chief Revenue Officer.	6—5–14	do.	
12. Mr. Fulchand D Parekh, L.C.E.	State Engineer.	12–10–09	do.	
13. Mr. Vashram K. Mamtora, L.C.E.	Survey Superintendent	12–10–09	do.	
14. Khandubhai I. Desai, Esq., B.A.	Director of Public Instruction.	1—8–09	3—8–15.	Died.
Mr. Jagjivan M. Bamia, B A , B SC.	Acting do.	4—8–15	31—3–16.	
15. Mr Jatashanker R. Trivedi.	Ag. Superintendent of Police.	10—9–13	do.	
16. Mr. Vajeshanker Shamalji.	Audit Officer.	1–10–14	5—4–15.	Died.
Mr. Dwarkadas L Sariya, B.A.,LL.B	do.	6—4–15	21—5–15.	
Mr. Shapurji K. Mehta, B A.	do.	22—5–15	31—3–16.	
17. Mr. Ramsinhji Dansinhji Sodha.	Commandant I. S. Lancers.	12—9–05	do.	
18. Mr. Jayashanker Waghji Vyas.	Municipal Officer.	18—4–12	do.	
19. Mr. Gokalbhai Karsan Sisodia.	Jamdarkhana Superintendent	21 8-1895	do.	
20. Mr. Harisinhji Ranmalji Vadher.	Bardash Superintendent.	27—9–13	do.	
21 Mr Muncherji D. Bhabha.	Chief Customs Officer.	17—8–12	do.	
22. Mr. Maganlal B. Kaji, B A.	Chief Vakil in Agent to the Governor's Office.	14—7–10	do.	
23. Mr. Shivsinhji Jiyaji	Forest Superintendent.	1—4–13	do.	
24 Mr. Chhelshanker J. Dave.	Commandant, Durbari Paltan.	1—7–13	do.	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar State, 1915–1916

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year 1915–16.	Remarks.
1. Hindu Law. 2. Mahomedan Law. 3. Contract Act. 4. Evidence Act. 5. Specific Relief Act. 6. Transfer of Property. 7. Indian Penal Code. 8. Criminal Procedure Code. 9. Whipping Act. 10. Post and Telegraph Acts. 11. Civil Procedure Code. 12. Stamp Act. 13. Court Fees Act. 14. Limitation Act. 15. Registration Act. 16. Insolvent Debtors' Act. 17. Jail Act. 18. Cattle Pound Act. 19. Vaccination Act. 20. Arms Act. 21. Gambling Act. 22. Salt Act. 23. Opium Act. 24. Abkari Act 25. Poisonous Drugs Act. 26. Treasure Trove Act.	These laws are adapted in the State from British Laws.	(1) Rules regulating to hotels &c. in Jamnagar. (2) Company's Act.	Local. Adapted from British Law.
27. Boiler Inspection Act. 28. Village Police Act. 29. Game Rules. 30. Tajia Rules. 31. Slaughter House Act. 32. Cruelty to Animals Act. 33. Preservation of useful animals Act. 34. The Eunuchs Act. 35. Cattle Trespass Act. 36. Intoxicating Drugs Act 37. Act relating to Police deserters. 38. Protection of live stock. 39. Forbidding exposure of sheep and goats. 40. Prohibition to jump over village hedges. 41. Rules re giving information of accidental deaths to Police 42. Rules re Post mortem examination. 43. Prohibition to kill animals on Hindu Religious days. 44. Building of parapets of wells. 45. Protection of orphans. 46. Plague Rules. 47. Rules re purchase and sale of Potash.	These are Local Acts.		

Appendix II.—*Continued.*

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar State. 1915—1916.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year 1915-16.	Remarks.
48. Rules and regulations about Agar Vatchha Charans.			
49. Rules and regulations about Miyanas.			
50. Rules about State crops.			
51. Rules about sale of animals to butchers			
52. Rules about weights and measures.			
53. Quarrantine Rules.			
54. Rules about Provident Funds, Associations, etc.			
55. Rules regulating performances of dramas in the city of Jamnagar.			
56. Rules about accidental fires.			
57. Rules regarding the Municipality of the Jamnagar city and its Mahals.			
58. Explosives Act			
59. Rules about hunting of wild animals and birds.			
60. Rules about cultivation and disposal of Ganja.			
61. Rules about Dharagar Sandhis.	These are Local Acts.		
62. Nawanagar State census Rules.			
63. Rules about the protection of trees on trunk roads.			
64. City Survey Rules.			
65. Rules about keeping restraint on the Malia Miana community.			
66. Rules about the Waghers of Pindara and Virpur, Jadejas and Ladaks of Chela and Ladaks of Abha.			
67. Rules for regulating burial grounds.			
68. Alienation Settlement Rules.			
69. Rules for the inspection of boats at different places and Bunders in the maritime limits of the State owing to the prevalence of War.			
70. Rules regarding the control over Printing Presses during the War.			

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Nawanagar State, for the year 1915-1916.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	12	2	...	...	2	12	1	6	...	...	3	9	2,407	
Infantry	147	43	1	...	38	151	1	162 Muzzle Loading	...	6	25	120	28,860	
Imperial Service Lancers	141	13	3	3	2	146	1 Squadron	142 M.L.E.	...	4	16	126	1,37,232	
Total...	300	58	4	3	42	309	3	310	...	10	44	255	1,68,493	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1915–1916.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspectors.											The Ag. Superintendent of Police was presented with a Good Service Medal of the I class.
Inspector	1	70	70	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	
Do.	4	60	240								1 Inspector was presented with a good Service Medal of the II class.
Chief Constables.											
1st Grade	1	55	55								1 Chief Constable was presented with a good Service Medal of the II class.
2nd Do.	5	50	250	0	22	0	1	1	26	1	
3rd Do.	8	40	320								
4th Do.	13	30	390								
Jamadars.											
1st Grade	9	25	225	1	17	0	0	2	19	2	2 Jamadars were presented with good Service Medals of the III class.
2nd Do.	12	20	240								
Hawaldars	45	15	675	1	21	0	0	2	38	7	
Naiks	74	12	888	0	22	0	1	0	50	24	
Constables.											
1st Grade	150	10	1,500								
2nd Do.	300	9	2,700	34	217	8	5	0	157	513	2 Head Constables were presented with good Service Medals of the III class.
3rd Do.	220	8	1,760								
Mounted Police.											
Resaldar	1	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Dafedar	1	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Do.	2	27	54	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Naiks	2	26	52	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	

Sawars.											
1st Grade	11	25	275	0	8	0	0	0	17	33	1 Mounted Police Head Constable was presented with a good Service Medal of the III class.
2nd Do.	11	23	253								
3rd Do.	28	22	616								
Camel Sawars.											
1st Grade	20	16-8	330	0	2	0	0	0	3	23	
2nd Do.	1	16	16								
3rd Do.	5	15	75								
Total...	924	...	11,049 ×12 1,32,588	37	310	8	7	7	319	605	

One Sawar at ~~Rs~~ 22/- p. m. and two Camel Sawars @ ~~Rs~~ 14/- each have been reduced from the strength of the Police Force during the year under report.
Besides the above mentioned strength of the Police Force an Officer held charge as an Acting Superintendent of Police.
For the suppression of outlawry a temporary establishment of 50 constables at ~~Rs~~ 8/- p. m. each was maintained during the year under report.

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1915–1916.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convictions to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nawanagar ...	475	678	523	753	493	720	287	468	201	235	54·87	62·15	58·21	65·00	17 accused remaind under trial as against 5 in the previous year.

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1915-1916.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nawanagar	Rs. 17,560	Rs. 24,620	Rs. 5,138	Rs. 6,694	29·25	27·18	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Nawanagar State, during the year **1915-1916.**

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced.								Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks (Cases Pending).
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year.	Total.					*Imprisonment.* Simple.	*Imprisonment.* Rigorous.	*Imprisonment and Fine* Simple.	*Imprisonment and Fine* Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Set free on condition of good behaviour Sec. 562	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Offences against public tranquility.	...	13	13	5	30	65	45	...	...	...	4	41	...	...	45	19	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
Contempt of lawful authority of public servants.	...	16	16	12	14	16	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	13	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Relating to weights and measures.	...	3	3	...	2	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Affecting public health	...	2	2	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murders.	...	3	3	10	2	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	4	1 *Appeal pending
Culpable homicide	...	6	6	2	5	10	6	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	1
Attempts to murder.	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causing miscarriage.	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hurts &c.	5	886	891	637	651	1,532	120	2	7	1	10	100	...	...	120	1,412	...	...	16	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1915-1916.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at end of year		Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1915-16.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted	Committed or Referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred			
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.						Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Nawanagar Sir Nyayadhish Court ...	57	49	1+1+6 =8 *	34	3	7	1	11	68	64	0	24	38	0	2	0	0	
City F. C. Magistrate Court	712	806	16	186	21	1,292	0	6	1,413	1,521	1,237	42	238	0	0	4	2	
Khambhalia do. ...	396	441	0	97	100	243	3	1	409	444	312	16	110	0	0	6	3	
Jodiya do. ...	155	170	1*	38	81	237	0	3	343	363	279	20	56	0	0	8	2	
Bhanwad do. ...	247	280	0	54	12	208	8	4	270	286	238	5	42	0	0	1	1	
Kandorna do. ...	111	106	0	39	14	24	3	6	83	86	48	0	37	0	0	1	1	
Atkot do. ...	82	142	0	75	0	77	2	17	78	171	80	0	90	0	0	1	1	
Lalpur do. ...	298	526	2*	82	23	205	22	13	162	347	215	21	102	0	0	9	4	
Amran do ...	120	107	19	57	1	47	1	1	118	126	0	66	49	0	0	11	2	
Kalianpur Second Class Magistrate Court ...	219	196	0	30	5	125	0	1	242	161	69	36	56	0	0	0	0	
Kalavad do. ...	106	169	0	28	9	60	0	4	65	101	54	4	43	0	0	0	0	
Total...	2,503	2,992	46	720	272	2,525	40	67	3,251	3,670	2,532	234	861	0	2	41	16	

*1 Prisoner from the Jodiya First Class Magistrate's Court and 6 from the Lalpur First Class Magistrate's Court were committed to the Sessions Court and are added in column 4 against Nawanagar Sir Nyayadhish Court and deducted from the figures against Jodiya and Lalpar First Class Magistrate's Courts respectively. Hence the difference between the figures in column 4 and those in column 6 of last year's return.

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1915-1916.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																	
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred		Further enquiry &c. ordered		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hazur Court	29	0	0	17	17	4	4	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	124	5	5	43	43	39	39	30	30	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Total...	153	5	5	60	60	43	43	36	36	5	5	0	0	0	0	4	4	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix X.

Civil work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Nawanagar State, for the year 1915-1916.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																									M. D.	
Nawanagar Nyayadhish Court ...	100	86	338	409	438	495	352	391	86	104	373910	26	307	76	89	118	43	48	9	30	94	16	251	222082	3-17	
Nawanagar Small Causes Court ...	2	3	949	926	951	929	948	928	3	1	30435	0	926	0	848	78	0	0	0	232	238	58	400	30741	0 26	
Khambhalia Munsiff Court ..	44	48	427	331	471	379	423	322	48	57	42321	9	292	30	214	58	13	7	0	65	159	2	96	38417	6 3	
Jodiya do. ...	101	94	520	325	621	419	527	347	94	72	28259	4	285	36	233	44	6	2	0	59	147	14	127	27021	3-14	
Bhanwad do. ...	24	26	307	213	331	239	305	231	26	8	16923	4	203	6	155	44	4	0	0	34	124	9	61	20287	2-7	
Kandorna do. ...	9	33	301	139	310	172	277	161	33	11	10003	4	122	13	104	14	4	0	0	31	55	8	67	18120	3-21	
Atkot do. ...	3	4	169	78	172	82	168	77	4	5	8623	3	74	1	57	13	4	0	0	12	40	1	24	7346	2-18	
Lalpur do. ..	69	44	365	296	434	340	390	316	44	24	25291	5	268	23	219	43	1	5	0	64	138	12	102	30038	3-17	
Amran do. ...	12	23	203	156	215	179	192	170	23	9	23382	0	121	35	97	20	2	2	0	39	53	19	59	21622	1-15	
Kalianpur do. ...	8	7	329	229	337	236	330	236	7	0	8269	10	205	14	189	16	0	0	0	63	86	8	79	9477	1-27	
Kalawad do. ...	3	13	214	123	217	136	204	125	13	11	5344	3	116	4	101	15	0	0	0	14	52	5	54	5039	2-3	
Total...	375	381	4122	3225	4497	3606	4116	3304	381	302	572760	68	2919	238	2306	463	77	64	9	643	1186	152	1323	430190	2-26	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Nawanagar State during the year 1915-1916.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1915-16			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nawanagar Nyayadhish Court ..	149	147	1,01,545	551	419	6,03,955	700	566	7,05,500	553	490	4,13,427	147	76	2,92,073	23	22	31	
Nawanagar Small Causes Court ...	5	7	718	545	416	18,254	550	423	18,972	543	414	18,258	7	9	714	0	5	4	
Khambhalia Munsiff Court ...	65	98	22,759	761	321	58,879	826	419	81,638	728	398	78,941	98	21	2,697	13	5	3	
Jodiya do. ...	104	44	12,512	583	330	53,849	687	374	66,361	643	346	40,268	44	28	26,093	13	9	6	
Bhanwad do. ..	17	11	1,817	297	150	17,850	314	161	19,667	303	153	17,497	11	8	2,170	2	4	2	
Kandorna do. ...	38	59	26,605	584	175	23,356	622	234	49,961	563	213	27,705	59	21	22,256	8	4	9	
Atkot do. ...	14	20	2,790	262	86	12,895	276	106	15,685	256	101	14,427	20	5	1,258	5	0	0	
Lalpur do. ...	68	45	11,967	567	202	29,064	635	247	41,031	590	227	32,665	45	20	8,366	10	4	6	
Amran do. ...	46	43	8,967	202	138	17,281	248	181	26,248	205	175	24,474	43	6	1,774	4	0	2	
Kalyanpur do. ...	33	20	1,559	614	238	12,241	647	258	13,800	627	255	13,556	20	3	244	2	1	0	
Kalawad do. ...	37	95	7,887	184	63	4,249	221	158	12,136	126	150	11,205	95	8	931	6	1	1	
Total...	576	589	1,99,126	5,150	2,538	8,51,873	5,726	3,127	10,50,999	5,137	2,922	6,92,423	589	205	3,38,576	86	55	64	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1915-1916.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
																							M. D.	M. D.
Hazur Court ...	0	3	66	80	66	83	63	81	3	2	18,679	9,424	34	46	11	15	11	8	5	6	2	6	3—0	2-18
Sir Nyayadhish Court...	65	60	215	233	280	298	220	229	60	69	23,047	18,596	99	117	80	46	5	37	12	12	24	17	6-13	6-13
Total ..	65	63	281	318	346	381	283	310	63	71	41,726	28,020	133	163	91	61	16	45	17	18	26	23	4-22	4-16

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Nawanagar State, during the year **1915-1916.**

Stations.	No of prisons.	No of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Days.	
Jail Superintendent's Office...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	489	0	There were 3 deaths during the year in the Central Jail. The deaths were due to Phthisis and tuberculous diarrhœa.
Central Jail	1	121	311	373	432	116·72	151·58	143	14,756	41·93	
Khambhalia Lock-up ...	1	10	106	134	116	8·61	6·49	14	446	19·34	
Jodiya do. ...	1	2	37	30	39	·98	2·14	0	78	8·66	
Amran do. ...	1	0	30	16	30	·63	1·24	1	134	14·04	
Kalavad do. ...	1	0	19	19	19	·75	·50	0	65	4·36	
Kandorna do. ...	1	15	36	49	51	5·33	4·59	1	381	45·72	
Atkot Sub-jail	1	4	68	36	72	1·01	3·10	2	177	11·04	
Bhanvad Lock-up ...	1	0	45	63	45	3·68	1·43	2	89	8·47	
Lalpur do. ...	1	11	58	47	69	4·63	3·68	6	291	16·09	
Kalyanpur do. ...	1	1	41	23	42	·46	·65	4	38	4·51	
Total ...	10	164	751	790	915	142·80	175·40	173	16,944	24·27	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1915–1916.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registration has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nawanagar ...	880	1,083	673	816	34	48	16	23	109	137	48	62	860	1,052	7,26,815	7,59,675	9	29	11	5	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1915-16.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Mortgage deeds ...	658	4,66,984	2,806	790	5,49,293	3,417	
Sale deeds ...	34	23,279	137	48	30,687	204	
Wills ...	16	300	31	23	2,900	50	
Money bonds ...	106	1,88,426	467	132	1,52,273	481	
Miscellaneous ...	46	47,826	199	59	24,522	188	
Total...	860	7,26,815	3,640	1,052	7,59,675	4,340	
Deduct expenditure	...	...	488	...	...	496	
Net profit...	...	...	3,152	...	...	3,844	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1915-1916.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jamnagar...	16,997	74,708	70,551	87,548	76,597	75,957	11,591	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rain-fall in the Nawanagar State, for the year 1915–1916.

State.	April 1915.	May 1915.	June 1915.	July 1915.	August 1915.	September 1915.	October 1915.	November 1915.	December 1915.	January 1916.	February 1916.	March 1916.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Nawanagar State.	Inches. Cents. 0 76	0 0	0 54	5 87	0 31	1 55	1 55	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	10 58	14 96	20 45	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVII—A.

Statement of rainfall in the various districts of the Nawanagar State, during the year 1915—16.

Number.	District.	April 1915.	May 1915.	June 1915.	July 1915.	August 1915.	September 1915.	October 1915.	November 1915	December 1915.	January 1916.	February 1916.	March 1916.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Panchkoshi (Jamnagar...	0-76	...	0-54	5-87	0-31	1-55	1-55	...	...	...	...	...	10-58	
2	Lalpur	...	...	...	3-92	0-22	0-46	3-20	...	...	...	...	...	7-80	
3	Jodya	0-36	...	0-74	6—0	0-34	2-49	1-14	...	...	...	...	...	11—7	
4	Khambhalia ...	...	...	...	6-30	0-60	0-10	2-89	...	...	...	...	...	9-89	
5	Bhanwad	...	...	...	5—7	0-83	3-81	2—1	...	...	...	...	...	11-72	
6	Kalianpur ...	...	...	...	5-46	0-99	0-43	0-41	...	...	...	...	...	7-29	
7	Kalawad	...	...	2-49	3-84	0-24	1-18	1-46	...	...	...	...	...	9-21	
8	Kandorna ...	...	...	2-72	3-43	0-87	0-75	0-60	...	...	...	...	...	8-37	
9	Atkot	...	...	3-30	4-57	0-19	1-89	1-50	...	...	...	...	...	11-45	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVII—B.

NAWANAGAR STATE.

Comparative table of Rainfall in the various Dtstricts for five years ending 1915-16.

No.	Districts.	1911-12		1912-13		1913-14		1914-15		1915-16	
		In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.
1	Panchkoshi (Jamnagar) ...	3	7	29	30	26	32	14	96	10	58
2	Lalpur ...	10	20	18	23	27	66	19	72	7	80
3	Jodiya ...	2	75	31	33	23	19	27	80	11	7
4	Khambhalia ...	4	85	26	22	19	67	19	48	9	89
5	Bhanwad ...	6	55	39	83	23	90	35	12	11	72
6	Kalyanpur ...	3	53	24	43	17	33	20	32	7	29
7	Kalavad ...	10	67	31	89	35	20	30	48	9	21
8	Kandorna ...	5	3	40	64	20	70	48	43	8	37
9	Atkont ...	8	32	32	51	29	78	29	95	11	45

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains, during the year 1915–1916.

Article.	During March (past year).			During March (present year).			Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Millet per maund of 40 seers of 40 tolas each ...	2	0	0	2	5	0	
Wheat ...	2	4	0	2	5	0	
Juwar ...	1	4	0	1	13	0	
Urad ...	2	0	0	2	11	0	
Mag ...	1	13	0	3	5	0	
Math ...	1	4	0	2	0	0	
Gram ...	2	0	0	2	4	0	
Rice ...	4 to 2	0 to 4	0	4	0 to 0	0	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVIII A.

NAWANAGAR STATE.

Statement showing Monthly Average Prices of Food-Staffs for five years ending 1915–16.

No.	Month.	1911–12. Seers for one Rupee.				1912–13. Seers for one Rupee.				1913–14. Seers for one Rupee.				1914–15. Seers for one Rupee.				1915–16. Seers for one Rupee.				Remarks.
		Wheat.	Bajree.	Juvar.	Rice.	Wheat.	Bajree.	Juvar.	Rice.	Wheat.	Bajree.	Juvar.	Rice.	Wheat.	Bajree.	Juvar.	Rice.	Wheat.	Bajree.	Juvar.	Rice.	
1	July.	23	20	26	11	15	17	19	10	21	22	26	10	19	18	29	9	16	20	28	9	
2	August.	20	19	24	10	15	17	19	10	22	23	31	10	17	17	25	9	15	18	24	9	
3	September.	18	17½	20	10	15	16	19	10	23	26	40	10	17	20	32	9	14	18	20	9	
4	October.	18	18	20	10	16	19	22	10	23	22	32	10	17	23	34	9	15	18	22	9	
5	November.	18	18	20	11	18	21	24	10	21	21	30	10	15	22	32	9	16	17	22	9	
6	December.	18	18	20	11	18	20	24	10	21	21	30	10	15	23	32	9	16	16	22	9	
7	January.	18	18	20	11	18	20	24	10	21	21	32	10	13	22	32	9	16	16	20	9	
8	February.	18	18	20	11	21	20	24	10	23	22	32	10	16	23	32	9	19	17	20	9	
9	March.	18	18	20	11	22	21	25	10	23	20	32	10	13	24	31	9	19	18	20	9	
10	April.	15	18	20	10	22	21	25	10	22	19	30	10	16	24	31	9	18	18	23	9	
11	May.	15	17	20	10	22	21	25	10	20	18	26	9	17	22	32	9	18	18	23	9	
12	June.	15	17	20	10	21	20	25	10	19	18	26	9	17	22	32	9	18	18	23	9	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works, during the year 1915-1916.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs	Total.	
New Buildings.							
Palace Buildings—							
Bhavendra Villas	278						
Lakhaji Raj Wing'	1,897						
New Jamdarkhana	6,201						
Kitchen behind Vijay Bhuvan	40						
Cupboards for New Jamdarkhana ...	3,892						
Three gates near Pratap Villas... ...	11						
	12,319						
Bungalows—							
Bath room at Lal Bungalow	2,085						
Chief Medical Officer's Bungalow and its compound wall	9,110						
Kileshwar Bungalow	16,578						
	27,773						
Hospital Buildings—							
Jubilee Hospital	1,090						
Female Ward	15.485						
	16,575						
School Buildings—							
Panch Koshi Taluka School	9						
	9						
Places of public worship—							
Kileshwar Temple	2,620						
	2,620						
Police Buildings—							
Police Chowki at Lakhtar	84						
	84						
Total of New Buildings...	59,380						
New Roads—							
Zinzuda Bunder Road	146						
Wire fencing to outer & inner tanks ...	420						
Nalla on Bedi Agar Road	570						
New gate to motor road of Lal Bungalow..	10						
New gate at Lal Bungalow	328						
	1,474						
New Irrigation Works—							
Gordhanpur Pond	146						
Salaya Ghee River Bund	1,834						
	1,980						

Appendix XIX—*Continued.*

Expenditure on Public Works, during the year 1915–1916.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs	Total.	
New Reclamation works—							
Bund at Untbay Sampur	4,271						
Kamand Bund	3,160						
Danti do.	2,773						
	10,204						
New Harbour Works—							
Pirotan Pitching	5,294						
Kalyan Kada Beacon...	2,238						
Zinzuda Bunder Wharf	922						
Salaya Beacon	155						
Vekaria Beacon near Jodia	793						
	9,402						
New Miscellaneous Works—							
Wall to Bhavendra Villas Garden ...	524						
Paving the square in the old palaces near Darbargadh	2,071						
Kacha Roads in the Rozi Bid	3,504						
Shed at Jam Bungalow	230						
Rozi Chidia Khana	1,028						
Clearing plot of the old Thambli and constructing ottas	735						
Iron Railings to Compound Wall to Archie Villa	2,017						
Work done by Messrs. Thomas Black and Co in Lal Bungalow, and Lakhaji Raj Wing etc.	46,847						
Bath room at Lal Bungalow	22						
New Windmill at Bedi	971						
Rozi Buildings	85						
Old *medi* near Darbargadh	326						
Tablets in State Bungalows	148						
Net work to Bhavendra Villas Garden ...	127						
	52,635						
Total of New Works....	1,35,075						
Repairs—							
Darbargadh Buildings		1,489					
Palace do		1,482					
Bungalows in the City		4,452					
do. District		2,156					
Office Buildings in the City		288					
do. District		365					
School Buildings in the City		1,330					
do. District		342					
Lunder Buildings		189					
Jail do.		793					

Appendix XIX—*Continued.*

Expenditure on Public Works, during the year 1915-1916.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs	Total.	
Hospital Buildings		662					
Police do		424					
Dela and other State Buildings ...		289					
Temples etc		83					
Agar Buildings		609					
Rayasat do		3					
Revenue do.		10					
Talav do.		3					
Custom do.		103					
Miscellaneous Buildings		1,720					
		16,792					
Road Repairs—							
Roads		14,647					
Watering trees		4,949					
		19,596					
Irrigation Repairs...		2,725					
Reclamation Works Repairs		597					
Harbour Repairs		578					
Miscellaneous Repairs		725					
Total of Repairs ..		41,013					
Miscellaneous—							
Tools and Plants		2,445					
Survey charges		720					
City Improvement		1,775					
Miscellaneous		348					
Total Miscellaneous...		5,288					
Grand Total...	1,35,075	46,301					1,81,376

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1915-16.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks	Cows.	*Buffaloes.* Male.	*Buffaloes.* Female.	Horses	Mares.	Colts and fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Nawanagar State	1915-16	90,325	71,059	2,963	40,002	2,354	1,815	737	12,572	3,99,627	26,370	0	2,101	12,255	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Nawanagar State during the year 1915-1916.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Chandul.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Nawanagar ...	35	...	39	21,916	14	1,198	1	210	89	23,324	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Nawanagar State, for the year 1915-1916.

Cr.

No.	Items.	Rupees.
1.	Land Revenue	18,71,637
2.	Sale proceeds of land	80,419
3.	Opium Revenue	18,930
4.	Abkari Revenue (including Bhang, Ganja &c.)	27,720
5.	Jama &c. from Bhayats and Patawats ...	49,186
6.	Customs Receipts	1,36,261
7.	Forest	1,62,574
8.	Judicial (including Stamps)	85,459
9.	Education (Fees &c.)	6,627
10.	Other Receipts....	2,03,718
	Total...	26,42,531
11.	Railway Receipts	3,44,671
	Grand Total...	29,87,202

Dr.

No.	Items.	Expenses of the current year.
		Rs.
1.	Civil List	2,10,000
2.	Allowances to members of His Highness' family	50,008
3.	Salaries of His Highness' Staff	27,992
4.	Allowances of the Zenana ladies of former Jam Sahebs, K. S. Kalubha, K. S. Lakhubha, Rajkumar College expenses for Kumars, Delivalas and Zenana guards	1,42,850
5.	Expenses in connection with festivities, religious ceremonies, Poshaks to other States etc., purchase of ornaments, district tour expenses and other miscellaneous	3,27,544
6.	Marriage of His Highness' sister	62,356
7.	Tribute	1,20 093
8.	Extraordinary charges	20,912
9.	Administrative do.	47,491
10.	Revenue Department	3,33,171
11.	Judicial do.	52,026
12.	Educational do.	90,001
13.	Military (Sirbandi) do.	1,82,064
14.	Police Department	1,67,727
15.	Jail do.	16,567
16.	Dispensary (including vaccination)	67,161
17.	Forest Department	14,491
18.	Public Works (including repairs) Department	2,04,367
19.	Customs (including Salt and Abkari) do. ...	35,428
20.	Minor Departments (including Buildings, Gardens, State Press, Workshop, Pearl, Geological, Darbari Post, Record, Steam Launch, Palace, Jamdarkhana etc.)	1,23,307

21.	Riasat, (including Motor, Adhia Paddock, Tents etc.)	1,53,565
22.	Bardashi Department	32,217
23.	Dharmada (Devasthan)	94,463
24.	Interest on Gondal Loan etc.	1,00,954
25.	Miscellaneous including contributions to, Agency Funds, Mukhya and Prant Vakils Offices and expenses of Political Suits etc. ...	77,122
26.	Remission	8
27.	Pensions	27,786
28.	Alienation	38,529
	Total.....	28,20,203
29.	Railway	2,55,750
	Grand Total.....	30,75,953

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1915–1916.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Jubilee Hospital ...	9,553	815	707	55	9	44	17,461	199·24	
City Dispensary ...	24,474	0	0	0	0	0	4,552	250·9	
Jail ,, ...	245	59	56	0	3	0	973	9·35	
Military Line ,, ...	274	109	105	2	0	2	0	5·27	
Imperial S.Lancers Dispensary ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	907	0	
Khambhalia Bai Mongibai Hospital	10,551	227	203	10	3	11	4,040	138·3	
Jodya Ram Rax Hospital...	6,168	48	43	3	0	2	2,670	74·24	
Bhanwad Dispensary...	4,297	0	0	0	0	0	1,651	53·8	
Lalpur ,, ...	5,411	0	0	0	0	0	1,536	65·0	
Kalawad ,, ...	5,165	0	0	0	0	0	1,466	51·7	
Kandorna ,, ...	4,898	0	0	0	0	0	1,517	55·9	
Atkot ,, ...	3,271	0	0	0	0	0	1,566	39·68	
Kalianpur ,, ...	1,985	0	0	0	0	0	1,054	29·05	
Jam-Jodhpur ,, ...	5,625	0	0	0	0	0	1,753	43·4	
Paddhari ,, ...	4,845	0	0	0	0	0	1,412	40·0	
Total...	86,762	1,258	1,114	70	15	59	42,558	1055·93	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Nawanagar State, for the year 1915-1916.

Name.	Population	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nawanagar State.	3,49,490	9,515	10,068	553	0	6,018	5,180	0	838	27·23	28·81	17·22	14·82	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Nawanagar State, for the year 1915–16.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	High school	Secondary	Primary.	
1	1	High School	343	376	323·4	331·6	14,452	...	...	
9	10	Middle School	485	487	375·4	431·6	...	5,326	...	
(1)	(1)	Drawing class	42	47	44·1	50	1,188	...	...	
120	120	Primary schools for boys	9,916	10,076	8,085·5	8,003·3	...	...	47,692	
16	16	Do. for girls	2,102	2,181	1,466	1,435·2	...	...	8,811	
146 (1)	147 (1)	Total of schools maintained by the State	12,888	13,167	10,294·4	10,251·7	15,640	5,326	56,503	
		Aided Schools								
2	2	Middle schools	398	449	331·4	379	...	1,000	...	
15	18	Primary schools	692	750	585·6	614·8	...	...	1,341	
17	20	Total of aided schools	1,090	1,199	917	993·8	...	1,000	1,341	
163 (1)	167 (1)	Grand Total	13,978	14,366	11,211·4	11,245·5	15,640	6,326	57,844	

Jamnagar,
1st July 1916.

HORMASJI J. ANTIA,
General Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NAWANAGAR STATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1916-17.

Printed at the Nawanagar State Press.

134911

No. 311 of 1917–18.

JAMNAGAR,
8th August, 1917.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA JAM SHRI
RANJITSINHJI SAHEB BAHADUR,
JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR.

YOUR HIGHNESS,

Pursuant to Your Highness' orders of the 22nd July 1917, I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Nawanagar State for the year 1916–17 together with the appendices I to XXV.

I have the honour to be,
Your Highness' most obedient servant,

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

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Summary of Events of the Administration of the Nawanagar State for the Year 1916-17.

Chapter I.

General and Political.

Physical aspect.

NAWANAGAR, a First Class State in Kathiawad, lies in the North-Western portion of the Province of Kathiawad between 22°-58′ and 21°-44′ north latitude and 69°-10′-30″ and 71°-33′-30″ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the gulf and Rann of Cutch; on the east by the States of Morvi, Rajkot, Dhrol and Gondal and other small Talukas of Halar Prant; on the south by the Sorath Prant and on the west by the Okha Rann and the Arabean Sea. It contains 32 ports and road-steads–large and small–the principal of which are Bedi, Rozi, Jodiya and Salaya. The aspect of the State varies in different Mahals: Panchkoshi, Khambhalia, Kalyanpur and Jodiya being mostly level country; Kandorna being both hilly and flat, mostly the latter; Kalawad is mostly flat but is interspersed with a few ridges; Lalpur and Atkot are both hilly and Bhanwad hilly and in part mountainous; the principal ranges of hills being the Barda, the Alech, the Dalasa and the isolated hill of Gop: of these Mount Venu, the highest peak of Barda is 2,057 feet and Mount Abhpura 1,938 feet above sea level. The principal rivers are the Bhadar, the Beti, the Aji, the Vartu, the Kalubhar, the Dondi, the Und and the Sasoi.

Climate and rain-fall.

2. The climate, especially of the north and west coasts and the Barda Hills is healthy and pleasant practically throughout the year. The average rainfall is 23 inches.

Area.

3. The area of the State is 3,791·3 square miles. It is the largest in Kathiawad, although the average quality of its land is inferior to that of Junagadh and Bhavnagar.

Population.

4. The population of the State according to the Census of March 1911 is 3,49,400 or 12,821 more than in the Census of 1901; of these 2,76,799 are Hindus, 52,319 Mahomedans, 20,056 Jains and 226 other castes.

Tribute.

5. Rs. 1,20,093 are annually paid by the State as tribute; of this sum, Rs. 50,312 are paid to the Paramount Power, Rs. 64,924 to His Highness the Gaekwar and Rs. 4,857 to the Junagadh State as Zortalbi. This State exacted in old times, a tribute from the rest of Kathiawad and its levy was known as "Khichdi".

Gross revenue.

6. The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the past 5 years amounts to Rs. 36,37,704.

Tour of His Highness and visits to brother Chiefs.

7. During the year His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb visited Simla, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Alwar, Dholpur, Delhi, Bombay, Alahabad, Rajkot etc. He had twice had the honour of being invited to stay at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, and was decorated with the insignia of K. C. S. I. by His Excellency the Viceroy in Delhi. One of his visits to Bombay was paid for the purpose of getting the Jamnagar subjects residing there to subscribe liberally to the War Loan and the success of the mission may be gauged when it is realised that about Rs. 7,00,000 were subscribed as the direct result of this appeal.

8. In February last, His Highness went to Bombay to join in a hearty send-off to His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner, who was leaving India as a representative Indian Prince selected by the Government of India to take part and assist in the deliberations of the Imperial War Cabinet and the Imperial War Conference. It was a proud moment to His Highness to see the realization of some of his aspirations, as also the vindication of his staunch and unbending faith in British character and statesmanship. A great step forward was taken by the Imperial Government in giving India her proper place in the inner Councils of the Empire and what could be more pleasing to His Highness than the fact that a Prince of the capacity and patriotism of the Maharajah of Bikaner, for whom His Highness cherishes feelings of affection, admiration and friendship, should be asked and persuaded to undertake the responsible and delicate task of representing the Order of India's Ruling Aristocracy in the Imperial Cabinet and Conference in London at a most momentous period in the History of the Empire. A banquet was given in Bombay on the 7th February, in honour of the Maharajah, on behalf of the Ruling Princes of India, many of whom came from long distances to indicate and emphasize, by their presence, their approval of the selection as well as their appreciation of the action of Government whereby they obtained a direct representation and place in the scheme and order of the Empire. In fact, it was a unique symposium of Ruling Princes and Chiefs—a sort of a miniature Darbar gathered together spontaneously to do honour to their representative and, in so doing, to the wise decree of His Imperial Majesty's Governments which invited "the Wisdom of the East" to the assistance of the Empire in the hour of its need.

9. His Highness also went to Bombay to receive the Maharaja Saheb at the end of May and congratulated him on his safe return, with the laurels of a successful mediation between his Mother Country and Imperial Britain fresh on his brow; nothing could surpass the warmth of His Highness' memories of splendid British hospitality and generous reception of his views and opinions by all classes of the great British Nation.

10. His Highness attended the Princes' Conference held in Delhi in the concluding days of October and the early days of November.

Sad demise of His Highness's mother.

11. A very sad domestic bereavement befell His Highness in the year under review. Her Highness the Ma Saheb, His Highness' revered and beloved mother, died on the 14th of August, which melancholy news reached His Highness on the day he arrived in Simla as the guest of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford. Her Highness was suffering from a lingering disorder, which descended into a sort of wasting melancholia after the Jodhpur weddings, when Her Highness the Ba Saheb Shri Pratapba Saheb, a dearly loved daughter and companion, left for Jodhpur with her husband. His Highness had to cut short his Simla visit to the regret of his noble hosts and returned to Jamnagar accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj of Jodhpur, who came personally to offer his condolences and share the grief of the family.

12. His Highness the Maharaj Rana Saheb of Jhalrapattan visited Jamnagar immediately on hearing the sad news; so did the Thakore Sahebs of Rajkot, Limbdi, Wadhwan and Muli. His Highness performed all Shastric post-funeral ceremonies and for a month mourning deputations from neighbouring and friendly States came in and tendered their messages of sympathy and consolation. It may be noted that His Highness the Maharaja Scindhia Sircar of Gwalior sent his uncle, Sardar Madhavrao, to convey his condolences to His Highness—the first act of interstatal courtesy between Gwalior and Jamnagar.

13. His Highness' grief was intense and difficult to allay. For those who have known His Highness personally, it will not be difficult to understand the extremely pathetic situation created by the loss of the loving mother, who formed the only sunshine and centre of domestic happiness and affections for His Highness in the absence of other home ties. The State was thrown under a shadow of deep mourning, which lasted throughout the year, and the subjects of the State in all parts have testified their respect and affection for their Ruler, by eschewing all gaity and merry-making, and sharing, with touching sincerity, in the heavy affliction of the Ruling Family.

Birth-day of His Imperial Majesty King Emperor.

14. The Birth-day of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated throughout the State amidst great rejoicings on the 3rd June 1916, the day being observed, as usual, as a public holiday. Prayers were offered by the various communities in their appropriate places of worship for the welfare of His Imperial Majesty and for the success of His arms in the present World-War.

Birth-day of His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb.

15. His Highness' Birth-day passed without joyful demonstration of any kind, on account of mourning.

Distinguished guests.

16. The following were among the distiguished visitors to Jamnagar during the year :—

His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Jodhpur.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., A. D. C., L.L. D, etc.

His Highness the Maharaja-Rana Saheb of Jhalrapattan, K.C.S.I., etc.
The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol.
The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot.
The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.
The Thakore Saheb of Muli.
The Maharaj Kumar Vijaysinhji of Bhuj.
The Darbar Saheb of Pithadia.
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan.
Lt. Colonel C. F. Harold, Political Agent, Halar Prant, and Mrs. Harold.
C. Mayne Esq., Principal Rajkumar College.
Lt. Colonel R. S. Pottinger, Political Agent, Bhuj.
Col. Pennington, Inspecting Officer, the Imperial Service Troops.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. J. Strangman, Mrs. and Miss Strangman.
General Rose and Mrs. Rose.
Mr. La-touche, the Manager of the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway, and Mrs. La-touche.
Miss Torrie.
H. S. H. Pilkington Esq. M. V. O., Post-Master-General and Mrs. Pilkington.
The Hon'ble Captain Freeman-Thomas.

Personnel.

17. Appendix I furnishes particulars regarding the principal State Officers. Among the changes in the year, it may be noted that the absence of Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji on deputation to Jodhpur-Marwar, furnished an opportunity for the adoption of the Secretariat System of administration under which the executive functions of the Dewan are distributed among three secretaries, who are working under the direct authority and control of His Highness.

18. Another event was the reversion to British Service, of Lt. Col. H. W. Berthon, who finished the Alienation Settlement work in an eminently satisfactory manner and earned the gratitude of the State and the alienees for carrying to completion the long delayed assessment of alienee-holdings and the settlement and statement of their rights and obligations, without any unpleasant scene or incident marring the harmonious application of the Alienation Law. In this connection, the following extract from the speech of His Highness, delivered on the night of the 5th February 1916 on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Jamnagar may be quoted:—"Now lastly it gives me genuine pleasure to inform Your Excellency how well and ably Major Berthon has carried out his duties as administrator in my absence. The present famine is a great disappointment to him as it has been to me in the past but it is a dispensation of Nature and we have to make the best of the situation. In the special work allotted to him and which he has, in conjunction with his able deputy Mr. Gokulbhai B. Desai, now practically finished, he has achieved a very remarkable success. Similar work in other States of Kathiawar by British settlement officers has not failed to create unpleasantness bordering in

some cases, on disaffection and uprising among the alienees, who are as a class very hard to deal with and satisfy. I am not making this statement with the least idea of disparaging good work done by others in the past but I am only recounting common experience for the purpose of pointing out with grateful pride, the exception, set up by the brilliant work of my friend, which has not given rise to a single unpleasant scene in my State. Major Berthon's Settlement Rules, formulated with my approval and sanction, are the most generous and lenient of any similar legislation in India and though this State may, in consequence, have not derived a greater measure of financial advantage, we are more than compensated by the satisfaction that we feel, for having avoided much heart-burning and litigation by following the ethics of "noblesse oblige".

Major Berthon, may rest assured that he has earned the gratitude of this State—its present ruler and its subjects—for all that he has done and has been doing and as his personal friend and as the head of the State, it is my pleasure and my duty to bring this sense of our deep appreciation of his services to Your Excellency's gracious notice".

19. Col. Berthon's work in connection with the Red Cross and Relief propaganda of the Presidency Women's Branch was marked by efficiency and thoroughness, characteristic of Col. Berthon and deserves the highest praise.

20. Col. and Mrs. Berthon left Jamnagar on the 10th of September for Rajkot, amidst general regrets. Socially, they were very popular, and had endeared themselves to people in Jamnagar by their warm sympathies and genial manners.

Education of Kumars.

21. 5 Kumars, who are nephews of His Highness are being educated in England while 3 other nephews are receiving their education in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Their progress is reported to be satisfactory. The education of these Kumars has cost the State Rs. 31,492 during the year.

The Great War.

22. Regarding Nawanagar's contribution, in men, money and material, in the terrible War, in which the world-elements of liberty, justice and freedom are arrayed in conjoint strength against the forces of brutal power and ambition, marshalled and controlled by the most stupendous military organizaton the world has ever seen, it may be said that it has continued, during the year under review, to be in keeping with the position of Nawanagar as the premier Rajput State in Kathiawar.

A. Our contributions in the past, have been as under:—

(*a*) 14 Motor cars, fully equipped, with two European and 8 Indian chauffeurs.

(*b*) 1 Ambulence Car with chauffeur.

(*c*) 48 horses.

(*d*) Six double-poled tents.

(*e*) A party of seven signallers on Active Service.

(*f*) Nawanagar's share in the Motor Ambulence Fleet presented for War Service on behalf of Kathiawar. Rs. 28,000

(*g*) Cash contributions:—

(1) Towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund Rs. 5,000

(2) Towards Lord Londsboruogh's Fund for the relief of Indian soldiers „ 3,750

(3) Towards Her Imperial Majesty Queen Empress' Socks and Belts Fund Rs. 3,750

(4) Contributions by His Highness' mother, sisters, brothers and cousins „ 4,050

(5) Collections in cash from State Officers and subjects of the State upto March 1916. „ 49,840

(*h*) Gifts and contributions of innumerable articles of comfort, flannel, and cotton garments, shirts, jerseys, socks, blankets, rugs, sheets, metal utensils, cigarettes, betel-nuts, cloves, news-papers, magazines, books, port and champagne from Palace cellars, sent to the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency.

B. Our contributions in the year under report are :—

(1). A. New year's gift for War purposes to H. E. the Viceroy, 1917. ... ... Rs. 15,000.

B. New year's gift for War purposes to H. E. the Governor, 1917 ... ... Rs. 15,000.

C. Gift to Indian Princes' War Fund through Sir Locke-Elliot for Indian Forces in France. Rs. 15,000.

(2). Contribution towards the Red Cross Fund through H. E. Lady Willingdon (sale of pictures) Rs. 12,500.

(3). Cash through H. E. Lady Chelmsford in May Rs. 6,000.

(4). Collections in cash from State Officers and subjects, through the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund ... ... Rs. 19,041.

(5). Gifts and donations through the Women's Branch: many articles of comforts and use were sent during the year bringing the total to about Rs. 1,10,000 in money value.

(6). The War Loan :—

The State ... ... Rs. 10,00,000.

The State subjects living in Bombay ... Rs. 7,59,500.

The State subjects ... ... Rs. 7,44,339.

(7). The maintenance of the Hospital for wounded officers in Staines, England. His Highness has converted his house in Staines into a Hospital for this purpose and shares a considerable portion of the expenditure. Initial expenditure and maintenance charges over ... ...Rs. 3,00,000

(8). Animals and articles presented for War sale to H. E. Lady Willingdon ... ... Rs. 16,000.

(9). Two lion cubs presented for War sale to H. E. Lady Chelmsford ... ... Rs. 1,500.

(10). Purchases from "Lady Chelmsford War Fete" Rs. 4,000.

(11). Entertainment of 4 wounded convalescent officers in Balachadi for 2 months.

Chapter II.

Administration of Land.

A. SURVEY OPERATIONS.

23. Survey operations have been carried out in 20 villages, covering 3,308 survey numbers and measuring 37,735 acres and 20 gunthas, of which sixteen villages are completely surveyed, while four villages are being surveyed. The number of villages surveyed last year was 16:—10 complete, 6 partially.

Boundary marks.

24. 6,259 new boundary marks were erected during the year against 1,453 in the preceding year.

Cost.

25. The average cost of the Survey operations amounted to Rs. 0-1-11 per acre, as against Rs. 0-1-10 in the year preceding.

Classification.

26. The classification work was undertaken in 19 villages and was completed in 18. Tests were taken of 625 numbers. The work done consisted of 5,769 numbers comprising 66,333 acres as against 79,205 acres in the preceding year.

Cost.

27. The cost of classification amounted to Rs. 0-1-4 per acre as compared with Rs. 0-1-0 last year.

SETTLEMENT.

Settlement.

28. Mr. Mamtora reports the following achievement under this head:— "Registers of 8 villages, the settlement papers of 26 villages, copies of the settlement papers of 19 villages in Kandorna Taluka, and three other villages were prepared. Mailwaris of about 39 villages of the Khambhalia Mahal and statements for the introduction of assessment in about 60 villages of the Khambhalia Mahal are completed. In pursuance of the decisions of the Alienation Department which have ordered the levying of $\frac{1}{4}$ assessment, thirteen villages affected by these decisions are measured, and the assessment ascertained." Experimental Settlement Reports of 39 villages of the Kandorna Taluka, 3 of Lalpur, and 1 of Panchkoshi, having been sanctioned by Huzur, the settlement papers of these 43 villages were prepared and the system was duly introduced there after usual formalities.

City Survey.

29. The work of measuring houses in 22 sub-divisions of the main divisions B. C. D. E. has been completed during the year, consisting of 2,490 houses, covering 15,97,552 square feet.

Traverse Survey.

30. The traverse survey by theodolite of 222 stations was carried out. The offset work has been done of 5,025 shankus, which have been completely plotted in the maps.

Test.

31. The Nimtandar has tested 7 stations, 595 shankus, and 243 houses; the surveyor and overseer has tested 60 houses and the Survey Superintendent has tested 10 houses.

Cost of city survey.

32. The cost of the City Survey amounted to Rs. 3-2-11 per house and Rs. 0-7-11 per 100 square feet as compared with Rs. 3-15-0 and Rs. 0-7-8 respectively of the previous year.

Cost of the department.

33. The total cost of the Survey Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 31,807-2-0 as against Rs. 31,157 in the preceding year.

B. LAND REVENUE.

Made of Revenue Administration.

34. For revenue purposes the State is divided into three divisions, each in charge of an Assistant Revenue Officer, viz. the Eastern, the Central and the Western. The Eastern division comprises three Talukas:—(1) Atkot, (2) Kalawad, (3) Kandorna and three sub-mahals :— (1) Bhadla, (2) Nikawa (3) Mewasa. The Western division comprises four Talukas:— (1) Bhanwad (2) Jodhpur (3) Kalyanpur (4) Khambhalia and six sub-mahals:—(1) Satapur (2) Ranpur (3) Wadala (4) Rawal (5) Bhatia (6) Salaya. The Central division comprises four Talukas:— (1) Panchkoshi (2) Jodia (3) Lalpur (4) Paddhari and five sub-mahals:— (1) Wanthali (2) Chela (3) Amran (4) Balambha (5) Padana.

35. This is a fresh arrangement of the Mahals, regrouped in the year under review into smaller units, so that they can be more conveniently managed by Revenue Officials than were the older sub-divisions which were getting rather unwieldy and beyond the supervising capacity of one district officer. Thus instead of 9 Mahals and 7 sub-mahals, we now have 11 Mahals and 14 sub-mahals, the former under a Mamlatdar each and the latter under a Mahalkari each.

36. One of the principal effects of this alteration was that the Vahiwati Karkuns were relieved of the duty of receiving cash payments from the cultivators, which duty was taken over by the Mamlatdars and the Mahalkaris themselves. Some of the low paid Karkuns could not withstand the temptation of the situation; and greater subdivision of work and smaller spheres of action, left the principal district officers sufficient leisure to directly superintend money transactions between the Darbar and the cultivators.

Villages.

37. There has been an increase of 4 villages during the year, the total number now being 681; of these 508 are Khalsa, 2 Zenana, 86 Bhayati or Mulgiras, 36 Jeewaidari, 48 Kherati and 1 Inami. The four villages newly populated are Bhalambha-Ranjitpur, Vasantpur, Haripur and Jampur.

Land.

38. The total area of unalienated land under cultivation during the year was 8,91,759 acres, as against 8,71,744 acres last year, showing an increase of 20,015 acres as against the increase of the past year which was 4,697 acres. Of the area under cultivation 7,99,570 acres represent Jirayat land and 92,189 acres Bagayat land.

The area of fresh land brought under the plough is greater than the land relinquished. Relinquishment has principally occurred in Kandorana, Khambhalia, and Kalyanpur Mahals and as these Mahals are the latest to come under the Cash Assessment System, these temporary lapses on the part of the cultivators can be easily explained.

Waste land brought under the plough.

39. 32 thousand acres of waste land were reclaimed this year and in this connection, I have again to remark very gratefully on the great assistance the Revenue Department has derived from the personal influence of His Highness, who always remains in close touch with the agricultural problems of the State and considers no exertion too much for him or above him, which may result in one acre of land being better or additionally cultivated and one cultivator being rendered happier and more self-reliant. Experiments have again and again been made, improvements are discussed and introduced again and again to this one end, but the inertia and apathy of centuries have weighed down the cultivator and turned him into a mere machine working without soul and into time-worn grooves. It is an uphill task rousing the ryots and making them take an intelligent interest in their work and have an intelligent outlook on life. Better cultivation, better homesteads, comforts of a well regulated life in villages, a sense of corporate existence, responsibilities in matters of village sanitation and a more wide-spread and real appreciation of primary education, are some of the ideals very near to His Highness' heart but the desire of the Ruler cannot achieve much, unless there is a happy coordination of efforts and means on the part of the subjects and the officers also.

Amelioration of the condition of agriculturists.

40. With a view to improve the economic condition of the agriculturist, several new measures are introduced during the year. They may be briefly indicated below:—

(1) Regrouping of Mahals and greater decentralization of work, accompanied by a redistribution of responsibilities, having in view the relief of the cultivator class.

(2) An Act on the lines of the Bombay Agriculturists Relief Act is passed for the relief of indebted cultivators.

(3) Veth is thoroughly abolished and rules are framed for the safeguarding of the cultivators against certain measures which local officials and servants invented and adopted in evasion of the statutory prohibition of Veth.

(4) Cattle pound rules, directed more particularly towards affording better protection to standing crops.

(5) Wider and less fettered powers to district officers in connection with leasing out padtar land.

(6) Prohibition of direct sale transactions between officials and cultivators.

(7) Prohibition of keeping one's cattle with the cultivators, which practice was kept in a sort of noiseless vogue by subordinate officials and was the source of oppression, favoritism and dishonesty in the lower ranks of Revenue and Police service.

(8) A more elastic mode of making Tagavi advances for sinking and building pucca wells.

(9) Establishment and popularization of a Famine Insurance Fund for the benefit of the cultivators. The Darbar cultivators have been pursuaded to subsidise and build up voluntarily a reserve capital, sufficient to serve as an effectual provision against bad years. Each cultivator is going to contribute an amount equal to one

year's assessment by annual subscriptions at the rate of one anna per rupee of assessment. This fund already possesses about a lac and a half of rupees, and if good years continue, and the fund receives the support of the cultivators, as enthusiastic in future, as it has been in its inception, it will soon accumulate into an amount that will render the cultivators safe in a famine of average severity.

Mode of revenue collections.

41. In places where the survey rates are now introduced, the revenue is collected in two instalments: on the 15th December and the 15th March in three Talukas and on the 1st January and the 1st April in the remaining Mahals.

42. The total Land Revenue collections during the year under report amounted to Rs. 35,77,941 as against Rs. 19,51,594 of the past year. This amount includes besides the current year's assessed dues, recoveries of past arrears to the extent of Rs. 6,50,939 leaving a balance of Rs. 13,15,602 in favour of the Darbar for future recovery.

43. This amount of Rs. 13,15,602 representing unrecovered arrears of the past years has received an addition of postponed recoveries this year and the total of outstandings now is Rs. 16,19,460.

44. Rs. 81,518 were advanced as Tagavi during the year. The Darbar guaranteed advances by merchants under its Rukka to the extent of Rs 8,219. The arrears of Tagavi at the end of the previous year were Rs. 1,42,855. Adding all these figures and the interest on the last year's outstandings the total of Tagavi advances comes to Rs. 2,27,159. Of this amount, Rs. 54,328 were recovered in the year under review, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,72,831 for recovery in future years.

Chapter III.

Protection.

A.—LEGISLATION.

45. A list of Acts and Rules in force in the State is given in appendix II. The following were the new enactments in the year under review :—

(1) The Stamp Laws.

(2) The Agriculturists Relief Act.

B.—MILITARY AND SIRBANDI.

IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS.

Composition.

46. The sanctioned strength of the Jamnagar Lancers remained unaltered during the year viz. 152. At the close of the year preceding, the force consisted of 146 men. During the year under report 5 recruits were enlisted, 3 men died, 1 invalided, 3 discharged, leaving 144 as the total strength of the Squadron at the close of the year. This was divided thus :—

4 Commissioned Officers.
16 Non-Commissioned Officers.
124 Fighting men.

Arms.

47. The Squadron is armed with Magazine Lee Enfield carbines, swords and lances.

Remounts.

48. There were 147 horses at the close of the preceding year. Sixteen new remounts were purchased during the year and the remount given to K. S. Madhavsinhji was returned by him. 9 horses were rejected being very old and 3 horses died. At the end of the current year there were 152 horses. Of these 7 horses are with the signalling party on active service with the Expeditionary Force E and 4 at the depot in Jamnagar. 141 horses are with the Squadron at Karachi.

Ponies.

49. Three ponies died this year, leaving 76, of which 5 ponies are with the signalling party on active service.

Musketry.

50. The musketry course was carried out at Karachi. In all, 90 men fired at the course; 3 came out first class, 46 second class and 41 third class. The Commandant explains this indifferent result as due to want of practice in the past three years.

Signalling.

51. The signalling party is still on active service with the Expeditionary Force E. Out of the seven signallers so employed, one returned owing to ill-health.

Cost.

52. The total expenditure in maintaining the Squadron was Rs. 1,25,136 as against Rs. 1,37,232 of the preceding year.

General remarks.

53. Since the commencement of the present World-War, the services of the Squadron have been placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government for duty under orders of the General Officer Commanding Karachi Brigade, who inspected the Brigade in Karachi during the year. Lt. Colonel Pennington inspected the lines and the horses at the depot in Jamnagar.

PALTAN, ARTILLERY & SIRBANDI.

54. The Paltan or Infantry continues the same body of armed men, possessing arms of long departed usefulness, which can hardly be fired without injuring the users themselves.

55. The Paltan is employed, thus equivocally armed, in guarding the Jail, the palaces etc. There is no separate force of artillery but the Infantry men are taught how to handle artillery for ceremonial salutes.

Strength and cost.

56. The strength and cost of the Paltan, Artillery and Sirbandi during the year compared with that preceding were as under :—

	1916–17.	1915–16.
Paltan.		
Strength	154	151
Cost Rs.	25,744	28,860
Artillery.		
Strength	12	12
Cost Rs.	1,821	2,407
Sirbandi.		
Strength	147	152
Cost Rs.	15,116	15,273

Band.

57. The Band attached to the Paltan is gaining in proficiency and skill.

C.—POLICE.

Strength of the regular Police.

58. The following table compares the strength of the Police during the year under report with that in the preceding year.

	1916–17.	1915–16.
Superintendent... ...	1	1
Assistant Supdt. ...	1	0
Inspectors...	5	5
Chief Constables ...	27	27
Jamadars	21	21
Havaldars...	45	45
Naiks...	75	75
Constables...	670	670
Mounted Police ...	56	56
Camel Sowars	26	26
Paid Cadets	4	0
Total...	931	926

59. The strength of the Water Police is as under :— *Water Police.*

1	Chief Constable.
2	Jamadars.
4	Havaldars.
4	Naiks.
34	Constables.
45	

Cost of the Water Police amounted to Rs. 5,712 against Rs. 7,034 in the preceding year. *Cost.*

Appendix IV furnishes details regarding the Police in the State during the year under report.

60. Of the total Police Force 312 are literate and 616 under instruction. *Education.*

61. 10 men were dismissed, 260 punished and 147 rewarded or promoted. *Discipline.*

62. The total cost of the Police Department exclusive of the Water Police and temporary and punitive establishments, during the year, amounted to Rs. 1,57,510 as against Rs. 1,67,727 of the past year. *Total cost.*

63. During the year under report, there were 73 vacancies against 65 of the last year. *Vacancies in the Police.*

64. A Punitive Post of one Head Constable and 3 Constables at an annual cost of Rs. 528 to be borne by the holders of Khakharda, an alienated village, was kept up throughout the year. *Funitive post.*

65. The total strength of the Village Police was 812 as against 850 in the preceding year. There were besides 634 persons who were Police and Revenue Patels, against 604 preceding year. The Village Police are under the control of the Revenue Department, but for Police duties, they are always available to the Police Department. *Village Police.*

66. The total strength of the Police Force of the State both regular and village police is thus 2,376. The ratio of the total strength works out to one Policeman to 149 of the population and to 1·64 square miles of the area. The ratio of the regular Police is one policeman to 376 souls and to 4·08 square miles. *Ratio of the Police to population & to square mile.*

67. The Foot Police are armed with muzzle-loading guns in the districts and with batons in towns; and the Mounted Police with swords and muzzle-loading guns, but as remarked above the arms are quite useless. *Arms.*

68. During the year under review, two dacoities occurred. *Dacoities.*

(1) On the evening of the 1st May 1916, a gang of 10 dacoits armed with muskets and swords entered the village of Navadra in Kalyanpur Mahal and looted the houses of Thakar Ranchhod Jeraj and Patel Mala Deva and carried away property worth about Rs. 200. Two of these Haramkhors were killed in a scuffle with the Porbandar Police, one is arrested in Cutch recently and 6 are caught, tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. One is evading arrest.

(2) Kanbis Popat Sayji, Bhawan and others on their way from Beraja to Banga in Lalpur Mahal met five armed men between Beraja and Sarapadar. Four of these Haramkhors were armed with swords and one had a stick. They beat the travellers and robbed ornaments worth Rs. 150. Two of the dacoits were killed by the Porbandar Police. One is apprehended and is awaiting his trial. Two are still at large.

Outlawry.

69. Outlawry is practically at an end. Of the outlaws at large-Ranmal Petha, Kala Petha and Mulu Khabdi-Ranmal Petha surrendered himself to the State Police, in the year under review. Kala Petha has absolutely disappeared since his last encounter in Okhamandal and there is every reason to believe that the report of his death was well founded. Mulu Khabdi is the only man who remains to be disposed of and though rewards are offered for his arrest and the Police is on the look out for him, he seems to have escaped to Sind and his career as an outlaw has virtually ceased.

70. The Police Department have cancelled all special postings, and patrols arranged for the suppression of the outlaws; extra constabulary created to meet the additional stress is disbanded and peace arrangements are again reverted to.

Thus after a period of three years and a half, the dangerous criminals have all been exterminated by the State Police, with the remarkable cooperation of the Porbandar and Okhamandal Police.

Crime.

71. During the year under report 593 cognizable offences were reported to the Police against 678 in the preceding year. The offences included 6 murders, 2 dacoities, 14 robberies, 195 housebreakings, 220 thefts, 23 grievous hurts, 8 hurts and 125 miscellaneous.

Percentage of convictions to arrests & of convictions to persons sent for trial.

72 During the year, 608 persons were arrested by the Police of whom 581 were sent for trial, against 753 and 720 respectively of the preceding year. Of these 335 were convicted. Thus the percentage of convictions to arrests was 55·8 against 62·15 last year and that of convictions to persons sent for trial was 57·65 against 65·00.

Recovery of stolen property.

73. The total value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 31,803 against Rs. 24,011 in the preceding year. The value of property recovered was Rs. 13,354 against Rs. 6,603 or a percentage of 41·99 against 27·18 in the previous year.

Police training school.

74. The work of renovating the Department is taken in hand. It is very difficult to get good men in the rising ranks and a supply of well educated young men, who by reason of their family antecedents and connections and proved character, promise to be reliable police officers is very badly needed. A Police Training School is started in the year under review to meet this demand. Cadets are being enlisted and taught Criminal Law and Police Acts, in addition to classes in drill and discipline which are held by experienced men; and lectures on criminology and detection are given by the Assistant Superintendent

of Police. Young men fresh from High Schools are taken up and are carefully and gradually trained for police duties. The School is in existence for the last six months and has on its rolls about ten cadets. This first batch will be ripe for the final examination after some months. It is too early to speak of the success or otherwise of this experiment, but it is hoped that it will ensure a constant supply of good material, without which all efforts for the improvement of the Police Force are bound to fail.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Complete separation of the Judicial & Executive functions.

75. The number and constitution of the Judicial Courts remained the same as in the preceding year. It is a feature of our administration that the executive and the judicial functions are separate. The constitution may be briefly indicated as below:—

Constitution.

The Huzur Court exercises the powers of the High Court. All appeals, criminal and civil as well as applications for revision except appeals against capital punishment are heard by the Revenue Secretary; the appeals against capital punishments are heard by His Highness personally. The other Judicial Courts are those of:—

(1) The Sir Nyayadhish, who exercises the powers of the Sessions Judge, the District Magistrate and the Appellate Court in criminal matters, and in civil cases, hears appeals against the decisions of the Nyayadhish and Munsiff-Magistrates. He also entertains applications for the grant of certificates of heirship, guardianship, probate, administration and insolvency. The powers of the Judge of the Small Causes Court in civil matters upto the limit of Rs. 250 are exercised for the present by the Political Secretary.

(2) The Nyayadhish hears suits above the value of Rs. 2,500 throughout the State and of the value upto Rs. 2,500 which are not of the nature of Small Causes Suits in the Panchkoshi Mahal.

(3) The City Magistrate exercises all the powers of a First Class Magistrate with summary jurisdiction in the city and Panchkoshi Mahal.

(4) Each Mahal has a Munsiff-Magistrate with First Class powers in criminal matters and powers to hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 2,500 except the Munsiff-Magistrates of Kalyanpur and Kalawad who have more restricted powers viz, those of Second Class Magistrates in criminal matters, and to hear civil suits upto Rs. 250.

(5) The Khambhalia Munsiff exercises the powers of a Judge of the Small Causes Court in the towns of Khambhalia and Salaya upto Rs. 50.

D.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences.

76. The total number of offences pending at the close of 1915–16 was 35, while 2,270 offences were committed during the year, giving a total of 2,305 as against 2,992 in the preceding year. The number was 2,503 in 1914–15. The rise in the preceding year was due to effects of scarcity prevailing then.

Cases.

77. There were 15 cases pending at the close of 1915–16 and 1,517 new cases were admitted during the year, making a total of 1,532. Of these 1,512 were disposed of, leaving 20 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the cases disposed of, 502 were cognisable and 1,010 non-cognisable.

Persons concerned.

78. 2,751 persons were brought to trial during the year under report as against 3,670 of the previous year. Of these 2,016 were either discharged or acquitted, 681 were convicted, 1 died and 53 remained under trial at the end of the year.

Details of offences.

79. Appendix VII furnishes details of the number of offences committed, the number of cases disposed of and the cases awaiting trial. The following table will show the statistics as regards the more serious crimes dealt with by the Judicial Courts as compared with those during the year preceding.

	1915–16.	1916–17.
Murder	7	6
Culpable homicide ...	2	2
Hurt	886	649
Grievous hurt ...	32	27
Rape	5	4
Theft	321	273
Robbery	2	12
Dacoity	0	6

Number of accused.

80. Of the number of persons concerned viz, 2,751, 681 or 24·0 p. c. were convicted against 861 in the preceding year. Of these 13 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 54 to rigorous imprisonment, 13 to simple imprisonment and fine, 201 to rigorous imprisonment and fine, 382 to pay fine only, 12 with whipping and 6 were set free on furnishing security for good behaviour.

Fines.

81. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 10,784 of which Rs. 6,428 were recovered, and Rs. 887 were remitted leaving Rs. 3,468 to be recovered.

Criminal appeals.

82. The total number of criminal appeals preferred during the year was 126 against 153 in the preceding year. Of these, 3 were rejected, in 50 cases the sentences were confirmed, in 31 were modified and in 35 cases were reversed. In three cases, the proceedings were quashed, while four applications remained pending at the close of the year.

E.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil suits.

83. The number of original suits, pending at the close of the past year was 302 and 2,922 new suits of the value of Rs. 3,75,487 were filed during the year under report making a total of 3,224 against 3,606 of the previous year. Out of these, 2,923 were disposed of during the year as against 3,304 in the year preceding, leaving a balance of 301 at the end of the year. Of the suits disposed of, 617 were exparte, 1,077 compromised, 113 struck off and 1,116 otherwise disposed of. The average duration of these suits was 3 months and 7 days.

84. The total value of the suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 4,14,802 against Rs. 4,30,190 in 1915–16. *Value of suits disposed of.*

85. 205 applications for the execution of decrees in civil suits were pending at the close of the preceding year and 2,617 new applications were received during the year making a total of 2,822 against 3,127 in the previous year. Out of these 2,549 were disposed of leaving 273 pending execution at the close of the year. The money value of the total number of applications was Rs. 9,56,567 of which applications involving a sum of Rs. 5,35,351 were disposed of. Of the 273 applications pending disposal 152 were for periods below 6 months, 35 below 12 months and 86 pending disposal for over 12 months. *Applications for execution of decrees.*

86. There were 71 appeals pending at the beginning of the year and 280 more were preferred during the year, making a total of 351 of the aggregate value of Rs. 61,367 against 331 of the previous year of the value of Rs. 28,020. Out of this total, 266 were disposed of leaving a balance of 85 at the close of the year. Of the appeals disposed of decisions in 128 cases were confirmed, in 23 revised, in 39 reversed; 39 cases were remanded for further inquiry, and 43 were compromised and otherwise disposed of. The average duration of these appeals was 7 months and 5 days. *Civil appeals.*

87. The expenditure and miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of Court fee stamps) of the Civil and Criminal Courts of the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 43,850 and 14,167 respectively against Rs. 42,904 and Rs. 5,938 respectively in the preceding year. *Expenditure & miscellaneous receipts.*

F.—EXTRADITION.

88. The number of prisoners extradited to the State for trial during the year was 58 against 67 in the preceding year. Of these, 32 were convicted, 21 acquitted or discharged and 5 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The number of the accused handed over from this State to other States was 25 against the same number last year. Of these, 9 were convicted, 4 acquitted and the result of the remaining 12 is not yet known. *Extradition.*

G. PRISONS.

89. The number of Jails in the State remained the same as in the year 1915—1916, viz, *Jails.*

1 Central Jail at Jamnagar, 1 Sub-jail at Atkot and 8 Lock-ups.

90. In the Atkot Sub-jail, prisoners sentenced upto one month are detained, while in the Lock-ups, those sentenced to not more than 15 days are imprisoned. The prisoners sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment are sent to the Central Jail at Jamnagar in batches on the 1st and the 16th day of every month.

91. The number of prisoners in durance in the beginning of the year was 173; new admissions during the year were 721, making a total of 894 as against 915 of the previous year. 669 of these were Hindus and 225 Mahomedans. Of the total number, 735 were released or handed over to other States *Number of prisoners.*

and 159 remained in the Jails at the close of the year. There were 24 prisoners awaiting trial at the close of the year, as against 18 of the last year. Of these 24, 16 were at the Central Jail, 1 at Khambhalia, 6 at Bhanwad and 1 at Lalpur. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was 20·72 days.

Daily average.

92. The daily average of the prisoners during the year was 179·14 as against 175·40 in the previous year.

Female prisoners.

93. The number of female prisoners was 88 against 74 in the previous year.

Reconvictions.

94. The number of reconvictions was 14 against 13 last year.

Conduct.

95. The conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory inspite of the large number of dacoits and their accomplices.

Escapes.

96. During the year under report, one prisoner, a dacoit, escaped from the Central Jail on the 19th October 1916 between 7 p. m. and 6 a. m. through the negligence of the sentries on duty, who were tried departmentally and punished.

Release and remissions.

97. On the sad demise of Her Highness the Ma Saheb, 12 prisoners were released and 11 were given remissions in their sentences.

Cost and earnings.

98. The gross expenditure of the jails exclusive of the cost of guarding the prisoners amounted to Rs. 17,731 against Rs. 16,944 while the total earnings of the Department were Rs. 6,942 as against Rs. 7,062 of the last year.

Dieting charges per head.

99. The prisoners' dieting charges per head amounted to Rs. 0-2-3¼ against Rs. 0-2-¼ in the preceding year.

Jail manufactures.

100. The net income from the Jail Factory during the year was Rs. 4,176 as against Rs. 3,886 in the year preceding.

Deaths.

101. There were three deaths in the Central Jail during the year, against the same number last year.

H. REGISTRATION.

Registration of documents.

102. The total number of documents presented for registration during the year under report was 787. Of these, 764 documents of the total value of Rs. 5,37,062 were registered as against 1,086 of the value of Rs. 7,69,675 in the previous year. In the case of 11 documents, registration was refused and 12 documents remained to be registered pending inquiry at the close of the year. The amount realised from registration fees etc. was Rs. 2,430 against Rs. 3,844 in the previous year. Of the documents presented for registration, 607 were mortgage deeds, 44 sale deeds, 14 wills, 96 money bonds and 26 were miscellaneous documents.

Chhapa, Department in the city.

103. 374 applications were pending at the close of the year 1915—16 and 1,431 new applications were received during the year of report, making a total of 1,805 as against 638 in the previous year. Of these, 118 resulted in

Chhapas and were finally disposed of, 359 were also finally decided, making a total of 477 disposals. 1,328 applications were pending at the close of the year. Besides these, the City Officer has decided and disposed of 757 inquiry cases also.

104. The income derived from Chhapa fees &c., amounted to Rs. 34,721 during the year against Rs. 29,488 of the previous year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,245 against Rs. 6,315 in the preceding year. *Income.*

105. 2,038 applications were pending disposal in the Mahals at the beginning of the year and 4,571 new applications were received, making a total of 6,609, as against 3,379 in the preceding year. Of these, 870 were disposed of leaving 5,739 applications pending disposal at the close of the year. *Chhapas in the Mahals.*

106. The amount realised from the fees levied was Rs. 32,042 against Rs. 20,743 in the preceding year. *Income.*

I. MUNICIPALITY.

107. The opening balance of the Jamnagar Municipality in the beginning of the year was Rs. 11,591. The income during the year was 74,372 as against 70,551 in the year preceding, making a total of Rs. 85,963. Deducting from this, the expenditure of Rs. 75,068 during the year, the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 10,895. The expenditure during the preceding year was Rs. 75,957. *Income and expenditure.*

The following are the principal items of receipts:—

	1915–16.	1916–17.
Receipt from the farm of Land Customs (Mandvi) ...	20,038	29,697
Octroi on Ghee and sugar ...	21,770	4,627
Water charges for pipe connections.	5,991	6,682
Rent of stalls in the markets etc.	5,697	4,187
Shop tax	3,295	0
House tax	0	14,177
Conservancy tax	2,277	9,245
Wheel tax	2,487	2,223
Miscellaneous...	8,996	3,532
	70,551	74,370

The chief items of expenditure are :—

	1915–16.	1916–17.
Office establishment	10,503	11,124
Conservancy ...	14,121	14,941
Lighting	9,153	15,282
Water Works ...	18,543	13,865
City improvement ...	15,000	10,000
Watering the roads...	1,079	1,770
Miscellaneous repairs etc.,	7,558	8,072
	75,957	75,054

108. In the year under report, some taxes such as the Shop tax, the tax on Ghee &c, are remitted and the House tax is imposed. As the valuation of the houses is not yet finished, the figures shown above fall far below the estimated income under that head. There is a falling off in the rent on stalls, but that is due to the demolition of the vegetable market.

109. On the expenditure side, it may be noted that "Lighting" has been more costly. The Municipal Officer explains it on the ground of increased oil prices.

110. "Water Works" show an increase which is due to the purchase of new machinery to replace old parts of the engines on the wells.

Sanitation.

111. The modernization of the town is proceeding apace and to a visitor who had seen the city before 1907, the aspect presented by well-kept broad roads outside the city, long avenues of trees, splendid buildings and palaces and fast growing gardens and parks and lawns will be a delightful feature of his new experiences. Improvement in the city itself is rife with many difficulties. But it is taken in hand in right earnest and the heart of the city is relieved of congestion and broad arteries are opened out which converge on to the Willingdon Crescent in the centre of the city and carry light and life, where darkness and disease prevailed. Lines of shops are rising in long rows of trim gracefulness and wide road-steads flanked by clean pavements are running in the place of a conglomeration of old disorder which baffles description.

Municipal wants.

112. But these improvements are fast taxing the Municipality and its resources. It will require more men, more lighting, more cleaning, more watering; about two road rollers in the place of the old one which is the pride of the Municipal Officer, and on which he devotes jealous affections to the exclusion of the Engineering Department and a traction engine to carry refuse swiftly etc. More funds are now required for the vastly increased needs of healthier existence which the city has entered upon. The Municipal Officer has given the following list of his present necessities:—

(1) Provision of hydrants at several places in the city in order to facilitate watering of roads, which probably means, extended water works at the base to give an increased supply of water.
(2) Greater number of sweepers, menials and labourers.
(3) An increase in the number of Supervisors and Mukadams.
(4) An early provision of a vegetable and meat market and a convenient and commodious grain market.
(5) More extensive lighting.
(6) A better and a more assured supply of clean potable water.
(7) Introduction of scientific sanitation and educating the public in this matter.

113. The funds at the disposal of the Municipality are about Rs. 75,000 per year. In the present financial condition of the State with a heavy railway building programme and irrigation projects on hand, large grants from the State Treasury are out of the question, but such assistance as the exigencies permit will be given to the Municipality.

114. What is remiss here is the absence of civic sense and civic responsibility among the citizens. They show little desire to assist and encourage the efforts that are being made to render life in the city, cleaner and healthier, and surround it with amenities, sufficiently attractive and cheerful. His Highness is anxious that our citizens should learn and begin to manage city affairs in co-operation with State agencies with patriotic pride, which must be the base of all improvements of homes and hearths, if they are to be lasting and real.

Municipalities in the Districts.

115. Principal towns in the Mahals are provided with Municipalities, which are looked after by the Mamlatdar, assisted by local committees and the medical officer. These Municipalities are financed by the State and concern themselves with the conservancy and lighting of the towns.

116. The grant for this purpose amounted to Rs. 4,420 and was distributed thus:—

Khambhalia	Mahal	Rs.	1,000
Jodiya	,,	,,	800
Bhanwad	,,	,,	400
Lalpur	,,	,,	350
Kalawad	,,	,,	350
Kandorna	,,	,,	350
Atkot	,,	,,	300
Kalianpur	,,	,,	170
Jodhpur	,,	,,	400
Paddhari	,,	,,	300
			4,420

Chapter IV.

Production and Distribution.

Rainfall.

117. The total average rainfall during the year in Jamnagar was 22·72 inches as compared with 10·58 in the preceding year.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Rainfall.	
		Inches.	Cents.
1	Panchkoshi.	25	92
2	Jodiya.	14	83
3	Lalpur.	14	84
4	Paddhari.	25	5
5	Atkot.	26	27
6	Kalawad.	17	91
7	Kandorna.	25	75
8	Khambhalia	25	35
9	Kalyanpur.	22	11
10	Bhanwad.	30	22
11	Jodhpur.	21	62
	Average...	22	72

The maximum was thus at Bhanwad, as usual, and the minimum was at Jodiya.

Season.

118. The rainfall was timely this year and was well distributed. Nature was in its normal mood this time, after the frequent eccentricities and vagaries of the monsoons of late years and the downpour was very well suited for agricultural purposes. The crops were well nourished and the yield was good except in the case of Bajri, which suffered owing to very heavy rains received at the time of maturing. The Til and the cotton yield was excellent.

Crops.

119. The October rains were also equally propitious and consequently Pachhtar crops were sown in greater area and yielded better results than in an average good year.

120. Contrary to our expectations, "Kamod" was not bountiful in the Rawal Ghed. It wanted heavy floods in the first rainfall. Mr. Harrison's report on the existing works at Ghed is noticed in the last year's report, but nothing has yet been done to give effect to the recommendations of Mr. Harrison and the subversion of the proportion of the distribution between Nawanagar and Porbandar continues to the great loss of Nawanagar. *Distribution of water at the Rawal Ghed.*

121. Appendix XX furnishes details regarding the agricultural stock etc., of the State. The following is the comparison with the previous year's figures :— *Agricultural stock.*

	1915–16.	1916–17.
Bullocks	90,325	92,578
Cows	71,059	66,604
Buffaloes	42,970	40,505
Colts	737	783
Sheep and goats	3,99,627	3,65,842
Asses	12,572	11,036
Ploughs	26,370	27,488
Carts	14,356	15,958

122. Small pox and sore feet appeared among the cattle in the Mahals of Atkot, Khambhalia, Bhanwad and Jodhpur. The following table furnishes details :— *Epidemic among cattle.*

Mahal.	Small pox.			Sore feet.		
	Attacked.	Died.	Recovered.	Attacked.	Died.	Recovered.
Atkot	10	4	6	...	...	...
Khambhalia ...	22	14	8	...	...	...
Jodhpur ...	560	244	316	...	...	...
Bhanwad ...	...	...	...	828	...	828
Total...	592	262	330	828	...	828

123. Prices of food stuffs are showing a downward tendency but wheat and rice are still heavily priced. Better seasons and plentiful harvests are bound to affect the rates, in spite of equalising processes set in motion by facilities of conveyance to distant markets and unrestricted exports. *Prices of food stuffs.*

124. Appendix XVIII furnishes detailed statistics of prices of staple food grains.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Forest.

125. The principal items on the receipt side of this Department are:—grazing charges, sales of Bamboos, Babool and other dead trees, Timarva leaves for cigarettes, fruit of forest trees, charcoal and Ijaro for removal of Awal for leather tanning, auctions of grass Bidis and Pancharai.

126. The Barda, the Alech, the Dalasa and Salemar Hills and the Gurgadh jungle with its numberless gum trees are declared reserved forests and are put under the Forest Department. His Highness is very keen on the preservation of existing forests and on afforestation of fresh likely spots, as the place that the jungles occupy in the economy of nature is very high and has immediate bearing on the prosperity of the soil on account of the powerful influence of trees on the atmosphere. At present, not much of scientific conservation is applied to these forests but they are carefully guarded and managed with all the zeal at the command of the energetic officer at the head of the Department. There is no doubt much room for original research directed towards improving the forests by suitable plantations and tabulating hundreds of herbs, growing wildly and soaring away unused and unknown Cultivating the trees in such manner as to secure the maximum return of forest products and at the same time retaining the forest in a state of permanent and unimpaired productivity are some of the problems that require to be studied and scientifically adopted on a large scale in our forests.

127. The receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,67,072 as against Rs. 1,62,574 and the expenditure to Rs. 20,188 as against Rs. 14,494 in the preceding year.

Trees.

128. The number of trees planted during the year under report was 2,13,331 as against 20,642 last year. The increase was due to the planting of 2,00,000 Babul trees by the Forest Department in the Atkot Mahal. This plantation however, does not promise to prosper. Cutting of trees without permission is punished and every inducement is offered for the rearing of more trees everywhere.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Public Works.

129. The expenditure incured on works through the agency of the Public Works Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 96,121 as against Rs. 1,81,376 of the previous year, and the cost of establishments employed therein was Rs. 15,340 as against Rs. 13,844 in 1915–16. The percentage of establishment charges to the cost of works comes to 6·25 as against 7·6 of 1915–16 and 4·4 of 1914–15.

Original works executed during the year fall under the following heads:— *New works executed.*

	1916–17	1915–16
Buildings	39,419	59,380
Roads	18	1,474
Irrigation works	675	1,980
Reclamation works	3,070	10,204
Harbour works	540	9,402
Miscellaneous works	998	52,635

The following repair works were executed:— *Repairs.*

Repairs to buildings	13,756	16,792
,, roads	21,756	19,596
,, irrigation works	7,385	2,725
,, reclamation works	120	597
,, harbour works	1,221	578
,, miscellaneous	656	725

130. The State has its own Darbar Postal Service for official facilities, in addition to the Government Post Offices. *Post.*

131. There is no mint now. The one that was started in A. D. 1570 was abolished during the minority of Jam Shri Jassaji whilst the State was under British Administration. *Mint.*

132. There were 9,205 wells existing at the end of the preceding year, to which 327 new wells were added during the year under report, at a cost of Rs. 13,457. Several old wells were repaired, and these charges came to about Rs. 3,975. The amount contributed by the State as Tagavi under these two heads comes to Rs. 1,939 and Rs. 182 respectively. *Wells.*

The number of wells in the different Talukas was as under :—

Mahal.	Old wells.	New wells.	Total.
Panchkoshi ...	1411	33	1444
Jodiya ...	846	5	851
Paddhari ...	555	37	592
Lalpur ...	279	29	308
Atkot ...	911	46	957
Kalawad ...	846	35	881
Kandorna ...	780	1	781
Khambhalia ...	825	20	845
Kalyanpur ...	1318	40	1358
Bhanwad ...	749	69	818
Jodhpur ...	685	12	697
Total...	9205	327	9532

133. There are at present four irrigation tanks in the State, viz. at Adhia, Hansthal, Vijarkhi and Keshia, which served about 300 acres this year, although their maximum capacity extends to about 4,000 acres. The income derived from this source came to about Rs. 1,240. *Tanks.*

Irrigation projects begun.

134. The following is the irrigation programme, carefully planned out and taken in hand during the year, at the instance of the Revenue Department.

(*a*) Dhulkot Bundh:—this is intended to relieve great water scarcity in Amran & Fadsar, estimated to cost Rs. 2500.

(*b*) Parewada Bundh:—this is undertaken at the recommendation of Mr. Chhaganlal, the energetic and resourceful Ijardar of Parewada.

(*c*) Bhadthar Bundh	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4,000.
(*d*) Paneli Bundh	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,000.
(*e*) Sherdi Kanpur Bundh	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4,000.
(*f*) Ranjpur Bundh	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 4,000.
(*g*) Retala Kalawad Bundh	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 6,000.
(*h*) Extension of Sani Bundh	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 15,000.
(*i*) Balambha Reclamation Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 30,000.
(*j*) Killeshwar Bundh	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 20,000.
(*k*) Bhanwad Causeway	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 9,000.

Managed estates.

135. There were 63 estates of the annual income of Rs. 31,445 under management at the commencement of the year. Only one more estate of the income of Rs. 1,000 was brought under management during the year, while eleven Jagirs of the annual income of Rs. 9,008 were removed from management, leaving 53 Jagirs of the income of Rs. 23,437 to be managed at the close of the year.

Claims disposed of.

136. There were 85 claims pending disposal at the end of the last year. 12 new claims were registered during the year under review, 54 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 43 claims of the value of Rs. 2,33,446 for disposal in future.

Liquidation schemes.

137. Liquidation schemes remain to be prepared for 23 estates.

Debts paid.

138. During the year Rs. 5,798 have been paid in liquidation of debts against Rs. 4,487 in the previous year.

Tagavi advanced.

139. Rs. 545 were advanced as Tagavi to cultivators and others during the year.

Cost of management.

140. The cost of the establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 1,029, giving a percentage of 4·0 on the income of the estates against Rs. 1,378 and 4·4 in the previous year.

Customs Department.

141. The Customs Department is concerned with the following sources of revenue:—

(1) Customs proper:—exports and imports by land and sea.
(2) Salt.
(3) Chila-Vero, Pindara Kund, proceeds of Cher, etc.
(4) Opium.
(5) Abkari.
(6) Tobacco.
(7) Fisheries and other miscellaneous receipts.

142. There are 32 Bunders at present. Of these, the important ones are Jamnagar, Salaya and Jodiya; while Rozi, Nawabandar, Bed, Lamba, Pindara and Jhinjuda are of minor importance. *Ports.*

143 The Customs tariff was revised during the year and rates similar to those obtaining in British Indian ports were introduced from the 1st of August 1916. Competition of a peculiar nature developed in the province and affected the economic position of the various States, after the network of railways rounded the important ports in the province. Facilities of transmission led to a general desire to collar trade which did not fall within the legitimate local sphere and then ensued a lowering of customs which passed on to lower gradients, as each distant market was captured and ambition egged on to further annexations. *Changes in tariff.*

144. This race, equivocal in character and prejudicial economically, had to be arrested and an experimental adoption of a higher tariff based on British Indian rates was decided upon in July. The preamble to the new act explains the object of this policy. It may be reproduced here :—

"Whereas it is expedient to revise the tariff rates existing at present, on seaborne and other trade, import as well as export; because

(1) The tariff of import duty at seaports of Nawanagar is much below the rate obtaining at British Indian ports. With a view therefore, of removing the misconception that may have prevailed, about the readiness of the maritime States to adopt measures calculated to protect Imperial Customs and revenues, H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb has directed the raising of customs rates and maintaining them on an equality with those obtaining in British India, with the exception of duty on certain articles, useful for local and indigenous industries, which need protection from competition with outside manufacturers, owing to existence of the customs barrier at Viramgam and have obtained a fame throughout the province and supply occupation and living to a large number of skilled labourers and artificers

The rates on these articles will be assimilated with British Indian rates as soon as the customs line at Viramgam is removed.

The adoption of British Indian rates will have an injurious effect on local trade to a certain extent but His Highness has sanctioned their introduction with a hope that other maritime States will evince similar readiness to safeguard Imperial interests, so that the removal of the preventive line on the Kathiawar frontier, with its innumerable hardships to the travelling public at Viramgam may be facilitated and rights similar to those enjoyed by the ports of one of our States, may in justice and fairness, be extended to all the maritime States in the province;

and because

(2) It is necessary to bring together several amendments made from time to time since the last notification and consolidate the rules on the subject."

As suggested by the working of this Act, some changes of the nature of exemptions and remissions have subsequently been made in the interests of indigenous industries, railway revenues and export trade.

145. The raising of duties necessitated a better guarded frontier line and the employment of four customs inspectors and a number of Nakedars.

Customs revenue.

146. The following figures show the customs revenue realised in the year of report :—

	1915-16.	1916-17
(1) Customs pure	1,32,452	2,79,340
(2) Pindara Kund & Chilo	3,790	5,815
(3) Salt	39,366	33,796
(4) Opium	21,916	21,111
(5) Abkari	1,408	21,645
(6) Tobacco	23,311	24,692
	2,22,243	3,86,399

147. Perhaps these results fell somewhat below the expectations and anticipations based on the higher ratio of tariff lately introduced, but when it is remembered that the exceptionally satisfactory land produce synchronized with the increase in rates, it will be understood that the import of food stuffs and other articles of consumption went down to the minimum and there was further, a discouragement to surplus importation which in the past, was easily re-exported in case the supply went beyond the market needs; again the prolongation of the World-War kept the rates too high to allow of large dealings on speculative basis. All these causes went against importations on the previous scale and the consequence was an income proportionally poor and unsatisfactory.

148. The Abkari item shows an abnormal increase which is due to recoveries of past arrears.

149. The Ijaro for the importation of tobacco is altered and now the importation as well as the sale of tobacco and bidis are controlled by the State and are farmed out to an Ijardar who pays the State an annual sum of Rs. 92,251. The previous Ijaro yielded Rs. 33,001 for one year. The increase in revenue under that head will appear in the next year's report, as the instalments fall due on dates subsequent to the 31st of March 1917, but within the official financial year.

Sea imports.

150. The total value of imports by sea during the year was Rs. 63,94,109 as against Rs. 59,03,812 of the previous year. The increase is more apparent than real. Under the head of gold and silver, the import has gone upto Rs. 16,26,823, showing an increase of 15,06,233 over the figures of the previous year. This was due to the coming in of about 6,86,495 silver coins under special concessional rates and passing of Rs. 6,05,570 from the Bhuj Agency Treasury, to Bombay via Jamnagar, duty free. If we deduct these two figures, the imports come to Rs. 51,02,044. The decrease is chiefly in food grains, cloth, metal, timber, yarn, cotton-seeds, and sesamum and may be safely ascribed to the abundance of local produce as well as to the higher tariff which checked hoarding in the prevailing conditions of average high prices and tight-strung money market.

151. The value of exports by sea was Rs. 21,41,432 as against Rs. 20,70,546 of the previous year. The increase is found in cereals and Ghee, and is due to good harvest. *Exports by sea.*

152. The following figures will give an idea of the course of trade in the State during the past 10 years. *Course of trade.*

Year.	Value of sea imports.	Value of sea exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1906—07	38,11,682	22,03,071
1907—08	46,53,862	19,16 757
1908—09	42,46 516	24,67,480
1909—10	41,98,289	21,26,482
1910—11	44,91,886	21,33,731
1911—12	57,21,594	16,55,807
1912—13	49,67,756	11,86,506
1913—14	49,89,336	30,48,639
1914—15	53,66,731	42,32,709
1915—16	59,03 812	20,70,546
1916—17	63,94,109	21,41,432

153. The following table shows the value of imports and exports by land during the past ten years. *Imports and exports by land.*

Year.	Value of land imports.	Value of land exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1906—07	5,98.488	8,150
1907—08	6,36,978	9,061
1908—09	7,22,858	7,600
1909—10	6,52,274	12,812
1910—11	7,10,596	16,394
1911—12	5,26,148	14,086
1912—13	7,59,192	26 776
1913—14	7,20,946	13,471
1914—15	7,71,588	9 513
1915—16	7,68,310	11,603
1916—17	9,48,405	98,490

SALT WORKS.

154. Salt is manufactured at Dhichda (Jamnagar), Hadiana and Gurgadh; at the first two places from brine-wells and at the last from sea water. It was found that extensive use of illicit salt was made and smuggling carried on on the sea coast line. Salt Inspectors were appointed and measures taken to prevent this abuse and the result is that the salt revenue now has risen to Rs. 39,000 whereas it was Rs. 24,000 before the appointment of the Inspectors. *Salt works.*

CHILO.

155. Chilo is a tax on pilgrims going to Dwarka. It is collected at a certain fixed rate at Rawal, Gandhvi, Bhogat, Gagá, Gurgadh and Pindara. The revenue is farmed out for 3 years for Rs 5,001 annually. *Chilo.*

PINDARA KUND.

Pindara Kund.

156. This tax is levied from pilgrims who bathe in the Kund at Pindara. The receipts collected during the year amounted to Rs. 928 against Rs. 327 last year.

OPIUM.

Opium.

157. Opium is sold under the contract system and the sale during the year under report amounted to 2,426 lbs. against 2,743 lbs. last year. The decrease is due to a rise in the price of opium under Government orders.

ABKARI.

Abkari.

158. This revenue is farmed out for an annual amount of Rs. 12,000 for a period of 5 years beginning with 1913 and for Rs. 15,000 for the next 5 years.

LIGHT HOUSES.

Light houses.

159. There is no change in the number of light houses in the State; these are four viz. at Rozi, Pirotan, Kalubhar and Jodiya. Besides these there are 83 beacons at Bedi, Jodiya and Salaya.

IJARO.

Ijaras.

160. The following table shows the number of Ijaras given by the Customs Department.

Ijara.	Income per year in Rupees.	Period for which farmed out (in years.)	Date of termination.
Jodia land customs	3,825	1	30-6-1917
Chilo	5,001	3	30-6-1917
Opium	16,251	3	30-6-1917
Abkari	12,000	5	30-6-1923
	15,000	5	
Ganja, Bhang, Charas	1,801	1	30-6-1917
Tobacco	92,251	5	31-7-1921
Ghee-Gol Sanad	1,731	1	30-6-1917
Sale of betel leaves	9,000	1	14-8-1917
Sale of Chandul	210	1	30-6-1917
Fishing (Jali-Vero)	1,815	3	4-3-1918

SAILING SHIPS.

Sailing ships.

161. The number of ships owned by the subjects of this State was 360 at the close of the past year. 3 ships were either wrecked or sold off and 29 new ships were either built or purchased during the year under report. At the end of the year of report, there were thus 386 ships. The number of ships that visited the ports of the State was 1,208 loaded and 2,172 empty, as compared with 1,382 loaded and 2,235 empty in the previous year. Of the visitants, 931 belonged to foreign ports.

CHER-WOOD JUNGLES.

Cher.

162. The number of the jungles remained the same as last year. The jungles are farmed out by rotation for fuel and the contractor gives the State one third of the total quantity of wood farmed out. The contract fetched Rs. 3,957 during the year against Rs. 4,212 last year.

SURVEY OF REEFS AND ISLETS.

Survey of reefs and islets.

163. The work of measuring all the reefs and islets situated in the sea limits of this State is proceeding. The portion from Jinzuda to Sika is finished and progress is now made towards Salaya.

Chapter V.

Revenue and Finance.

Income.

164. The total revenue from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 48,23,439 as against Rs. 29,87,202 in 1915-16 and Rs. 36,14,429 in 1914-15. This has thus been a record year for the State. The prosperity is due to the exceptionally good rains we had in the last season, and it has enabled the State to pay off the arrears of Government Loan which amounted to Rs. 7,49,480 and further invest Rs. ten lacs in the War Loan.

165. A comparison of the figures of revenue since 1903–04 with those during the present regime will show the situation then and now.

Year.	Revenues Rs.	
1903—04	28,84,210	
1904—05	19,69,584	
1905—06	19,06,212	
1906—07	24,47,539	
1907—08	26,07,562	
1908—09	27,45,053	
1909—10	25,84,347	Lean year & fodder scarcity.
1910—11	29,34,555	
1911—12	20,19,830	Famine year.
1912—13	29,86,922	
1913—14	35,75,242	
1914—15	38,65,718	
1915—16	29,87,202	Year of scarcity & fodder famine.
1916—17	48,23,439	

166. The figures for the years from 1903–04 to 1907–08 relate to the concluding year and a half of the British Administration and three years and a half of the late Jam Saheb's rule.

167. In the present year, the land revenue alone has given Rs. 35,63,079 almost double the figure of the previous year. As the Cash Assessment System now prevails all over the State, these returns indicate a full levy of the instalments as well as partial recovery of the past arrears. The inflatus due to a larger sharing in the bumper produce, inherent in a Bhagbatai system, and to the double advantage of exceptionally favourable cotton and other prices, has not touched or contributed to the swelling of our revenues, which merely show the extent of normal expansion under very favourable seasonal conditions.

168. It may be noted here that, a recurrence of similar conditions may or may not give similar results but there is much room for development in various directions; the assessed land returned as cultivable is still lying untilled in several villages in Kalyanpur, Bhanwad, Kandorana and Lalpur Mahals; our ports are yet in the same position as regards expansion or full utilization of their economic value by railway connections and other facilities, as they were in 1907 and it has not been possible to carry out important railway extensions which are necessary, not only as advantageous investments, but for the economic and material welfare and development of some of our outlying territories. With the improvement of our financial position and with the reversion of the present market-money, materials and labour—to normal life, after the present World-War is over, it will be possible to tap these resources and draw from them results commensurate with their economic worth and possibilities. Ordinary expenditure during the year has amounted to Rs. 31,97,913.

169. The particulars of receipts and expenditure under the various Heads are given in appendix XXII.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS.

170. 197 Tanchans were made, recording 3,030 audit objections, which involved Rs. 9,485. 2,924 objections were disposed of, bringing in Rs. 9,136. Of the Daftars audited, 58 were found to be faultless, 149 had faults which were gone into and disposed of. *Audit of accounts.*

171. The establishment cost Rs. 6,647 during the year against Rs. 6,466 of the preceding year. *Cost.*

Chapter VI.

Medical Institutions.

Number of medical institutions.

172. The Medical Institutions in the State were 3 Hospitals and 11 Dispensaries.

HOSPITALS.

173. The Jubilee Hospital in Jamnagar accommodates 60 in-patients and has, attached to it, an out-door dispensary lodged in a handsome building, built and donated by Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal Esq., C.I.E., a public-spirited citizen of Jamnagar, residing and doing an extensive business in Rangoon.

174. Bai Monghiba Hospital at Khambhalia accommodates 12 in-patients and dispenses out-door relief.

175. Ram Rax Hospital at Jodiya accommodates 8 in-patients and dispenses out-door relief.

DISPENSARIES.

176. A. City Division :— (1) The City Dispensary gives out-door relief only.

(2) The Jail Dispensary serves the Jail and the Infantry Lines.

(3) The Imperial Service Lancers Dispensary accommodates four in-patients.

B. Mahal Division :— There are dispensaries in the following Mahal head-quarters.

Bhanwad,	Kandorna,	Jam Jodhpur,
Lalpur,	Atkot,	Paddhari.
Kalawad,	Kalyanpur,	

177. These eight dispensaries are not provided with in-patients' wards. When funds are available, a beginning will be made in this direction with the most populous Mahal and this form of relief will be extended to the other Mahals as exigencies require.

Total number of patients treated.

178. The total number of patients treated during the year in the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State was 96,581 as compared with 88,020 of the previous year, of which 1,291 were treated as in-patients against 1,258 of the last year. Of the total number of in-door patients, 1,125 were discharged as cured, 81 were absent, 20 died and 65 were undergoing treatment at the end of the year, against 1,114, 7,015 and 59 in the year 1915-16.

Operations performed in the Jubilee Hospital.

179. The sub-joined table shows the nature and the number of operations performed at the Jubilee Hospital during the past three years.

Years.	Amputation of limbs.	Details of operations.																
		Removal of tumours.	Operations on the bladder.		Operations on eye and its appendages.			Obstetric operations.			Operations on bones and joints.	Radical cure for Hydrocele.	Removal of piles.		Other operations.	Total number of operations.	Remarks.
			Removal of stone from bladder.										By ligature.	By excision.			
			By cutting.	By crushing	Removal of cataract.	Making of artificial pupil.	Other important operations on eye.	Craniotomy.	Version.	Natural labour conducted.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1914—15	10	7	3	19	23	4	4	1	0	3	13	4	5	1	633	730	
1915—16	6	18	6	11	22	1	1	0	1	1	24	3	0	1	796	891	
1916—17	12	2	8	4	42	6	4	2	1	1	14	6	2	0	599	703	

Daily average attendance.

180. The daily average attendance in all the Medical Institutions was 1136·15 against 1055·93 of the previous year.

Total operations.

181. The total number of operations performed during the year in the whole state was 2,499, of which 156 were major against 185 of the last year.

182. The following table shows the details of the operations in the different institutions.

	No.	of which major.
Jubilee Hospital	703	116
Bai Monghibai Khambhalia Hospital ...	437	31
Ram Rax Hospital Jodiya ...	101	0
Dispensaries in Jamnagar ...	395	0
Mahal Dispensaries ...	829	0

Prevailing diseases.

183. The prevailing diseases during the year were in the order of numerical precedence:— skin and eye diseases, malarial fevers, digestive and respiratory disturbances.

Post-mortem examinations and medico-legal cases.

184. Medico-legal work:—During the year under review 21 post-mortem examinations were performed; 3 in Jamnagar proper, 4 each at Khambhalia and Jam Jodhpur, 3 at Kalawad, 2 each at Jodiya and Lalpur and 1 each at Bhanwad, Kandorana and Atkot. 325 medico-legal cases were attended to and in 67 cases medical men had to go into the witness box.

Veterinary Hospital.

185. Veterinary Department:—The number of animals treated at the State Veterinary Hospital and the Imperial Service Lancers Veterinary Hospital was 1,890 against 1,870 of the last year. The total number of operations performed during the year was 113, of which 7 were for castration, of which none proved fatal.

Public health.

186. The public health in the State was good throughout the year.

Vital statistics.

187. The total number of births in the State during the year was 10,370 against 10,068, the rate per mille being 29·67 against 28·81 of the last year. The number of births in the city itself during the year was 339.

188. The number of deaths during the year in the whole State was 6,875 against 5,180 last year. The death rate per mille of population was 19·67 against 14·82 of the last year. The total mortality in Jamnagar was 1,120 against 798 of the last year, giving a per mille rate of 24·95 against 17·77 of the previous year.

Epidemics.

189. The increased death rate is due to the appearance of Cholera, Small-pox and the plague, during the year, in several places.

(*a*) 170 cases of Cholera occurred in the State in 7 places of which 120 proved fatal.

(*b*) Small-pox appeared in 23 places including the city. It claimed 48 victims in all.

(*c*) Plague:—This disease appeared after 3 years in this State. Salaya, Khambhalia, Goyinj Visotri and Bedi were affected, the infection being introduced through the important harbour of Salaya. From the 21st February to the end of the official year, 103 cases were reported of which number, 67 proved fatal. All necessary precautions and preventive measures were soon adopted and the disease was brought under control.

All these epidemics have now disappeared.

Vaccination.

190. Vaccination:—During the year under report 13,058 primary vaccinations and 323 re-vaccinations were performed as against 13,075 and 225 respectively in the previous year. Out of 13,058 primary and 323 re-vaccinations 12,729 and 230 were successful, giving a percentage of 97·48 and 86·68 respectively.

Precautionary measures adopted.

191. Whenever Small-pox appears in any village within ten miles radius of the Agency circle, immediate information is always given to the Agency vaccinator and the Agency surgeon and remedial measures are taken to check the spread of the disease.

Belguam Glycerinated lymph.

192. Belgaum Glycerinated lymph is introduced in the State for the last two years and the result has been very satisfactory.

Cost of Vaccination Department.

193. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,187, giving an average cost of Rs. 0-6-4·5 per each successful case as against Rs. 0-6-4·6 of the last year.

Villages visited.

194. The villages were visited as under:—

	1915–16.	1916–17.
By the Chief Medical Officer and Superintendent of Vaccination	57	63
By the Inspector	256	323
By the Vaccinators	634	684

Cost of Medical and Veterinary Institutions

195. The total cost of the Medical and Veterinary Departments in the State was Rs. 58,711 against Rs. 61,986 in the previous year.

Chapter VII.

Education.

Schools.

196. The number of schools during the year was 180 against 177 of the previous year. This number may be distributed as under:—One High School, 13 Secondary Schools, 164 Primary Schools, 1 Drawing Class and 1 Vedshala. The increase is due to the opening of three new primary schools in villages.

197. Of the 13 Secondary Schools, 5 are Middle Schools, 3 situated in Jamnagar, and one each at Khambhalia and Jodia, and there are eight English classes in the Mahal towns.

198. The Nawanagar State comprises 671 villages, with an area of 3791·3 square miles and the population of 3,49,320 souls. Of these villages, 130 have State recognised schools with 16,279 pupils, while 57 villages possess unrecognised schools with 2,173 pupils. These figures give the percentage of pupils to the population at about 5.

Mahomedan students.

199. It may be noted that there is a steady increase in the number of Mahomedan students, this number during the year under report being 3,605 as against 3,533 last year and 3,220 in the preceding year. This increase may be attributed in part to the liberal charities of Sheth Abdul-Karim Jamal, C. I. E.

Primary school-going children.

200. Out of the Primary Schools, 16 were girl-schools. The number of boys and girls was 12,003 and 2,071 respectively.

High School.

201. The number of pupils on the roll of the High School was 417 on the 31st March 1917 as against 376 on the same date last year. The daily average attendance was 344 and the expenditure was Rs. 14,360.

Middle school.

202. The Middle Schools claim about 926 pupils and the expenditure incurred comes to about Rs. 5,750.

Cost of Primary schools.

203. The Primary Schools have cost about Rs. 60,342.

Examination results.

204. Examination results:—The result of the annual examination of the boys schools was 70 p. c. while that of the girls' schools was 77 p. c. The percentage was about the same last year and calls for no remarks. The results are obviously satisfactory.

205. The High School results:—The High School passed 30 out of 38 students at the Matriculation Examination, quite an unprecedented success, most creditable to all concerned.

Remission of fees.

206. Remission of fees in the Secondary Schools in the State was announced on the 43rd birth-day anniversary of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb, with the result that all education in the State is now entirely free. Education has always held a high place in the administrative polities of Indian States and a purely indigenous rule always disliked levying fees for education.

In the early days of the British supremacy in Kathiawar, when Rao Bahadur Gopalji Surbhai was endeavouring to popularise education on modern lines in the various States, the greatest obstacle in his path was the stubborn prejudice among the Ruling classes against the imposition of fees on school-going children. Those were days of methodising beginnings and gratuitous learning was held at a discount, for obvious reasons of laxity and irregularity that it introduced. Discipline and order were then desired and it was thought that a small fee would be both a corrective to irregular attendance and an incentive to parents to see that their boys brought back from school, at least, their money's worth of learning. But the Princes abhorred what they looked upon as a mercenary element in the discharge of their sacred duty of dispensing education to the children of the soil. For reasons of uniformity of standards the Kathiawar States set aside their scruples and consented to charge fees but it seems that they nursed their repugnance with admirable pertinacity and now that the idea of discipline is thoroughly rooted and the minatory necessity has disappeared, there is again a reversion to the old time theory of free education and one by one the States are abolishing the fees.

207. But Nawanagar is the first among the most important States in the Province to make all education absolutely free. It is hoped that the subjects will respond to the earnest effort that His Highness is making for reducing illiteracy of the masses. Many things still remain to be done. His Highness desires to introduce a reasonable element of compulsion in primary education in selected areas as soon as the financial position of the State regains a steady equilibrium, in order to enable us to lay down a definitely stable programme which will depend chiefly on increased permanent grants from the State treasury and a supply of trained men and women from the central training institutions. Next in importance comes the provision of technical education capable of producing practical craftsmen and artificers and His Highness hopes to make a beginning in this branch of learning within a measurable period of time.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.

208. The Drawing class attached to the High School teaches not merely ordinary drawing but Painting and Photography also. This class is doing good work for several years past. *Drawing class, painting and photography.*

SANSKRIT PATHSHALAS.

209. There are two such Pathshalas in the State. One is a State maintained institution in Jamnagar and the second is the result of private munificence and exists in Khambhalia. The total number of pupils in these schools was 62 at the end of the year under review. *Pathshalas.*

VEDSHALA.

210. This school is situated in the city and the three Vedas—Rik, Yajus & Sama—are taught here, with special attention to ritual, Mantras, accent and esoteric and orthodox interpretation. There were 41 students at the close of the year. *Vedshala.*

THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE DUMB.

Deaf mute's school.

211. This school is started by a trained teacher from Deccan and receives an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 240. There is only one tutor and he can necessarily attend to a few pupils. There are 7 students undergoing instruction in this school. The institution is doing very useful work.

BOARDING HOUSES AND BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Boarding institutions.

212. The following may be enumerated under this head:—

(*a*) The Girasia Hostel in Jamnagar.
(*b*) The Lohana Boarding in Jamnagar
(*c*) „ „ Khambhalia.
(*d*) „ „ Jodiya.
(*e*) „ „ Salaya.
(*f*) The Bhansali Boarding in Jamnagar.

(*a*) is a State maintained institution; all the rest are supported by caste enterprise & public charities.

Girasia hostel.

213. The Girasia Hostel had 47 students on its register at the end of the year under review. 3 of these are in the matric class, 8 are studying in the higher classes of the High School, 22 in the Middle School and the remaining pupils are receiving vernacular education. 12 were paying boarders, while 35 were freely maintained.

214. A special mention may here be made of the educational charities of Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal, C. I. E., who maintains in the city, one middle school, one Madressa and one girls' school, all big institutions for the Mahomedan boys and girls.

SPECIAL CLASSES AND COMMUNITIES.

Number of Girasia pupils.

215. The number of Girasia students receiving primary education was 256, of which 5 were girls and 251 boys; 30 students were receiving secondary education.

Mahomedan students.

216. The total number of Mahomedan students under instruction was 3,605 as against 3,533 last year, of these 697 were girls while 2,908 were boys.

Backward classes.

217. The number of boys of the depressed classes and schools was 82 this year as against 75 in the previous year.

INSPECTION.

Inspection.

218. The Director of Public Instruction inspected 80 schools, visited 13 schools and examined 16 schools. The other schools were examined by the Deputies.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships.

219. The number of scholarships for higher education continues the same as last year.

8 Scholarships for the Arts College.
6 Scholarships each of Rs. 15.
1 Scholarship of Rs. 10.
1 Scholarship of Rs. 5.

3 Scholarships for the Medical College

1 Scholarship of Rs. 50.
2 Scholarships each of Rs. 20.

3 Scholarships each of Rs. 15, 15, and 12 for Technical Institutes.

2 Scholarships each of Rs. 15 and 7 for the Kala Bhuvan.

1 Scholarship of Rs. 6 for Female Training College.

Physical training.

220. Physical training of the pupils is by no means neglected. Most of the schools are provided with Gymnasiums and those which are not so provided put their pupils through a daily course of systematic physical drill. Some of the schools have well organised cricket clubs.

Moral & religious training.

221. Moral and religious training is imparted in the advanced classes of almost all the schools.

Cost & earnings.

222. The total expenditure on education in the State during the year was Rs. 83,350 against Rs. 90,001 in the previous year. The receipt on account of fees etc., amounted to Rs. 2,856 against 6,627.

LIBRARIES.

Libraries.

223. There is a grant-in-aid library in Jamnagar called the Native General Library which contains a stock of 2,352 English and 1,293 Gujarati books. New books of the value of Rs. 333 were purchased during the year of report and several magazines and newspapers are subscribed to. The business of the library is conducted by a managing committee. The library gets an annual grant of Rs. 508 from the State. The High School possesses two other libraries, one for teachers and one for boys.

Chapter VIII.

Miscellaneous.

A. JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.

Jamnagar Railway.

224. The gross earnings of the Railway during the year amounted to Rs. 3,43,360 beating the revenue earnings of the past year by about Rs. 20,000. It was remarked in the last year's report that the earnings in that year, namely, Rs. 3,23,354, were the highest on record. This year, they are still better. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,97,045, against Rs. 1,77,599 in the year 1915–16. The net earnings are Rs. 1,46,315 giving a net return of 6·07 percent on the capital outlay including suspense. The percentage of net earnings for the years after the separation of the control may be given below :—

1911–5·04; 1912–4·22; 1913-1·75 (first quarter); 1913–6·62 (second quarter); 1914–4·62; 1915-6·08; 1916–6·07.

225. This Department is progressing under the careful and able management of Mr. Nissen, who deserves great credit for the growing prosperity of our railway.

B. THE ALIENATION SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Alienation settlement.

226. The work is finished and Lt. Col. H. W. Berthon has reverted to British service. The work was satisfactorily and expeditiously done and reflects great credit on the department, which was so ably represented and managed by Col. Berthon. A reference is already made to the excellence of Col. Berthon's services and to the splendid results achieved under his guidance in this department as also in the general administration, which was entrusted to his care by His Highness during his absence on military service at the front. It is well known how he identified himself with the true interests of the State and spared no pains-and spared nothing-in the most faithful, efficient, and selfless discharge of his duties.

227. The system adopted in inquirying into the claims of the alienees, was a summary judicial procedure laid down in clearly framed rules and was found to be generally satisfactory.

228 It was found during inquiry that many of the holdings were in the hands of mortgagees so that the object of the grant viz. the maintenance of the alienees was frustrated. All such holdings are now disencumbered by amicable understandings between the parties and where a friendly compromise failed, by the interposition of the State. Thus the alienees have started their enjoyment of the holdings, unfettered by mortgagees and money lenders.

229. The Salami dues were fully recovered during the year. The Tumbel Charans who paid no tax in the past, found it hard to bend their necks to the general law, but they had to pay the first instalment of the dues, as also the Mianas of Bela. They, now and again, break into freaks of old turbulence

and lawlessness but it is hoped that better reason and sense would prevail among them as time advances and they will discharge the obligations incidental to their possession of the holdings in the same loyal manner with other alienee holders in the State.

230. On the whole 2,906 cases were disposed of, involving 2,33,959 acres of culturable land on which a Salami of Rs. 1,42,413 is leviable. *Cases disposed of.*

C. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

231. During the year under report there were 86 accidental deaths including 15 suicides against 70 in the previous year. There were 29 deaths from snake bites against 72 in the previous year. *Accidental deaths.*

D. ACCIDENTAL FIRES.

232. There were 52 accidental fires during the year under report against 82 in the year preceding causing a damage of the value of Rs. 2424 against Rs. 4,259 in the previous year. *Accidental fires.*

E. ORPHANAGE—ANATH BALASHRAM.

233. This is an institution for orphans and waifs and is being most energetically and creditably managed by Mahant Shree Ramprasadji. It was originally started by Mahant Shree as a protective measure in the days of Chhapania and had the support of the well-known citizen of Jamnagar, the late Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji. *Orphanage.*

234. In the beginning of the year under report, there were 60 boys and 8 girls in the orphanage. Of these none left the institution during the year and 5 more boys and 1 girl were admitted leaving 65 boys and 9 girls at the close of the year. *Number of inmates.*

235. An industrial class is attached to this Institution, which imparted useful training in the different industries to inmates as under:— *Industrial class.*

17 in hand weaving,
8 in tailoring,
6 in cane work.

236. 19 orphans are receiving English and 27 vernacular education. *Education.*

237. The orphans are kept in the Institution until they attain the age of 18 in the case of boys and 14 in the case of girls. They are clothed and fed out of the funds of the orphanage and are comfortably housed in a good building, where they are carefully looked after. *Grants to orphanage.*

238. An annual contribution of Rs. 600 is received by the Institution:—

Rs. 200 are given by the State
Rs. 200 are given by the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.
Rs. 100 are given by the Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji's heirs.
Rs. 50 are given by Sheth Khimji Dayal.
Rs. 50 are given by Sheth Pestonji Merwanji.

This sum is distributed among the orphans in cash and clothes at an annual public meeting. The cash donations, thus received, remain to the credit of the orphans and are handed over to them when they leave the Institution.

239. A monthly contribution of Rs. 200 is made by the State towards the maintenance of the Institution and the following further sums are also contributed annually:—

Rs. 150 by the Dhrangadhra State.
Rs. 100 by the Vankaner State.
Rs. 80 by Lord Londesborough.
Rs. 25 by Sheth Behramji Fardunji Karaka.
Rs. 15 by K. B. Dr. N. K. Kallianwalla.

F. APANGASHRAM.

Institution for the Destitute and Helpless.

Apangashram.

240. This Institution, which admits, houses and maintains, helpless persons, who by reason of incurable diseases, loss of limbs, or other infirmities are incapable of maintaining themselves and have none to support them, is an extremely charitable and useful enterprise, undertaken solely by Sheth Valabhdas Meghji, acting under the will of the late Sheth Hansraj Ladha of Jamnagar. A very fine building, situated in a healthy locality opposite the Railway Station is consecrated to this purpose and there is provision for housing 40 persons at present. The donor has left nothing undone in the matter of providing excellent lodging accommodation to the inmates and their medical examination and treatment. At present there are 14 inmates.

241. The monthly expenses amount to Rs. 150. This donor has left a rather singular condition in his will, which prohibits the receipt of donations, gifts or outside help.

G. PRINTING PRESSES.

State printing press.

242. The State Printing Press is worked by an oil engine. It executes all the printing work belonging to the State including the printing of State Stamps. It publishes a fortnightly State Gazette.

Receipts and expenditure.

243. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,694 against Rs. 17,171 in the preceding year and the expenditure to Rs. 13,767 against Rs. 20,310.

Private printing presses.

244. There are 5 other Printing Presses in the State besides the Jamnagar Railway Press. One of these publishes a bi-monthly periodical containing advertisements relating to the Ayurvedic medicines of the Vaidya Shastri Manishankar Govindji, while another is a quarterly publication, dealing with religious matters of the Audich Gadhia Brahmin Samaj. A third publishes a monthly pamphlet named "Dahapan". The rest execute job work excepting one which publishes Jain religious books.

H. STATIONERY.

245. A sufficient quantity of stationery is purchased annually from wholesale dealers and stocked, for issue according to the requirements of the different departments of the State. During the year Rs. 7,157 were expended as compared with Rs. 18,943 in the previous year, while Rs. 18,953 were the receipts from the sale of stationery, forms, etc, against Rs. 20,607 of the previous year. *Stationery*

I. HORTICULTURE.

246. The State maintains a number of gardens in the City, which cost during the year under report Rs. 28,717 as against Rs. 42,208 last year. An extensive effort in turning the embankment of the inner tank with its approaches to the Lal Bunglow, into an exquisite garden, to serve as a recreation ground for the public, is being made and the high banks already present a charming appearance, being clothed in well laid-out lawns aud flower plants, sloping down in serrated declines into the Jubilee Gardens, which are also extended far beyond their original limits. *Gardens.*

J. MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

247. The number of ginning factories in the State during the year remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 7. Of these, two are at Kalawad and one each at Paddhari, Jam Jodhpur, Salaya, Khambhalia and Atkot. With the exception of the one at Khambhalia which gins aloe fibers, these factories gin cotton. *Ginning factories.*

248. There are about 40 oyster rocks forming the pearl fishery of the State, off the coast on the northern portion of the State in the gulf of Cutch. Valuable pearls of all sizes are obtainable from these oyster beds. Besides, smaller varieties of pearls designated " Kansara pearls " which are mostly used for medicinal purposes are also found in shells buried in silt near Pindara. Usually Ijaro is given for the collection of these pearls. *Pearl fishery.*

249. Time-honoured repute in skill, and purity of design and material, still assign, inspite of competitions in neighbouring and distant places-mainly fostered by deserters and others who really advertise and teach the Jamnagar art outside-a high place to the gold and silver brocades and embroideries of Jamnagar and a visit to the local factories and show-rooms of Khatri Shamji Ghelaram, who is to start a new upto date factory in a more sanitary quarter of the town, is one of the principal items in the itinerary of our visitors. There are about 400 looms plying silver and gold thread in Jamnagar. The richer kind of cloth are exported to the value of nearly three lacs of rupees annually to Bombay, Calcutta and other places. The principal hindrance in the development of this really artistic home manufacture, is the absence of initiative and of advertising faculty which keep the beautiful saries and turbans of Jamnagar away from many willing and ready markets. *Manufacture of brocade and gold & silver embroidery.*

K. HORSE BREEDING.

250. There were 8 stallions in the State viz. 3 in Jamnagar, 2 at the Hill Paddock at Adhia, and 3 in the Mahals at Lalpur, Bhanwad and Kalawad. Of these 5 are Kathis, 1 Arab and 2 English thorough-breds. *Stallions.*

THE HILL PADDOCK AT ADHIA.

Service.

251. 41 mares were covered during the year, of which 28 belonged to the State and 13 to private owners.

Brood mares.

252. There were 32 brood mares at the beginning of the year and 2 more were received from Jamnagar. Of these 2 died, and 2 were sold, leaving 30 mares at the close of the year.

Young stock.

253. The young stock in the beginning was 41 to which 11 more were added during the year. Of these 7 died leaving 45 at the close of the year.

Receipts and expenditure.

254. The total cost of the Hill Paddock at Adhia during the year amounted to Rs. 7,390 against Rs. 8,346 of the past year and the receipts were Rs. 251 against Rs. 262 of 1915-16.

M. MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Motor and electrical departments.

255. These Departments were under the charge of Mr. B. Akroyd, about whose excellent work, a reference was made in the last year's report. He left Jamnagar on a long leave at the end of January and the Departments are now managed by Mr. Tomlinson. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 48,153 against Rs. 36,196 in the year preceding.

N. STORAGE OF GRASS.

256. The State has adopted and encouraged the storing of grass, as a permanent measure, which has proved a veritable blessing in the year of scarcity viz. 1915-16. In that year, grass was supplied to cultivators at the rate of four annas per maund, and free doles were served out to various Panjrapoles in the State.

At the close of the year, the quantity of grass stored, was as under:—

Name of place.	Number of stacks.	Quantity in lbs.
Jamnagar	2	7,31,046
Bhanwad	17	32,25,009
Khambhalia	1	1,94,440
Lalpur	2	3,16,190
Kalyanpur	5	4 99,417
Kalawad	4	10,06 739
Kandorna	3	10,43,953
Jodiya	2	2,43,138
Atkot	20	49,13,074
Paddhari	2	2,21,227
	58	1,23,94,233

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

257. Before concluding this report I may be permitted to indulge in a brief conspectus of the progress of the administration during the decennium, just finished, of His Highness the Maharja Jam Saheb's rule. It will only be possible to indicate those events that represent distinctive stages in the direction in which the affairs have moved, and it will be convenient for this purpose, to group the events under the following heads:—

I Revenue and Finance.
II Public Works and City Improvement.
III Medical Aid.
IV Education.

I. Revenue and Finance.

(*a*) When His Highness assumed the reins of Government on the 11th March 1907, Survey Settlement was effected in 24 villages only. This important work is now finished and the Cash Assessment System is applied to all the villages, thus ensuring an even and smooth collection of revenues to the Darbar and a uniform measure of contentment and happiness to the ryots. The Mahal that was the last on the list viz. Khambhalia, is brought under the system this year.

(*b*) The introduction of the Agriculturists Relief Act which aims at emancipating the impoverished cultivators from their debts and giving them a reasonable measure of legislative assistance in getting legal relief in these matters.

(*c*) Decentralization of work, duties and responsibilities, giving the district officer a greater latitude, especially in the matter of disposing of Padtar land and sale of plots. This has led to a subdivision of Mahals into smaller units so that they can be more efficiently managed by the Mamlatdars and the Mahalkaris.

(*d*) An attempt to abolish Veth in its various forms, disguises and shapes.

(*e*) Conferences with the Revenue Patels, which consist mainly of audiences given by His Highness to the cultivators annually.

(*f*) Sixteen new villages were populated during the ten years–Ranjitpur, Rampur, Dharampur, Ranjitgadh, Udaypur, Vasantpur, Fatehpur, Bharatpur, Kishengadh, Haripur, Bandizar, Jampur, Gokulpur, Jaypur, Haripur, Rampur (Kandorana).

The following eleven villages are made ábád:—

Haripur, Wadwalla, Jambusar, Sagalia, Timbdi, Sakhpur, Tarsai, Madi Para, Bhadra, Chasia, Parewalla.

These new villages have all been founded by His Highness, who has contributed—not merely formal sanctions for populating them,

but by personal exertions and concessions granted to the cultivators in direct audiences,—principal initiative and impetus to the Abadi of the land.

(*g*) A liberal policy of Tagavi advances for the sinking of wells. 2,753 new wells were added during the period reviewed.

(*h*) A general programme of irrigation works and building of dams and Bandhs, which the increase of revenues and improved financial position have rendered it possible to adopt, from the present year.

(*i*) Population of Paras to relieve crowded living in bigger villages. Sales of plots at the following places were conducted in the presence of His Highness: Balambha, Kalawad, Wansjalia, Dhuvav, Khilos, Alia Bada, Paddhari, Bhanwad, Rawal, Tarsai.

(*j*) Revision of the rules regarding royalty on stones.

(*k*) Institution of the Agriculturists Relief Fund, noted in para 40.

(*l*) Persistent efforts to plant and grow trees in the State. The revenue returns speak of planting and rearing 1,87,711 trees during the decennium.

The following figures represent "Land revenue".

Year.	Rs.	
1906—07	19,44,048	
1907—08	20,36,272	
1908—09	21,93,532	
1909—10	19,81,591	
1910—11	22,95,603	
1911—12	12,75,668	bad year.
1912—13	22,68,398	
1913—14	27,46,133	
1914—15	26,88,064	
1915—16	19,51,594	bad year.
1916—17	35,77,941	

No remarks are necessary. Except in the two bad years, there has been a steady rise, which is a solid evidence of growing prosperity and development of our land resources.

258. In the matter of "Finance" I have to add little. In the chapter on Finance in the foregoing pages, the total revenues are given for the last fourteen years. In the year 1906-07, they were Rs. 21,47,539. In the year under report they were Rs. 48,23,439. It may be mentioned again, that they represent only a partial development of the resources, with Railways, Ports, Industries and cognate branches of natural advancement, almost untouched.

II. Public Works and City Improvement.

259. A good deal has been achieved under this Head. During the past ten years, there has been an uninterrupted and ceaseless construction of works of public utility, and sanitary improvement of the city of Jamnagar, besides those fulfilling the residential requirements of His Highness, and members of the ruling family. A beautiful palace is near the completion; but the work is stayed for the last four years, in favour of other works of a more pressing and

less personal character. In fact, it may truly be said that His Highness has not yet completed one palace for his personal use. Residential bungalows that were handed down to the new regime in a poor condition in point of convenience, comforts and equipment are now thoroughly repaired and furnished in a modern style. The Lal Bungalow is also renovated and fitted up for the use of distinguished visitors and princes, who occasionally honour Jamnagar by their visits.

260. Miles of roads are laid out, metalled and maintained in proper order, round the palace grounds, the city and to the Bunders. Lines of trees are planted and reared, and are now budding into graceful avenues on the sides, and parks and gardens are tastefully planned out and called into being in all available spots from the high banks of the town portion of the tank, to the Tulsidas gardens, in one continuous panorama of flower beds, lawns, palaces, mango trees and shaded roads.

261. A Motor Garage, Coach houses, and stables have been constructed and a small zoo and aviary have been established.

262. But a work of far greater utility is undertaken in the city itself. In the centre of the city, was situated the Matwa-vad, with its 2000 cattle,-men and animals huddled together in one deeply conjested locality, which naturally served as a breeding ground for a variety of germs throughout the year. This locality was dismantled and totally cleared, the Matwas having been removed with their cattle outside the Khoja gate, where new and commodious houses were built for them. Next, the unsavoury Khajuria Bazar was cut out and the road in front of the Jam-na-Dera was opened up. Numerous shops are being constructed in these places and broad roads are laid out and are now connecting the Bedi gate with the Willingdon Crescent–a very fine pile of stately buildings recently erected in front of the Darbargadh.

263. This work is necessarily slow. Landed property has to be acquired, which takes up time, but the work is now well on and though it only represents a part instalment of our city improvement programme, it has very perceptibly affected the health of the city and reduced its mortality. Malaria is under control, Cholera is much less virulent, if ever it breaks out, and the city enjoys a clean bill of health with respect to Bubonic plague.

264. Much remains to be done in the matter of harbour improvements, but landing places are constructed for passengers at Rozi, Jodiya, and Jhinjhuda. 4 new beacon lights are put up at the Salaya Bundar. The other beacon lights are thoroughly repaired and rebuilt.

265. The hill sanitarium at Killeshwar is now completely fitted with all modern requirements and the central bungalow is now surrounded by well built staff quarters, a garden, a tennis ground and good terraces.

III. Medical Aid.

266. The progress under this Head has been very sound and the credit goes in a large measure to the organizing ability and brilliant professional skill of Khan Bahadur Doctor Kallianwalla He came to this State, on loan from the British Medical Service, where he holds the rank of a Civil Surgeon, in 1908 and since then, the Department has risen in efficiency and usefulness in all possible ways.

1. There were 8 Taluka Dispensaries in 1906-07. Of these, two are converted into fully equipped Hospitals, and are lodged in handsome new buildings, at Khambhalia and at Jodiya. Two new Dispensaries are opened, one at Jam Jodhpur and one at Paddhari.

2. The Jubilee Hospital building in Jamnagar erected in 1891 needed several alterations to bring it on a level with other upto date institutions of its kind. The wards have since been tiled, angles rounded off, window sills sloped, and new aseptic furniture and beds have been supplied to each ward. The original operation room which was quite unsuited for the purpose, is altered into a special ward, and a new operation room has been built and equipped with all upto-date aseptic furniture, appliances and instruments. The sanitary arrangements of the Hospital which were very defective have also been rectified. Two new wards one for Tuberculous cases and one for low caste patients and a new post-mortem room are about to be erected.

   The superior and inferior staff, which were inadequate are now strengthened and brought upto the required standard.

   An out-patients dispensary donated by Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal, C. I. E., is a very handsome annexe to the Central Hospital and supplies a long felt want. The absence of such an arrangement led to the crowding of the Hospital verandah with dirty people, who, not only brought in infection into the Hospital, but were also a constant source of trouble and annoyance to the inpatients. A unique feature of the Jubilee Hospital is the provision of rooms for the relatives of in-patients coming from distant parts. The removal of medical stores from the Hospital into this Dispensary, has set free four more rooms for this very useful purpose.

3. A sanitarium for Tuberculoses is to be opened at Kileshwar with all hospital and residential facilities. The height of the hills and the dry salubrity of the place make it an ideal spot for the treatment of consumption.

4. The Mahal Dispensaries are very well looked after. Unqualified medical men in charge of these Dispensaries are replaced by qualified and experienced Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Inpatients wards are also being attached to these dispensaries and they have now

been given a fresh supply of aseptic instruments, in place of old obsolete ones. Latest medical books have been provided to every Dispensary and two medical journals are circulated amongst the medical officers to keep them abreast of the fast advancing medical science.

5. The building for the Female Hospital is now quite ready and the hospital will be opened within a short time.

6. Khan Bahadur Doctor Kallianwalla submitted on requisition, a report to His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb, on the sanitary condition of the Jamnagar city. He suggested the following remedies:— *a*) Removal of over crowding, (*b*) opening of new roads and widening of existing roads to admit light and air, (*c*) removal of insanitary buildings, (*d*) removal of persons engaged in injurious and offensive trades and crafts viz. potters, dyers, Chamars, etc., from the heart of the city to outside the town, (*e*) provision of a reliable water supply, and (*f*) drainage of the city. These suggestions are being vigorously carried out, of course, the pace of progress being regulated by the financial ability of the State.

7. The formation of Municipal Committees in the Taluka towns, consisting of 4 members–2 officials and 2 non-officials–and possessing certain powers in matters of sanitary improvements and conservancy.

IV. Education.

The following may be mentioned as innovations and changes carried out during the decennium.

1. Primary education was made free in 1911.
2. Secondary education was made free in 1916.
3. In 1907, the number of schools was 146—133 for boys and 13 for girls. At present the number is 180–164 for boys & 16 for girls.
3. The number of school-going boys was 10,645 and of school-going girls was 1,286, in 1907. The respective figures are now, 12,872 for boys and 2,980 for girls.
5. The number of English classes and Middle schools in the Mahals was 5 in 1907. Today it is 10.
6. The minimum pay of trained male teachers is increased from Rs. 12 to 15 and that of untrained assistants from Rs. 4 to 6. The minimum pay of female teachers is raised from Rs. 12 to 14.
7. Liberal scholarships are given to students studying in the schools within the State and also to students who prosecute further studies in the Technical schools and in the Arts, Medical, Engineering, and Agricultural colleges in the Bombay Presidency.

8. The institution of the Girasia Hostel in Jamnagar. The number of free students availing themselves of the facilities of this Hostel, during the year is 35 and the expenses are Rs. 4,885. These figures are sufficient to show the extent of the educational benefits enjoyed by the Girasia community, under the rule of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb.

9. A First Class Girls High School is about to be opened in Jamnagar. The citizens of Jamnagar are raising subscriptions and endowing a fund to build a Girls High School in the city to commemorate the name of Lady Hardinge. The fund has amouted to Rs. 2,80,078 already, inclusive of a grant of Rs. 1,25,000 from the State. It will be a modern institution, teaching, besides the ordinary subjects of a secondary schcol curriculum, domestic economy, hygiene, music, drawing & painting, cookery, and needle work and embroidery. A Zenana class will be attached to it, for the benefit of the Zenana ladies, who cannot find time to attend ordinary classes and who are disinclined to study along with younger girls at the school.

10. The introduction of moral and religious instruction in all schools.

11. A great impetus is given to the education of the Mahomedans by the generous charities of Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal, C. I. E., who started and is maintaining, a Middle school, a girls' school and an Urdu Madrassa, all free institutions for the education of the Mahomedans in Jamnagar.

CONCLUSION.

In all these activities and in such improvements as are already achieved, the guiding hand has been that of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb. The Administrative machine may not have responded fully to the touch of the guiding genius at its head, and the results may have failed in some respects in reaching the standard laid down, but that is due to the deficient responsive capacity of the machine. Any endeavour to commend the work done or praise the master-mind behind it, is as futile as the effort, which one of our poets has so beautifully mimicked and described as laying out a galaxy of lighted lamps to propitiate and praise the effulgent Sun.

JAMNAGAR.
8th, August, 1917.

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Nawanagar State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel, during the year 1916-1917.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From.	Period. To.	Remarks
1. Major (now Colonel) H. W. Berthon.	Alienation Settlement Officer.	14—8-13	9—9-16	
2. K. B. Merwanji Pestonji B. A., L.L.B.	Dewan.	16—2-04	31—3-17	Services lent to the Jodhpur State from 26-5-1916.
3. F. C. Nissen Esq., C. E. (Coopers Hill), L.C.E. (Bombay)	Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Jamnagar Ry.	24-12-10	do.	
4. K. B. N. K. Kallianwalla L. M. & S., G.B.V.C.	Chief Medical Officer.	6—1-08	do.	
5. Hormasji J. Antia Esq.	Naib Dewan.	4—4-14	30—6-16	Also held charge of the Huzur Treasury in addition upto 30-6-16.
	General Secretary.	1—7-16	31—3-17	
6. Gokalbhai Bapubhai Desai Esq., Bar-at-Law.	Assistant Alienation Settlement Officer.	18—4-12	30—6-16	
	Revenue Secretary.	1—7-16	31—3-17	
7. Parshuram B Junnarkar Esq., B. A., L.L.B.	Hazur Personal Assistt.	1-10-13	30—6-16	
	Political Secretary.	1—7-16	31—3-17	
8. Behramshah H. Kotwall Esq.	Abadi Officer.	12—1-14	do.	
9. Bapubhai J. Majmudar Esq., Bar-at-Law.	Sir Nyayadhish.	17—3-12	do.	
10. B. Akroyd Esq.	Motor Superintendent.	5—3-08	3-12-16	On leave.
E. Tomlinson Esq.	Ag. do.	4-12-16	31—3-17	
11. Somchand K. Shah Esq., B. A., L.L.B.	Ag. Chief Revenue Officer.	6—5-14	do.	
12. Fulchand D. Parekh Esq., L. C. E.	State Engineer	12-10-09	do.	
13. Vashram K. Mamtora Esq., L. C. E.	Survey Superintendent.	12-10-09	do.	
14. Mr. Jagjivan M. Bania, B. A., B. SC.	Ag. Director of Public Instruction.	4—8-15	do.	
15. Mr. Jatashanker R. Trivedi.	Ag. Superintendent of Police.	10—9-13	22-11-16	Under suspension.
Mr. Mulshanker L. Mankad.	do	23-11-16	31—3-17	
16. Mr. Shapurji K. Mehta, B.A.	Chief Audit Officer.	22—5-15	21—5-16	
Mr. Chhaganlal R. Patel.	do. &	23—6-16	31—3-17	
	Hazur Treasury Officer.	1—7-16	do.	
17. Mr. Ramsinhji Dansinhji Sodha.	Commandant I. S. Lancers.	12—9-05	do.	
18. Mr. Jayashanker Waghji Vyas.	Municipal Officer.	18—4-12	do.	
19. Mr. Gokalbhai Karson Sisodia.	Jamdarkhana Superintendent.	21—8-95	do.	
20. Mr. Harisinhji Ranmalji Vadher.	Bardash Superintendent	27—9-13	do.	
21. Mr. Mancherji D. Bhabha.	Chief Customs Officer.	17—8-12	do.	
22. Mr. Maganlal B. Kaji, B. A.	Chief Vakil in Agent to the Governor's Office.	14—7-10	do.	
23. Mr. Shivasinhji Jiyaji..	Forest Superintendent.	1—4-13	do.	
24. Mr. Chhelshanker J. Dave.	Commandant Darbari Paltan.	1—7-13	do.	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar State. 1916–1917

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year 1916–17.	Remarks.
1. Hindu Law.	These laws are adapted in the State from British Laws.	Agriculturists Relief Act.	Local.
2. Mahomedan Law.			
3. Contract Act.			
4. Evidence Act.			
5. Specific Relief Act.			
6. Transfer of Property.			
7. Indian Penal Code.			
8. Criminal Procedure Code.			
9. Whipping Act.			
10. Post and Telegraph Acts			
11. Civil Procedure Code.			
12. Stamp Act			
13. Court Fees Act.			
14. Limitation Act.			
15. Registration Act.			
16. Insolvent Debtors' Act.			
17. Jail Act.			
18. Cattle Pound Act.			
19. Vaccination Act.			
20. Arms Act.			
21. Gambling Act.			
22. Salt Act.			
23. Opium Act.			
24. Abkari Act.			
25. Poisonous Drugs Act.			
26. Treasure Trove Act.			
27. Company's Act.			
28. Boiler Inspection Act.	These are Local Acts.		
29. Village Police Act.			
30. Game Rules.			
31. Tajia Rules.			
32. Slaughter House Act.			
33. Cruelty to animals Act.			
34. Preservation of useful animals Act.			
35. The Eunuchs Act.			
36. Cattle Trespass Act.			
37. Intoxicating Drugs Act.			
38. Act relating to Police deserters.			
39. Protection of live stock.			
40. Forbidding exposure of sheep and goats.			
41. Prohibition to jump over village hedges.			
42. Rules re giving information of accidental deaths to Police.			
43. Rules re Post mortem examination.			
44. Prohibition to kill animals on Hindu Religious days.			
45. Building of parapets of wells.			
46. Protection of orphans.			
47. Plague Rules.			

Appendix II.—*Continued.*

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar State. 1916—1917.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year 1916-17.	Remarks.
48. Rules re purchase and sale of Potash.			
49. Rules and regulations about Agar Vatchha Charans.			
50. Rules and regulations about Miyanas			
51. Rules about State crops.			
52. Rules about sale of animals to butchers			
53. Rules about weights and measures.			
54. Quarrantine Rules.			
55. Rules about Provident Fund, Associations etc.			
56. Rules regulating performances of dramas in the city of Jamnagar.			
57. Rules about accidental fires.			
58. Rules regarding the Municipality of the Jamnagar City and its Mahals.			
59. Explosives Act.			
60. Rules about hunting of wild animals and birds.			
61. Rules about cultivation and disposal of Ganja.			
62. Rules about Dharagar Sandhis.	These are Local Acts.		
63. Nawanagar State census Rules.			
64. Rules about the protection of trees on trunk roads.			
65. City Survey Rules.			
66. Rules about keeping restraint on the Malia Miana Community.			
67. Rules about the Waghers of Pindara and Virpur, Jadejas and Ladaks of Chela and Ladaks of Abha.			
68. Rules for regulating burial grounds.			
69. Alienation Settlement Rules.			
70. Rules for the inspection of boats at different places and Bunders in the maritime limits of the State owing to the prevalence of War.			
71. Rules regarding the control over Printing Presses during the War.			
72. Rules regulating hotels &c. in Jamnagar.			

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Nawanagar State, for the year 1916-1917.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns.	Number of men					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	12	5	...	...	5	12	1	6+15	...	1	2	9	1,821	15 guns and mus are not in charge of artillery in the Lat and Hot
Infantry	151	34	...	2	29	154	1	~~162~~ Muzzle Loading	...	6	22	126	25,744	
Imperial Service Lancers	146	5	3	1	3	144	1 Squadron	~~142~~ M.L.E.	...	4	15	124	1,25,136	
Total..	309	44	3	3	37	310	3	~~210~~ 21	...	11	40	259	1,52,701	

PARSHURAM P. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year **1916–1917.**

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspectors.											
Inspector	1	70	70	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	
Do	4	60	240								
Chief Constables.											
1st Grade	1	55	55								
2nd Do.	5	50	250	0	10	0	7	0	26	1	
3rd Do.	8	40	320								
4th Do.	13	30	390								
Jamadars.											
1st Grade	9	25	225	0	10	0	9	0	19	2	
2nd Do.	12	20	240								
Hawaldars.	45	15	675	0	12	0	2	0	38	7	
Naiks	74	12	888	3	15	0	8	0	50	24	
Constables.											
1st Grade	150	10	1,500								
2nd Do.	300	9	2,700	7	197	0	106	1	150	520	1 first grade constable promoted from 10 to 20 by Huzur Order and 1 awarded Rs. 100.
3rd Do.	220	8	1,760								
Mounted Police.											
Resaldar	1	35	35								
Dafedar	1	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	
Do.	2	27	54								
Naiks ...	2	26	52								

Swars.												
1st Grade	11	25	275	0	7	0	4	0	17	33
2nd Do.	11	23	253							
3rd Do.	28	22	616							
Camel swars.										
1st Grade	20	16-8	330	0	8	0	10	0	3	23
2nd Do.	1	16	16							
3rd Do.	5	15	75							
Paid cadets.	2	15	30	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Do.	2	12	24							
Total...	928	...	11,103 ×12 =1,33,236	10	260	0	146	1	316	612

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1916-1917.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convictions to accused sent for trial		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nawanagar ...	678	593	753	603	720	581	468	335	235	215	62·15	55·09	65·00	57·65	31 accused remained undeer trial as against 17 in the previous year

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1916-1917.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Nawanagar	24,610	32,066	6 694	13,507	27·18	42·12	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Nawanagar State, during the year **1916-17.**

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced.								Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment.									Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total.					*Imprisonment.* Simple.	*Imprisonment.* Rigorous.	*Imprisonment and Fine.* Simple.	*Imprisonment and Fine.* Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Set free on condition of good behaviour Sec. 562	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Offences against public tranquility. ...	1	24	25	39	17	47	35	...	...	...	3	32	....	...	35	12	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Contempt of lawful authority of public servants. ...	...	20	20	14	17	47	22	1	...	1	...	20	...	...	22	20	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Relating to weights and measures. ...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Affecting public health. ...	...	2	2	2	2	12	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murders ...	2	4	6	2	5	15	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	
Culpable homicide ...	1	1	2	5	2	5	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Attempts to murder. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causing miscarriage. ...	...	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hurts &c. ...	1	648	649	654	492	1035	78	...	3	...	10	65	...	...	78	935	...	...	10	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	

| | | |

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1916-1917.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at end of the year		Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1916-17.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred			
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.						Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Nawanagar Sir Nyayadhish Court ..	49	53	0	63	4	0	0	3	64	70	0	23	45	0	1	1	1	
City First Class Magistrate Court ...	806	882	4	190	12	1,056	0	14	1,521	1,276	1,014	4	240	0	0	18	7	
Khambhalia do. ...	441	319	6	74	79	202	6	0	444	367	272	19	71	0	0	5	3	
Jodia do.	170	139	8	37	55	139	0	3	363	283	158	5	69	0	0	1	1	
Bhanwad do. ...	280	190	1	55	9	122	9	16	286	212	134	7	58	0	0	13	3	
Kandorana do .	106	96	1	24	5	25	7	7	86	69	31	4	34	0	0	0	0	
Atkot do. ..	142	92	1	25	0	64	3	5	171	98	66	1	31	0	0	0	0	
Lalpur do. ...	526	195	9	36	2	74	3	3	347	127	85	9	32	0	0	1	1	
Amran do. ...	107	92	11	23	1	57	0	8	126	100	38	20	42	0	0	0	0	
Kalianpur Second Class Magistrate Court ...	196	140	0	36	14	91	4	0	161	145	52	43	36	0	0	14	4	
Kalawad do. ..	169	107	0	18	2	32	0	2	101	54	29	2	23	0	0	0	0	
Total...	2,992	2,305	41	581	183	1,853	32	61	3,670	2,751	1,879	137	681	0	1	53	20	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1916-1917.

Tribunals	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry &c. ordered		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Huzur Court ...	23	0	0	15	15	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	
Sir Nyayadhish Court	103	3	3	35	35	29	29	33	33	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	126	3	3	50	50	31	31	35	35	3	3	0	0	3	3	1	1	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix X.

Civil work -- Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Nawanagar State, for the year 1916–1917.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1,000	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 and under Rs 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duratoin.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																									M. D.	
Nawanagar Nyaya-dhish Court ...	86	104	409	315	495	419	391	328	104	91	205215	16	248	51	69	102	28	43	6	29	83	6	210	250183	4-20	
Nawanagar Small Causes Court ...	3	1	926	1079	929	1080	928	1071	1	9	33985	0	1079	0	998	81	0	0	0	342	253	50	426	32786	0-27	
Khambhalia Munsiff Court ..	48	57	331	277	379	334	322	284	57	50	27354	5	239	33	186	42	8	3	0	45	122	13	104	30424	9-0	
Jodiya do. ...	94	72	325	367	419	439	347	361	72	78	43640	7	337	23	275	43	9	10	0	60	197	7	97	35201	3-22	
Bhanwad do. ...	26	8	213	157	239	165	231	154	8	14	10454	7	134	16	111	23	0	0	0	13	96	1	41	8828	2—2	
Kandorana do. .	33	11	139	144	172	155	161	141	11	14	8021	4	137	3	121	14	2	0	0	27	77	4	33	9919	2—8	
Atkot do. ...	4	5	78	38	82	43	77	43	5	0	5614	0	36	2	25	10	1	0	0	4	12	1	26	7680	2-25	
Lalpur do. ...	44	24	296	215	340	239	316	207	24	32	20839	6	201	8	153	38	7	3	0	41	83	10	73	16961	3-10	
Amran do. ...	23	9	156	54	179	63	170	60	9	3	9335	1	42	11	36	5	1	0	0	14	19	2	25	11016	3—8	
Kalianpur do. ...	7	0	229	185	236	185	236	177	0	8	7328	2	180	3	159	21	0	0	0	32	84	12	49	6991	0-25	
Kalawad do. ...	13	11	123	91	136	102	125	106	11	2	3702	3	84	4	77	7	0	0	0	10	51	7	32	4813	2-25	
Total...	381	302	3225	2922	3606	3224	3304	2923	302	301	375487	51	2717	154	2210	386	56	59	6	617	1077	113	1116	414802	3—7	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1916-1917.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1916-17			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nawanagar Nyayadhish Court ...	147	76	2,92,073	419	425	3,22,444	566	501	6,14,517	490	396	2,87,627	76	105	3,26,890	44	14	47	
Nawanagar Small Causes Court ...	7	9	714	416	472	20,477	423	481	21,191	414	472	20,335	9	9	856	7	0	2	
Khambhalia Munsiff Court ...	98	21	2,697	321	198	41,967	419	219	44,664	398	188	36,450	21	31	8,214	22	4	5	
Jodiya do. ...	41	25	26,093	330	367	64,374	374	395	90,467	346	356	46,122	28	39	44,345	21	7	11	
Bhanwad do. ...	11	8	2,170	150	103	10,636	161	111	12,806	153	102	11,230	8	9	1,576	4	1	4	
Kandorana do. ...	59	21	22,256	175	236	40,700	234	257	62,956	213	231	32,858	21	26	30,098	10	6	10	
Atkot do. ...	20	5	1,258	86	95	15,603	106	100	16,861	101	99	16,641	5	1	220	1	0	0	
Lalpur do. ...	45	20	8,366	202	283	43,219	247	303	51,585	227	274	45,179	20	29	6,406	23	2	4	
Amran do. ...	43	6	1,774	138	101	21,288	181	107	23,062	175	104	22,384	6	3	678	2	0	1	
Kalyanpur do. ...	20	3	244	238	228	10,468	258	231	10,712	255	220	9,873	3	11	839	10	0	1	
Kalawad do. ...	95	8	931	63	109	6,808	158	117	7,739	150	107	6,830	8	10	909	9	1	0	
Total...	589	205	3,58,576	2,538	2,617	5,97,984	3,127	2822	9,56,560	2,922	2,549	5,35,529	205	273	4,21,031	153	35	85	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1916-1917.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Huzur Court ...	3	2	80	55	83	57	81	32	2	25	9,424	13,785	46	15	15	4	8	4	6	5	6	3	M. D. 2-18	M. D. 6-16
Sir Nyayadhish Court...	60	69	238	225	298	294	229	234	69	60	18,596	47,552	117	112	46	35	37	19	12	28	17	40	6-13	7-25
Total...	63	71	318	280	381	351	310	266	71	85	28,020	61,337	163	128	61	39	45	23	18	33	23	43	4-16	7—5

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Nawanagar State, during the year **1916–1917.**

Stations.	No of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									Rs.	Days.	
Jail Superintendent's Office...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	752	0	There were three deaths during the year in the Central Jail. The deaths were due one to Apoplexy, another to Choleric Diarrhoea and the third to Chronic Diarrhoea.
Central Jail	1	143	329	432	472	151·58	159·50	144	15,566	30·85	
Khambhalia Lock-up ...	1	14	82	116	96	6·49	4·20	4	331	12·19	
Jodiya do. ..	1	6	45	39	45	2·14	1·50	3	75	10·84	
Amran do. ...	1	1	27	30	28	1·24	·95	0	118	9·58	
Kalawad do. ...	1	0	22	19	22	·50	·35	0	40	3·53	
Kandorana do. ...	1	1	36	51	37	4·59	2·21	1	148	21·69	
Atkot Sub jail	1	2	24	72	26	3·10	1·95	1	292	8·91	
Bhanwad Lock-up ...	1	2	63	45	65	1·43	4·42	6	173	26·25	
Lalpur do. ...	1	6	37	69	43	3·68	2·79	0	158	21·5	
Kalyanpur do. ...	1	4	56	42	60	·65	1·27	0	79	5·15	
Total...	10	173	721	915	894	175·40	179·14	159	17,732	20·72	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1916–1917.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nawanagar ...	1,086	787	816	607	48	44	23	14	137	96	62	26	,052	764	',59,675	5,37,063	29	11	5	12	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1916-17.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mortgage deeds ...	790	5,49,293	3,417	589	3,54,845	2,344	
Sale deeds ...	48	30,687	204	41	77,707	236	
Wills ...	23	2,900	50	13	3,400	24	
Money bonds ...	132	1,52,273	481	95	90,746	326	
Miscellaneous ...	59	24,522	188	26	10,365	75	
Total...	1,052	7,59,675	4,340	764	5,37,063	3,005	
Deduct expenditure	...	...	496	...	...	575	
Net profit...	...	...	3,844	...	...	2,430	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1916–1917.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Nawanagar..	11,591	70,551	74,372	85,963	75,957	75,068	10,895	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rain-fall in the Nawanagar State, for the year 1916–1917.

State.	Nawanagar.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	
April 1916.	0	0	
May 1916.	0	0	
June 1916.	0	56	
July 1916.	7	3	
August 1916.	10	86	
September 1916.	5	35	
October 1916.	2	12	
November 1916.	0	0	
December 1916.	0	0	
January 1917.	0	0	
February 1917.	0	0	
March 1917.	0	0	
Total.	25	92	
Total of past year.	10	58	
Average of past 5 years	16	7	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVII—A.

Statement of rainfall in the various districts of the Nawanagar State, during the year 1916—17.

Number	District.	April 1916.	May 1916.	June 1916.	July 1916.	August 1916.	September 1916.	October 1916.	November 1916.	December 1916.	January. 1917.	February 1917.	March 1917.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Panchkoshi (Jamnagar...	...	...	0-56	7—3	10-86	5-35	2-12	...	...	...	...	...	25-92	
2	Lalpur ...	...	...	0-72	3-61	4-11	3-41	2-99	...	...	...	...	...	14-84	
3	Jodiya ...	...	...	0-87	3-42	5-26	3-33	4-25	...	...	...	...	...	17-13	
4	Paddhari ...	...	...	1-16	4-68	8-46	8—2	2-73	...	...	...	...	...	25—5	
5	Kalawad ...	...	...	1-83	4-78	5-23	3-76	2-31	...	...	...	...	...	17-91	
6	Kandorana ..	...	...	2-21	11-59	3-91	5-19	2-85	...	...	...	...	...	25-75	
7	Atkot ..	...	...	2—7	9-45	4-48	9-22	0-15	...	...	...	...	...	25-37	
8	Khambhalia ...	...	...	0-13	6-47	8-80	8—2	1-93	...	...	...	...	...	25-35	
9	Kalianpur ...	...	...	0-24	5-68	10-63	5—9	0-47	...	...	...	...	...	22-11	
10	Bhanwad ...	...	...	0-39	8—5	8-64	10—8	3—6	...	...	...	...	...	30-22	
11	Jodhpur ...	...	...	1-50	5-90	6-37	4-70	3-15	...	...	...	...	...	21-62	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVII—B.

NAWANAGAR STATE.

Comparative table of Rainfall in the various Districts for five years ending 1916-17.

No.	Districts.	1912-13		1913-14		1914-15		1915-16		1916-17	
		In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.
1	Panchkoshi (Jamnagar) ...	29	30	23	32	14	96	10	58	25	92
2	Lalpur ...	18	23	27	66	19	72	7	80	14	84
3	Jodiya ...	31	33	23	19	27	80	11	7	17	13
4	Paddhari ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	5
5	Kalawad ...	31	89	35	20	30	48	9	21	17	91
6	Kandorana ...	40	64	20	70	48	43	8	37	25	75
7	Atkot ...	32	51	20	78	29	95	11	45	25	37
8	Khambhalia ...	26	22	19	67	19	48	9	89	25	35
9	Kalianpur ...	24	43	17	33	20	32	7	29	22	11
10	Bhanwad ...	39	83	23	90	35	12	11	72	30	22
11	Jodhpur ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	62

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains, during the year 1916-1917.

Article.	During March (past year). Seers per Re.			During March (present year). Seers per Re.			Remarks
	Mds.	Srs.	Tls.	Mds.	Srs.	Tls.	
Millet	0	19	0	0	22	0	
Wheat	0	19	0	0	22/34	0	
Juwar	0	22	0	0	24/15	0	
Urad	0	15	0	0	15/22	0	
Math	0	20	0	0	22/23	0	
Mag	0	12	0	0	18	0	
Gram	0	18	0	0	23/32	0	
Rice	0 to	10 12	0 20	0 to	7 15	20 0	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVIII A.

NAWANAGAR STATE.

Statement showing Monthly Average Prices of Food-Stuffs for five years ending 1916–17.

No.	Month.	1912-13. Seers for one Rupee.				1913-14. Seers for one Rupee.				1914-15. Seers for one Rupee.				1915-16. Seers for one Rupee.				1916-17. Seers for one Rupee.				Remarks.
		Wheat.	Bajree.	Juvar.	Rice.	Wheat.	Bajree.	Juvar.	Rice.	Wheat.	Bajree.	Juvar.	Rice.	Wheat.	Bajree.	Juvar.	Rice.	Wheat.	Bajree.	Juvar.	Rice.	
1	April	15	18	20	10	22	21	25	10	22	19	30	10	16	24	31	9	18	18	23	9	
2	May	15	17	20	10	22	21	25	10	20	18	26	9	17	22	32	9	18	18	23	9	
3	June	15	17	20	10	21	20	25	10	19	18	26	9	17	22	32	9	18	18	23	9	
4	July	15	17	19	10	21	22	26	10	19	18	29	9	16	20	28	9	18	18	23	9	
5	August	15	17	19	10	22	23	31	10	17	17	25	9	15	18	24	9	18	18	23	9	
6	September	15	16	19	10	23	26	40	10	17	20	32	9	14	18	20	9	16	18	25	9	
7	October	16	19	22	10	23	22	32	10	17	23	34	9	16	18	22	9	18	24	26	9	
8	November	18	21	24	10	21	21	30	10	15	22	32	9	16	17	22	9	16	21	32	9	
9	December	18	20	24	10	21	21	30	10	15	23	32	9	16	16	22	9	15	19	31	9	
10	January	18	20	24	10	21	21	32	10	13	22	32	9	16	16	20	9	16	20	32	9	
11	February	21	20	24	10	23	22	32	10	16	23	32	9	19	17	20	9	22	22	33	9	
12	March	22	21	25	10	23	20	32	10	18	24	31	9	19	18	20	9	22	22	34	$7\frac{1}{2}$	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIX

Expenditure on Public Works, during the year 1916-1917.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs	Total.	
New Buildings.							
Palace Buildings :—							
Lakhaji Wing	117						
Cupboards in new Jamdarkhana ...	4,285						
New Jamdarkhana	457						
Amar Villas	7						
Additions & alterations in Bhavendra Villas	2,790						
	7,656						
Bungalows:—							
Chief Medical Officer's Bungalow ..	132						
Kileshwar Bungalow	18,362						
Bungalow opposite Railway Station ..	504						
	18,998						
Hospital Buildings : —							
Female Ward	4,022						
Jubilee Hospital	75						
	4,097						
School Buildings: —							
Garasia Hostel	23						
	23						
Office Buildings :—							
Willingdon Crescent Offices	2,592						
Appeliate Court	18						
Latrines behind Crescent Offices ...	23						
	2,633						
State Buildings & Shops ;—							
Shops adjoining Choriwala Dera ...	1,408						
The Theatre House	4,604						
	6,012						
Total of New Buildings...	39,419						
New Roads—							
Circle near Visama	18						
	18						
New Harbour Works—							
Kalian Kada Beacons	248						
Jodia Vekaria do.	60						
Salaya do.	30						
Rozi do.	46						
Pirotan pitching	155						
Kalumbhar Light House	1						
	540						
New Irrigation Works—							
Salaya Gher River Bund	675						
	675						

Appendix XIX—*Continued.*

Expenditure on Public Works, during the year 1916-1917.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs	Total.	
New Reclamation Works—							
Bund near Untbe Shampur	949						
Danti Bund near Bela Shampur ...	2,121						
	3,070						
New Miscellaneous Works—							
New Mehelat near Darbargadh	18						
Tennis Court at Bhavendra Villas ...	703						
do Kileshwar	185						
do Palace	92						
	998						
Total of new works...	44,720						
Repairs—							
Darbargadh Buildings		951					
Palace do.		692					
Buildings in the City		1,068					
do Districts		307					
Office Buildings in the City		365					
do. do. Districts		145					
School do. City		865					
do. do. Districts... ...		3					
Bunder do.		24					
Jail do.		1,313					
Hospital do.		941					
Police do.		519					
Dela and other State Buildings... ...		1,365					
Temples etc., ...		82					
Agar Buildings		48					
Rayasat do.		21					
Revenue do.		185					
Tank do.		79					
Customs do.		532					
Miscellaneous do.		4 251					
Total of Building repairs...		13,756					
Road repairs		21,756					
Irrigation do		7.385					
Reclamation do		120					
Harbour do		1,221					
Miscellaneous do		656					
Total of repairs...		44,894					
Miscellaneous—							
Tools and plants		154					
Survey charges		491					
City Improvement		5,417					
Miscellaneous		445					
Total Miscellaneous...		6,507					
Grand Total...	44,720	51,401					96,121

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1916-17.

District	Year.	Horses and cattle.								Ploughs		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows	*Buffaloes*		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Nawanagar State.	1916-17	92,578	66,604	2,269	38,236	2,172	1,692	783	11,036	3,65,842	27,488	...	662	15,296	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Nawanagar State, during the year 1916-1917.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Chandul.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Nawanagar.	22	26,073	36	21,111	12	1,985	3	314	73	49,483	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Nawanagar State, for the year 1916-1917.

Cr. Dr.

No.	Items.	Rupees.	No.	Items.	Expenses of the current year.
1	Land Revenue	35,63,079	1	Civil List	2,40,000
2	Sale Proceeds of Land	80,945	2	Allowances to members of His Highness' family.	30,400
3	Opium Revenue	20,397	3	Salaries of His Highness' Staff	57,900
4	Abkari Revenue (including Bhang, Ganja &c.).	59,282	4	Allowances of the Zenana ladies of former Jam Sahebs, K. S. Kalubha, K. S. Lakhubha, Rajkumar College expenses for Kumars, Deliwalas and Zenana guards	1,61,940
5	Jama &c., from Bhayat and Patawats ..	68,852			
6	Customs Receipts	2,85,155			
7	Forest	1,67,373			
8	Judicial (including Stamps)	83,024	5	Expenses in connection with festivities, religious ceremonies, Poshaks to other States, &c., purchase of ornaments, district tour expenses and other miscellaneous	2,19,802
9	Education (Fees &c.)	2.856			
10	Other Receipts	1,28,843			
	Total	44,59,806	6	Marriage of His Highness' sister	2,84,203
11	Railway Receipts	3,63,633	7	Tribute	1,20,093
			8	Extraordinary charges	70,728
			9	Administrative charges	54,947
	Grand Total..	48,23,439	10	Revenue Department	2,87,881
			11	Judicial do.	50,977
			12	Educational do.	83,443
			13	Military (Sirbandi) Department	1,62,937
			14	Police do.	1,68,586
			15	Jail do.	17,732
			16	Dispensary (including vaccination)	63,750
			17	Forest Department	20,288
			18	Public Works Department (including repairs)...	1,15,425
			19	Customs Department (including Salt & Abkari).	44,154
			20	Minor Departments (including Buildings, Gardens, State Press, Workshop, Pearl, Geological, Darbari Post, Record, Steam Launch, Palace, Jamdarkhana &c.)	65,251

21	Riasat Department (including Motor, Adhia Paddock, Tents &c.)		1,56,165
22	Bardashi Department		87,746
23	Dharmada (Devasthan)		78,362
24	Interest on Gondal Loan &c.		1,39,774
25	Miscellaneous (including contributions to Agency Funds, Mukhya and Prant Vakils' offices and exppenses of Political suit &c.) ...		98,351
26	Remission		38
27	Pensions		28,049
28	Alienation		30,229
		Total...	29,39,151
29	Railway		2,58,762
		Grand Total...	31,97,913

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1916–1917.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Jubilee Hospital ...	11,131	844	706	72	13	53	14,906	213·22	
City Dispensary ...	27,227	0	0	0	0	0	4,664	298·2	
Jail „ ...	330	60	55	0	3	2	1,056	11·54	
Military Line „ ...	420	136	135	0	0	1	0	10·19	
Imperial S. Lancers Dispensary ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	735	0	
Khambhalia Bai Mongibai Hospital	9,138	158	143	6	4	5	3,667	115·8	
Jodya Ram Rax Hospital..	7,659	93	86	3	0	4	2,809	77·6	
Bhanwad Dispensary ...	5,209	0	0	0	0	0	1,725	56·5	
Lalpur „ ...	6,274	0	0	0	0	0	1,465	78·7	
Kalawad „ ...	5,452	0	0	0	0	0	1,530	57·0	
Kandorana „ ...	4,852	0	0	0	0	0	1,410	56·1	
Atkot „ ...	3,462	0	0	0	0	0	1,471	37·2	
Kalianpur „ ...	2,386	0	0	0	0	0	1,094	29·0	
Jam-Jodhpur „ ...	6,440	0	0	0	0	0	1,450	48·6	
Paddhari „ ...	5,310	0	0	0	0	0	1,307	45·5	
Total...	95,290	1,291	1,125	81	20	65	39,289	1136·19	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Nawanagar State, for the year 1916–1917.

Name.	Population	Births.		Increase	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nawanagar State.	3,49,400	10,068	10,370	302	0	5,180	6,875	1,695	0	28·81	29·67	14·82	19·67	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Nawanagar State, for the year 1916–17.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School	376	417	331·6	344·2	14,360	...	...	
10	8	Middle School	487	435	431·6	419·8	...	4,744	...	
(1)	(1)	Drawing Class	47	56	50	45·4	1,472	...	...	
120	120	Primary Schools for boys	10,076	9,657	8,003·3	8,042·6	...	...	49,500	
16	16	Do. for girls	2,181	2,071	1,435·2	1,376·9	...	...	9,260	
147 (1)	145 (1)	Total of Schools maintained by the State	13,167	12,696	10,251·7	10,228·9	15,832	4,744	58,760	
		Aided Schools								
2	2	Middle Schools	449	500	379	416	...	1,000	...	
18	21	Primary do.	750	867	614·8	665·4	...	...	1,582	
20	23	Total of Aided Schools	1,199	1,367	993·8	1,081·4	...	1,000	1,582	
167 (1)	168 (1)	Grand Total	14,366	14,063	11,245·5	11,310·3	15,832	5,744	60,342	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NAWANAGAR STATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1917-18.

Printed at the Nawanagar State Press.

No. 209 of 1918–19.

JAMNAGAR,

4th August, 1918.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA JAM SHRI
RANJITSINHJI SAHEB BAHADUR,
MAHARAJA JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR.

Your Highness,

On behalf of my colleagues, the Revenue and the General Secretary and as one of them, I have the honour to submit, as directed by Your Highness, the Annual Administration Report of the Nawanagar State for the year 1917–18 together with the appendices I to XXV.

I have the honour to be,
Your Highness' most obedient servant,

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

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General and Political.

Physical aspect.

NAWANAGAR, a First Class State in Kathiawad, lies in the North-Western portion of the Province of Kathiawad between 22°-58′ and 21°-44′ north latitude and 69°-10′-30″ and 71°-33′-30″ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the gulf and Rann of Cutch; on the east by the States of Morvi, Rajkot, Dhrol and Gondal and other small Talukas of Halar Prant; on the south by the Sorath Prant and on the west by the Okha Rann and the Arabean Sea. It contains 32 ports and roadsteads-large and small, the principal of which are Bedi, Rozi, Jodiya and Salaya. The aspect of the State varies in different Mahals: Panchkoshi, Khambhalia, Kalyanpur and Jodiya being mostly level country; Kandorna being both hilly and flat, mostly the latter; Kalawad is mostly flat but is interspersed with a few ridges; Lalpur and Atkot are both hilly and Bhanvad hilly and in part mountainous; the principal ranges of the hills being the Barda, the Alech, the Dalasa and the isolated hill of Gop: of these Mount Venu, the highest peak of Barda is 2,057 feet and Mount Abhpura 1,938 feet above sea level. The principal rivers are the Bhadar, the Beti, the Aji, the Vartu, the Kalubhar, the Dondi, the Und and the Sasoi.

Climate and rain-fall.

2. The climate, especially of the north and west coasts and of the Barda Hills is healthy and pleasant practically throughout the year. The average rainfall is 23 inches.

Area.

3. The area of the State is 3,791·3 square miles. It is the largest in Kathiawad, although the average quality of its land is inferior to that of Junagadh and Bhavnagar.

Population.

4. The population of the State according to the Census of March 1911 is 3,49,400 or 12,821 more than in the Census of 1901; of these 2,76,799 are Hindus, 52,319 Mahomedans, 20,056 Jains and 226 other castes.

Tribute.

5. Rs. 1,20,093 are annually paid by the State as tribute; of this sum, Rs. 50,312 are paid to the Paramount Power, Rs. 64,924 to His Highness the Gaekwar and Rs. 4,857 to the Junagadh State as Zortalbi. This State exacted in old times, a tribute from the rest of Kathiawad and its levy was known as "Khichdi".

Gross Revenue.

6. The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the past 5 years amounts to Rs. 40,68,800.

Tour of His Highness.

7. During the year His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb visited Bombay, Bikaner, Patiala, Delhi, Dhrangadhra, Rajkot, Supkhar in the Central Provinces and other places. His Highness's visits to Rajputana and Delhi were many and were undertaken either at the invitation of the Government of India or at the desire of the Ruling Princes of India assembled at the Delhi Conference in November, who appointed a committee, on which Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Bikaner, Alwar, Patiala and Nawanagar were elected by a majority of votes,-to draw up a scheme for safeguarding the important interests of Indian States and the dignity, prestige and rights and privileges of their Rulers in the constitutional reconstruction of the governance of British India to which the Imperial Government pledged their word in the Parliamentary announcement of the 20th August 1917. It may be observed that the idea of this committee was suggested by His Excellency the Viceroy who said in his valedictory address to the Conference on the 10th November 1917:—

> "It would not be fitting for me on this occassion to speak at any length on your request, now again repeated, for the early establishment of a constitutional chamber to represent your interest in matters of Imperial or joint concern. We have already recognised, by the institution of these annual conferences the need for some assemblage for the discussion of matters affecting yourselves, your States and your people, and your Highnesses will not have failed to notice that our deliberations have in practice passed beyond the domain of purely state affairs into that of questions having a common interest to the States and to British India. I have deprecated the immediate institution of a more formal assemblage with a fixed constitution and strictly-defined powers for the reasons explained in my opening address. I do not, however, in any way wish to discourage your Highnesses from devoting to the subject at once that earnest and deliberate consideration which its paramount importance demands, and can assure you that any scheme which you may put forward will receive the most careful and sympathetic consideration of my Government. It may be possible to arrange for a preliminary and quite informal discussion of the subject towards the close of Mr. Montague's stay in India, and I shall lose no time in placing before him your views on the subject when they have been formulated. In the meanwhile I would suggest that you turn the matter over in your minds with a view to framing the outlines of a scheme which, while ensuring due scope for the representation of your views, will not infringe the principle to which you have given expression, namely, that the scope of any such assemblage which you may advocate shall be strictly limited to matters relating to yourselves and your States, or which are of joint interest to yourselves and to the Government of India. In framing your scheme, you will, no doubt, bear in mind the possibility of providing that the Chamber or Council, which you would wish to bring into being, should

be so constituted as to permit of joint consultation with the high dignitaries of British India."

8. The committee decided to hold several meetings for consultation among themselves, on the subject referred to them, which was comprehensive and full of difficult questions such as co-ordination on questions of common interest to themselves and to the Government of India, boards and commissions of inquiry and arbitration etc. The first session of this committee took place between the 1st and 9th December 1917 in Bikaner. Several ministers past and present, were invited by the committee to assist them in their deliberations and much important spade-work was gone through in the first week of December. A tentative scheme was thought out and given a definite though rough-hewn shape and was submitted individually to all the Sovereign Ruling Princes of India for their consideration, criticism, and opinion.

9. A further meeting was held in Alwar on the 18th December, which His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb could not attend owing to ill-health.

10 The next meeting was held in Patiala in the beginning of January to which were invited, besides a number of ministers, some of the prominent public men of British India and high dignitaries of Government for purposes of private consultation and advice. This meeting considered the criticism and opinion of the Ruling Princes on the rough scheme submitted to them in December and a further scheme was developed and drafted for a second circulation among the Ruling Princes for their opinion.

11. The committee met last in Delhi on the 1st of February and considered the views received from the Princes generally. The final scheme was then got ready for presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Rt. Honourable the Secretary of State for India. The following ten Ruling Princes were invited by the Government of India to meet His Excellency and the Secretary of State on the 4th and 5th of February, in connection with this scheme

1. His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar.
2. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal.
3. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.
4. His Highness the Maharao of Cutch.
5. His Highness the Maharaja of Gwallior.
6. His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur.
7. His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur.
8. His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar.
9. His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur.
10. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

12. The scheme was presented and a discussion took place, in which both His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State showed the utmost courtesy, sympathy, patience and frankness. Various proposals submitted by the Committee appear to be sympathetically considered by Lord

Chelmsford and Mr. Montague, and from a perusal of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms just published, it seems that the recommendations of the Princes' Committee, have not been made in vain.

13. All these proceedings engaged His Highness's serious and constant attention for about three months and a quarter and entailed an amount of hard work and travelling undertaken in a period of indifferent and ailing health. Some relaxation and change was essential and His Highness spent a few days in the salubrious hill station of Killeshwar in the Bardas.

14. Preparations were made-and were almost complete,-for the reception of the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in Jamnagar at the end of February. Both visits were unfortunately cancelled only a few days ago before the dates of their respective arrival; the Rt. Honourable Mr. Montague having had to give up the visit owing to pressing work-which, considering the circumstances of his famous visit to India, paid under the shadow of the fiercest war known to history, may be easily understood-and His Excellency Lord Willingdon having had a bad accident only two days before his northern journey was to have commenced.

15. It may be mentioned that His Highness had the honour of an interview with the Secretary of State soon after his arrival in Delhi in November 1917. After the Conference was over, His Highness was one of the few Ruling Princes of India who were invited by His Excellency the Viceroy to prolong their stay in Delhi for paying a visit to Mr. Montague.

16. At the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy His Highness attended the War Conference in Delhi in April. His Highness there announced an annual contribution of three lacs of rupees from the Nawanagar State during the continuation of the war.

17. Owing to continued ill-health, induced and kept on by the exertions of the past four or five months, His Highness decided to take a long holiday and moved to the camp at Supkhar in the Central Provinces, for tiger shoot. He was accompanied by His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and the Thakore Saheb of Muli, and had a very enjoyable time in the beautiful jungles which abound in big game. The diversion and exercise occasioned by almost daily shooting excursions had a splendid effect on His Highness's health, which regained its normal tone by the time His Highness returned to Bombay at the end of May.

The new year's honours.

18. The year opened with a bountiful bestowal of honours on the Nawanagar State and its Ruler, at the hands of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. The permanent addition of two guns to the salute associated with the State, coupled with the official declaration of the hereditary title of " Maharaja" are honours, much appreciated by His Highness, not only because they have restored the dynasty of Nawanagar to its normal position in the Province so far as titular honours are concerned,-as also, to a certain extent, in the body of States of equal importance in India-, but principally because they have come to Nawanagar as part of the general elevation of the leading

principalities of Kathiawar. The personal salute and honorary brevet promotion have also been conferred on His Highness and this simultaneous bestowal of quadruple honours on their beloved Ruler has caused intense gratification and joy to the subjects of the State. Honours to the States and their Rulers this year, are declared to be in recognition of their War services; but His Highness, while very gratefully acknowledging the favours from the Gracious Sovereign, believes that the justice and innate moral strength of the cause for which His Majesty has unsheathed His sword are quite sufficient for their rally under His banner, and that His Highness's co-operation as well as that of the brother Princes in Kathiawad and elsewhere, is rendered spontaneously without an eye to any return or reward.

Birthday of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor.

19. The Birth-day of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated throughout the State amidst great rejoicings on the 4th June 1917, the day announced for the purpose. Prayers were offered by the various communities in their appropriate places of worship for the welfare of His Imperial Majesty and further success of His arms in the present world war.

Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb.

20. His Highness's Birthday was duly celebrated on the 20th September 1917. The rejoicings of the auspicious day gained an especial interest and eclat this year, owing to the visit of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawad, who came to Jamnagar on the 16th idem, with Col. Berthon, Political Agent, Halar Prant. His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, the Maharaj Kumar Saheb of Pratapgadh and the Thakore Saheb of Muli were among the distinguished guests, who honoured His Highness by visiting Jamnagar and participating in the jubilations of the birthday occasion. On the 17th September, began the interesting functions, with a long and interesting programme of sports organised by the High School boys. On the 18th idem the foundation stone of the New High School building, to be named " the Maconochie High School " was laid by Mr. Maconochie on a spacious and open plot to the west of the Cricket Pavilion. Next followed the annual prize distribution of the High School, which event took place under the presidentship of Mr. Maconochie in the Dewan-e-Am Kutcheri. In the evening, a banquet was given by His Highness in honour of Col. and Mrs. Berthon, who are extremely popular in Jamnagar. His Highness made a speech at the banquet eulogyzing Col. Berthon's brilliant services to the State and zealous assistance to himself for three years, in touching phrase of praise and gratitude. Col. Berthon gave a feeling reply.

21. On the morning of the 20th September, His Highness performed the religious ceremonies prescribed for the occasion, and offered prayers in the principal temples of the city. His Highness then received the congratulations and greetings of his subjects and Officers in an Indian Darbar held at about 9 A. M. Then followed the European Darbar, which was attended by Mr. Maconochie, Col. and Mrs. Berthon and other distinguished guests. His Highness addressed the assemblage in Gujarati and after a brief survey of the progress of the administration in the decennium of His Highness's rule just ended, thanked the citizens for their co-operation in the city improvement programme, their liberal public endowments, their equally liberal res-

ponse in the matter of Relief and Red Cross contributions and in making the loan a great success so far as this State was concerned. His Highness then announced the establishment of an advisory Council in the State consisting of representative members, of whom twelve were to be leaders of the cultivator class. His Highness also offered Rs. 25,000 on behalf of the State and its subjects in aid of " Our Day ".

22. A banquet and illuminations closed the eventful day. After the loyal toasts were given and responded to, Mr. Maconochie proposed His Highness's health in terms of great appreciation of His Highness's administrative work and personal worth as an Imperial asset and a pillar of the Empire whose loyal and patriotic services and influence would be particularly useful, said Mr. Maconochie, in the coming anxious times of the remodelling of the Empire. His Highness responded in an important speech recognising in Mr. Maconochie, a real friend of the States, who typified noble British character and statesmanship, and whose presence in Kathiawad, was a token of the appreciation of the position and prestige of the Kathiawad States, by Government. His Highness then announced in honour of the visit of the Agent to the Governor, a contribution of one lac of rupees to be devoted to the equipment of aeroplanes for service on such War Front as His Imperial Majesty may be pleased to direct.

23. Mr. Maconochie and some of the honoured guests left the Capital the next morning and the festivities which were much enlivened by a sense of general hilarity consequent on the splendid fulfilment of the monsoon expectations of the year, came to an end.

Death of Lt. K. S. Dajiraj in action on the Western Front.

24. Immediately afterwards a very sad bereavement overshadowed the Ruling House of Nawanagar, namely, the untimely death of Lt. K. S. Dajiraj, His Highness's nephew, who fell, while carrying out his duties gallantly in the battlefield of France. Lt. K. S. Dajiraj applied to be taken on active service immediately the European War broke out in August 1914. Lieutenant Savaisinhji, another of His Highness's nephews and Dajiraj's confrere at school and college, was fighting in Africa, while Lt. Dajiraj was fretting and chafing at his forced inaction, and trying every known means–applications, telegrams, recommendations, references–for a call to the Front for one year and a half, before he could get himself transferred to the Jodhpur Lancers and secure his heart's desire by being asked to join those famous horsemen, commanded by the Doyen of Rajput chivalry, Lt. General Maharaja Sir Pertabsinghji in France. Lieutenant Dajiraj was following the traditions of his House by devoted conduct in the service of the Sovereign, whose commission he was privileged to bear. It is said that just at the time of his untimely end, he was carrying a feeling of keen disappointment at not being one of the nine Indian Officers who were given permanent commissions in the regular Indian Army. Of course K. S. Dajiraj had no strong reason to take the ommission to heart, considering his age and the fact that K. S. Savaisinhji, one of the Jamnagar Family was selected for that honour. But youth is always impatient and K. S. Dajiraj's friends say that he allowed his soured feelings to impel him to undertake hazardous missions and while

returning from one of such missions, he was struck down by a shell in the early morning of the 24th September and succumbed to the injuries within a few hours. Funeral honours usually accorded to the sons of a Ruler were rendered under His Highness's orders to the memory of the deceased who was very popular and universally liked wherever he was known. The citizens of Jamnagar held a public meeting and decided to observe deep mourning and offered condolences to His Highness. Lieutenant K. S. Dajiraj is the only Rajput Kumar to have made the last sacrifice in the defence of the Empire, and the Nawanagar House is very proud of the shining proof that the Kumar has given of the war-like traditions of the Jadeja Clan to which, along with other celebrated members in the past, he has again set a splendid example of devotion and self-sacrifice.

25. K. S. Himmatsinhji, one of His Highness's nephews studying in England joined the O. T. C. at Oxford and got a commission in the Indian land forces as Lieutenant. He is at present fighting with the armies in Mesopotamia.

26. K. S. Pratapsinhji, another of His Highness's nephews, who is finishing his studies for the Arts degree at Cambridge is also a candidate for a commission in the Indian Army.

27. It will be convenient here, to refer to the war measures which stand to the credit of the Nawanagar State from the commencement of the war upto now.

THE GREAT WAR AND NAWANAGAR'S CONTRIBUTION.

The Great War.

28. Nawanagar's contribution in men, money and material, in this world-war, in which Might is arrayed against Right and the powers of Evil are out for performing the miracle of crushing down Truth, Liberty, Freedom and Justice, has continued, during the year under review, to be in keeping with its position in Kathiawar and with His Highness's eager desire to spare nothing in the cause of the Empire in the hour of its need.

A

Personal services & services of the members of the family.

29. (a) His Highness served personally at the Western Front for over a year and is mentioned in dispatches for services performed first on the staff of General Cookson commanding the 9th cavalry division of the Indian Expeditionary Force A, and afterwards, as A. D. C. to the Commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Lord French.

(b) Lt. Kumar Savaisinhji, His Highness's nephew served in the African campaign for a couple of years and was once wounded in action.

(c) Lt. Kumar Dajiraj, His Highness's nephew served in France for a year and a half and was killed in action in September 1917.

(d) Lt. Kumar Himatsinhji, His Highness's nephew is serving in Mesopotamia.

(B)

The Nawanagar Imperial Service Lancers.

30. The Nawanagar Imperial Service Lancers are performing the garrison duty at Karachi. About the end of the year, half the squadron was sent to Jacobabad, where it is still stationed for military duties. The signalling party of the Imperial Service Lancers is still on active service with the Expeditionary Force E. Both these units were specially mentioned for their services in the Field recently.

Extra expenses incurred during the war for the maintenance of the Imperial Service Lancers comes to Rs. 11,000 annually.

(C)

Motors.

31. Fourteen Motor Cars fully equipped, with two European and 8 Indian chauffeurs, were given in the beginning of the war. The Indian chauffeurs returned from France after serving there for about two years.

(a) One ambulance car with chauffeur was given for use in Bombay.

Tents and equipage.

(b) Six double poled tents were given in 1915.

(c) 48 horses were given in 1914.

I.

Cash Contributions upto 31st March 1917.

(D)

32. (a) Nawanagar's share in the Motor Ambulance Fleet presented for War Services on behalf of Kathiawar	Rs.	28,000
(b) Contribution towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund	,,	5,000
(c) Contribution towards Lord Londesborough's Fund for the relief of Indian Soldiers	,,	3,750
(d) Contribution towards Her Imperial Majesty Queen Empress' Socks and Belts Fund ...	,,	3,750
(e) Contributions by His Highness's mother, sisters, brothers and cousins	,,	4,050
(f) Cash collections from State Officers and Subjects through the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund upto 31st November 1917 ...	,,	68,881
(g) New Year's gift for War purposes to His Excellency the Viceroy, 1917	,,	15,000
(h) New Year's gift for War purposes to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, 1917 ...	,,	15,000
(i) Gift to Indian Princes' War Fund through General Sir Locke-Elliot for Indian Forces in France	,,	15,000
(j) Contribution to the Red Cross Fund, through Her Excellency Lady Willingdon (sale of pictures)	,,	12,500
(k) Cash through Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford in May 1917	,,	6,000

(l) Animals and articles presented for war sale to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon ... ... ,, 16,000

(m) Purchases from "Lady Chelmsford War Fete" ... ,, 4,000

(n) Two lion cubs presented for war sale to Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford ... ... ,, 1,500

(o) Gifts and contributions of articles of comfort, flannel and cotton garments, shirts, jerseys, socks, blankets, rugs, sheets, metal utensils, cigarettes, betel-nuts, cloves, books, magazines, port and champagne from the Palace cellars, sent to the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund Bombay Presidency, bringing the total in money value to about ... ... ,, 1,10,000

(E)

THE HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED OFFICERS IN STAINES.

33. His Highness has converted his house in Staines into a Hospital for Wounded Officers and shares a considerable portion of the expenditure on maintenance and equipment. The amount spent, comes to about ... ... ,, 3,50,000

(F)

THE WAR LOAN.

34. The War Loan figures of the past year, are :—

(a) The State... ... ... Rs.... 10,00,000

(b) The Subjects of Nawanagar living in Bombay, ,, ... 7,59,500

(c) The Local Subjects, ... ,, ... 7,44,339

(G)

CONVALESCENT OFFICERS AT BALACHADI.

35. Four Wounded Convalescent Officers were entertained in Balachadi for two months in 1917.

II.

36. Our Contributions in the year under review are :—

(a) Contribution for Aeroplanes ... ...Rs. 1,00,000

(b) "Our Day" Contributions from the State and subjects ,, 34,300

(c) War-relief and Red Cross Contributions ... ,, 5,800

(d) His Highness has promised, at the Delhi War Conference in April 1918, an annual contribution, till the War lasts, of ... ... ,, 3,00,000

(e) War Loan :—The State ... ... ,, 5,00,000

(f) 50 Ponies. ... ... ,, 25,000

(g) 50 Camels ... ... ,, 10,000

III.

37. Recruiting for the Army.

38. The collapse of Russia has given an edge to the enemy's ambitions of conquest in the East and the Prime Minister cabled to His Excellency the Viceroy an inspiring message in the following terms (2nd April 1918) :—

" At this time when the intention of the ruler of Germany is so transparently clear, I wish to ask the Government and people of India to redouble their efforts.....I have no doubt that India will add to the laurels it has already won and will equip itself on an even greater scale than at present to be the bulwork which will save Asia from the tide of oppression and disorder, which it is the object of the enemy to achieve." This menace has brought home to the authorities the necessity of raising an efficient army for defence in India. In the year under review, it was resolved by Government to raise a Kathiawar Company and His Highness's suggestion of giving the recruits preliminary training in Rajkot was adopted, with the result that recruits are now forthcoming in Kathiawar. Nawanagar has offered various inducements to its subjects for enrolment in the army, such as, grant of half the pay promised by Government, for maintenance of families, an equal amount of bonus, liberal pensions in the event of disablement or death, preferment in service on return after the war is over, stay of civil proceedings during absence, etc. Though the reponse is not as rapid and wholehearted as desired, the Nawanagar State easily heads the list in the number of recruits offered namely 80.

39. The following were among the distinguished guests who visited Jamnagar in the year under review :—

Major General His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B, LL.D., A.D.C.

Colonel His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Kishangarh, K.C.S.I.etc.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana Saheb of Jhalrapattan, K.C.S.I. etc.

His Highness the Maharaja Rana Saheb of Porbander.

His Highness the Raj Saheb of Wankaner, K.C.I.E.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, K.C.I.E.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Sadulsinhji of Bikaner.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Jaysinhrao Gaekwar of Baroda.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Mansinhji of Pratapgadh.

The Nawabzada Saheb of Palanpur.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Jorawarsinhji of Wadhwan.

The Thakore Saheb of Muli.

E. Maconochie Esq., Agent to the Governor, Kathiawad.

Lt. Colonel H. W. Berthon, Political Agent, Halar Prant.

Lt. Colonel C. F. Harold, Political Agent, Cutch.

Colonel C. W. Waddington C.I.E., M.V.O.

C. Kincaid Esq., C.V.O.

Major Meade.

Captain G. J. V. Weigall.

Captain L. A. F. Weigall.

H. S. H. Pilkington Esq., M. V. O., C. I. E., Post Master General.

L. Graham Esq., Judicial Assistant.

W. P. Cowie Esq., Political Agent, Jhalawar Prant.

C. Mayne Esq., Principal, Rajkumar College.

R. M. Phillips Esq , Police Superintendent, Kathiawar Agency.

It may be noted that His Highness the Maharaj Rana Saheb of Jhalrapattan visited Jamnagar in June 1917 with a view to terminate the mourning, observed since the demise of Her Highness the Masaheb. His Highness performed the delicate ceremony with deep and sincere feelings and thereby strengthened the cordial relations existing between Jhalawar and Nawanagar.

40. Appendix I furnishes particulars regarding the principal State Officers. There were no changes during the year. Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, who was lent to Jodhpur State returned to Jamnagar, after two years of distinguished services to that State and after receiving high honours of Tazimi Sardar, and other marks of appreciation from His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Jodhpur. His Highness has given the Dewan Saheb two years' leave on full pay at his earnest request. It is needless to state that His Highness was very reluctant to spare his services in the beginning, and that the leave was granted on his return, only when it was found that the Khan Bahadur needed rest after strenuous and valuable work, which he put in in Jamnagar and Jodhpur without intermission for over twenty years.

Education of Kumars.

41. Four Kumars who are nephews of His Highness are being educated in England; while three other nephews are receiving their education in the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot. Their progress is reported to be satisfactory. The education of these Kumars has cost the State Rs. 30,650 during the year.

Chapter II.

Administration of Land.

A. SURVEY OPERATIONS.

42. Survey operations have been carried out in 18 villages, covering 1,723 survey numbers and measuring 23,812 acres and 11 gunthas, of which ten villages are completely surveyed, while eight villages are being surveyed. The number of villages surveyed last year was 20:—16 complete, 4 partially.

Boundary marks.

43. 5,381 new boundary marks were erected during the year against 6,259 in the preceding year.

Cost.

44. The average cost of the survey operations amounted to Re. 0–3–7 per acre, as against Re. 0–1–11 in the year preceding.

Classification.

45. The classification work was undertaken in 20 villages and was completed in 16. Tests were taken of 433 numbers. The work done consisted of 3,499 numbers comprising 39,397 acres as against 66,333 acres in the preceding year.

Cost.

46. The cost of classification amounted to Re. 0–2–1 per acre as compared with Re. 0–1–4 last year.

SETTLEMENT.

Settlement.

47. The following work was done under this head :—

Registers of 59 villages, the settlement papers of 64 villages, copies of the settlement papers of 64 villages in Khambhalia, Kalianpur and Lalpur Talukas, were prepared. Mailwaris of about 29 villages of the Khambhalia Mahal and statements for the introduction of assessment in about 5 villages of the Khambhalia and Panchkoshi Mahals are completed. In pursuance of the decisions of the Alienation Department numbers 263 in 38 villages affected by these decisions are measured, and the assessment ascertained. Experimental Settlement Reports of 59 villages of the Khambhalia Taluka, 3 of Kalyanpur and 2 of Lalpur, having been sanctioned by Huzur, the settlement papers of these 64 villages were prepared and the system was duly introduced there after usual formalities.

City Survey.

48. The work of measuring houses in 91 sub-divisions of the main divisions D. E. F. H. has been completed during the year, consisting of 1,723 houses, and covering 17,52,041 square feet.

Traverse Survey.

49. The traverse survey by theodolite of 739 stations was carried out. The offset work has been done of 12,306 shankus, which have been completely plotted in the maps.

Test.

50. The Nimtandar has tested 35 stations, 156 shankus, and 120 houses.

Cost of the city survey.

51. The cost of the city survey amounted to Rs. 4–12–4 per house and Re. 0–7–6 per 100 square feet as compared with Rs. 3–2–11 and Re. 0–7–11 respectively of the previous year. Owing to plague, a few big houses have been measured and hence the increase in cost.

52. The total cost of the Survey Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,226–0–0 as against Rs. 31,807 in the preceding year. *Cost of the Department.*

B. LAND REVENUE.

53. For revenue purposes the State is divided into three divisions, each in charge of an Assistant Revenue Officer, viz. the Eastern, the Central and the Western. The Eastern division comprises three Talukas :—(1) Atkot, (2) Kalawad, (3) Kandorna and three sub-mahals:—(1) Bhadla, (2) Nikawa, (3) Mewasa. The Western division comprises four Talukas:—(1) Bhanwad, (2) Jodhpur, (3) Kalyanpur, (4) Khambhalia and five sub-mahals:—(1) Sata pur, (2) Wadala, (3) Rawal, (4) Bhatia, (5) Salaya. The Central divisio comprises four Talukas:—(1) Panchkoshi, (2) Jodia, (3) Lalpur, (4) Pad dhari and five sub-mahals:—(1) Wanthali, (2) Chela, (3) Amran, (4) Balam bha, (5) Padana. *Mode of Revenue Administration.*

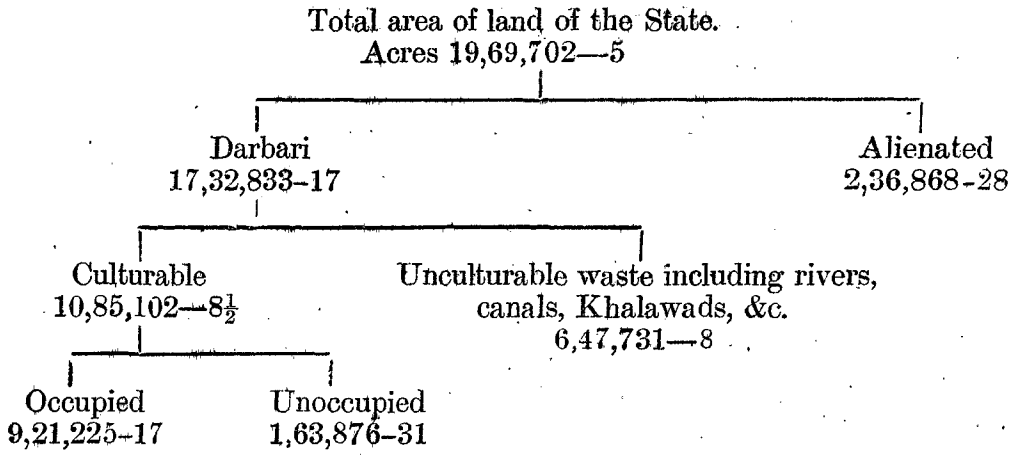
54. This is a fresh arrangement of the Mahals, regrouped into smalle units, so that they can be more conveniently managed by Revenue Official than were the older sub-divisions which were getting rather unwieldy an beyond the supervising capacity of one district officer. Thus instead of Mahals and 7 sub-mahals, we now have 11 Mahals and 13 sub-mahals, th former under a Mamlatdar each and the latter under a Mahalkari each.

55. One of the principal effects of this alteration was that the Vahivat Karkuns were relieved of the duty of receiving cash payments from the culti vators, which duty was taken over by the Mamlatdars and the Mahalkaris themselves. Some of the low paid Karkuns could not withstand the tempta tion of the situation; and greater sub-division of work and smaller spheres of action, left the principal district officers sufficient leisure to directly superintend money transactions between the Darbar and the cultivators.

56. There has been an increase of 5 villages during the year the total number now being 686; of these 518 are Khalsa, 86 Bhayati or Mulgiras, 35 Jeewaidari, 46 Kherati and 1 Inami. The five villages newly populated are Ranpur, Haripur, Krishnapur, Kalyanpur and Meghpur. In addition to the above 5 villages, a new village is being populated near the village of Chasia under Atkot. Two Zenana villages, Sapda and Limbuda were resumed during the year, because of the lamented death of Her Highness Basaheb Shri Bai Sahebba, the dowager Maharani of Jodhpur, and daughter of Jam Shri Ranmalji. *Villages.*

57. The total area of unalienated land under cultivation during the year was 9,21,225 acres, as against 8,91,559 acres last year, showing an increase of 29,666 acres as against the increase of the past year which was 20,015 acres. Of the area under cultivation 8,27,330 acres represent Jirayat land and 93,895 acres Bagayat land. *Land.*

58. The following statement shows the area of the State lands as also of the Alienated and Giras lands and Kharabo and occupied and unoccupied lands.



59. The area of culturable State land of either wholly or partially alienated villages is shown in the subjoined table. Last year's figures are also embodied in it so as to bring out clearly the difference between this and last year's figures.

Talukas.	1916—17. Under cultivation. Jarayat.	1916—17. Under cultivation. Bagayat.	1916—17. Culturable waste.	1917—18. Under cultivation. Jarayat.	1917—18. Under cultivation. Bagayat.	1917—18. Culturable waste.	1917—18. Total area of land under cultivation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Panchkoshi	1,05,548-38	13,935-10	18,303-11	1,08,633—9	14,077-11	15,874-31	1,22,710-20
Jodiya	75,772-39	10,549—2	11,274-31	78,898—5	10,573—0	8,356-25	89,471—5
Paddhari	45,125—2	4,090—2	1,611-12	45,418-5	4,090—2	1,318—9	49,508—7
Lalpur	68,605-29	5,817-13	27,474-27	72,281—8	5,983-31	27,731-22	78,264-39
Atkot	64,571-15	9,720-37	9,059-12	69,953—5	9,835-22	4,212-16	79,788-27
Kalawad	79,162-24	9,018-13	8,111—7	80,709-10	9,061—1	6,938—5	89,770-11
Kandorna	58,445-17	8,514—5	11,347-34	60,314-37	8,018—8	10,465-29	68,333—5
Khambhalia	1,02,937-33	6,868-13	13,713-23	96,849-11	7,814-26	16,803-15	1,04,663-37
Kalyanpur	95,057—5	9,328-33	40,348-21	1,02,552—4	10,029-10	32,356-36	1,12,581-14
Bhanwad	66,750-37	8,991—1	33,357—8	68,484-22	9,000-23	31,689-24	77,485—5
Jodhpur	37,592-19	5,355-31	12,759-35	43,235-20	5,412-17	8,079-39	48,648—7
Total...	7,99,570-18	92,189—0	1,87,361-19	8,27,329-26	93,895-31	1,63,876-31	9,21,225-17

There is thus an increase of acres 29,465-39 over last year's figures of Khalsa land under cultivation.

Relinquishments of holdings were greater in number in the Khambhalia and Kandorna Mahals owing to the introduction of cash assessment in these Talukas. Such relinquishments are unavoidable, people being naturally averse to the introduction of innovations in the system of revenue administration. However it may be observed that in comparison with such relinquishments in other Talukas on the introduction of cash assessment system, they are very small. It always happens that when the Vighoti system is first introduced some land is given up. Cultivators take kindly to it as time passes and as they see the benefits of the new system. Their initial dislike is mainly due to the following reason. In the Bhagbatai system cultivators had only to pay Vero and not Vaje if they failed to sow the lands in their possession. Under the cash system they have to pay the full amount of assessment whether they cultivate all the lands in their possession to the full extent or not. In other words the State could get under Bhagbatai only Vaje of lands actually sown and not of lands in actual possession.

60. The following table will show the acreage of land relinquished and taken up during the year under report.

Talukas.	Acres relinquished.	Acres taken up.
Panchkoshi	696—9	3,922-21
Jodiya	637-30	3,585-26
Lalpur	1,295—1	2,702-24
Paddhari	1,208-11	1,501-14
Atkot	2,555-32	8,052—7
Kalawad	2,064-26	3,187-28
Kandorna	8,318-27	9,692-10
Khambhalia	9,579-24	5,649—5
Kalyanpur	2,220-34	10,416-10
Bhanwad	2,066-38	3,734-12
Jodhpur	1,260—9	6,120-33
Total ...	31,904—1	58,564-30

61. Another statement is put in below to show the total acreage of unoccupied land last year with the number of the acreage given up this year. Adding these together and deducting the acreage leased out this year we arrive at the total of land remaining un-occupied at the end of the year under report.

Taluka.	Amount of unoccupied culturable waste at the end of the year 1916–17	Amount of land relinquished in 1917–18	Total area of relinquished and unoccupied waste	Total area of land given out for cultivation in 1917–18	Amount of land remaining unoccupied at the end of the year.
Panch-koshi	18,303–11	696—9	18,999–20	3,922–21	15,076–39+797–12 = 15,874–11
Jodiya	11,274–31	637–30	11,912–21	3,585–26	8,326–35 +29–30 = 8,356–25
Pad-dhari	1,611–12	1,208–11	2,819–23	1,501–14	1,318 – 9
Lalpur	27,474–27	1,295—1	28,769–28	2,702–24	26,067–4+1,664–18 = 27,738–23
Atkot	9,059–12	2,555–32	11,615—4	8,052—7	3,562–37+649–19 = 4,212–16
Kalawad	8,111—7	2,064–26	10,175–33	3,187–28	6,988—5
Kandorna	11,347–34	8,318–27	19,666–21	9,692–10	9,974–11+491–18 = 10,465–29
Khambhalia	13,713–23	9,579–24	23,293—7	5,649—5	17,644–2—840–27 = 16,803–15
Kalyanpur	40,348–21	2,220–34	42,569–15	10,416–10	32,153 – 5+203–31 = 32,356–36
Bhanwad	33,357—8	2,066–38	35,424—6	3,734–12	31,689–34—0–10 = 31,689–24
Jodhpur	12,759–33	1,260—9	14,020—2	6,120–33	7,899—9+180–30 = 8,079–39
Total...	1,87,361–19	31,904—1	2,19,265–20	58,564–30	1,63,876–31

62. In Panchkoshi, Jodiya, Atkot, Kandorna, Kalyanpur and Jodhpur a good deal of unoccupied land was given out for cultivation this year. The Mamlatdars and the Revenue Assistants did all they could in this direction and the results were satisfactory.

63. The reorganised scheme of the Revenue Department noticed in the last year's report, appears to have worked very satisfactorily and fulfilled its raison d'etre.

Tours of Revenue Officers.

64. The time spent in touring in districts by the Chief Revenue Officer and his Assistants is shown below.

	Number of days.
The Chief Revenue Officer	203
The Assistant Revenue Officer (Central Division)	172
The Assistant Revenue Officer (Eastern Division)	235
The Assistant Revenue Officer (Western Division)	175

65. The departmental examination of the subordinates of the Revenue Department was held on the 24th September 1917. Only two candidates presented themselves for the examination, of whom, one passed. *Departmental examination.*

66. The Famine Insurance Fund which was started three years ago, has now established itself in the good graces of the cultivators, for whose benefit it was brought into being. The amount subscribed upto the end of June comes to about Rs. 3,16,241. *The famine insurance fund.*

67. In places where the survey rates are introduced, the revenue is collected in two instalments:-on the 15th December and the 15th March in three Talukas and on the 1st January and the 1st April in the remaining Mahals. *Mode of Revenue collections.*

68. The total Land Revenue collections during the year under report amounted to Rs. 35,31,034 as against Rs. 35,77,941 of the past year. This amount includes, besides the current year's assessed dues, recoveries of past arrears to the extent of Rs. 2,83,002, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,36,457, in favour of the Darbar for future recovery.

69. This amount of Rs. 13,36,457 representing un-recovered arrears of the past years has received an addition of postponed recoveries this year and the total of outstandings now is Rs. 21,46,591.

TAGAVI.

70. During the year under report Tagavi to the extent of Rs. 3,461 was advanced to the cultivators for agricultural purposes and this amount together with interest on past Tagavi arrears viz, Rs. 1,230 comes to 4,691 which is debited to Tagavi accounts. In addition to Tagavi in cash, Rukas to the extent of Rs. 4,184 were granted to money lenders to advance money to cultivators for seed, bullocks &c. The outstanding balance of Tagavi advances which remained unrecovered at the end of the preceding year was Rs. 1,72,831. This figure is subject to a deduction of Rs. 2,031 from the outstanding balance of Jodiya and Paddhari, as was found when the figures came to be compared this year with the figures of the Huzur Account Office. Adding to this amount, Rs. 1,230 as interest on Tagavi advanced in previous years and Rs. 3,461 being the amount of Tagavi advanced this year, the total figure comes to Rs. 1,75,509 of which Rs. 31,445 were recovered during the year under report leaving a balance of Rs. 1,44,064 unrecovered at the end of the year. *Tagavi.*

AGRICULTURISTS' CONFERENCE.

71. His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb was pleased to invite a conference of the leading cultivators to Jamnagar in November 1917, and discussed with them various problems connected with the improvement of cultivation *Agriculturists' conference.*

and expansion of agriculture. The Revenue and Forest Officers took part in the deliberations and helped the solution of several questions suggested by the Patels. Lines were laid down for land development for the year and the meeting ended. His Highness conferred on all Patelias a poshak in appreciation of their helpful assistance and their services in the collection of revenues, or arrears and in leasing out unoccupied lands.

72. Under His Highness's kind inspiration, encouragement and vigilant supervision, it is my pleasant duty to observe that the whole Revenue Department has during the year under report, worked with unabated zeal, industry and honesty which is at once seen from the figures of revenue realisations, which continue to show an upward tendency.

Chapter III.

Protection.

A.—LEGISLATION.

73. A list of Acts and Rules in force in the State is given in appendix II. The following was the new enactment in the year under review:—

(1) Wandering Criminal Tribes Act.

B.—MILITARY AND SIRBANDI.

IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS.

Composition.

74. The sanctioned strength of the Jamnagar Lancers remained unaltered during the year viz. 152. At the close of the year preceding, the force consisted of 144 men. During the year under report 8 recruits were enlisted, 1 man died, 2 invalided, 2 discharged, leaving 147 as the total strength of the Squadron at the close of the year. This was divided thus:—

4 Commissioned Officers.
16 Non-Commissioned Officers.
127 Fighting men.

Arms.

75. The Squadron is armed with Magazine Lee Enfield carbines, swords and lances.

Remounts.

76. There were 152 horses at the close of the preceding year. Of these 10 horses died at Karachi and 4 in Egypt on active service and 2 were sold off leaving 136 at the close of the year. Arrangement is being made to replace this wastage by purchasing new remounts from the Government Recruit Depot.

Ponies.

77. The number of ponies remains the same as last year.

Musketry.

78. No musketry course was carried out as nearly all men were on garrison duty throughout the year.

Signalling.

79. The signalling party is still on active service with the Expeditionary Force E. Out of the seven signallers so employed, one returned owing to illhealth.

Cost.

80. The total expenditure in maintaining the Squadron was Rs. 1,11,548 as against Rs. 1,25,136, of the previous year.

General remarks.

81. Since the commencement of the present World War, the services of the Squadron have been placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government for duty under orders of the General Officer Commanding Karachi Brigade, who inspected the Brigade in Karachi during the year. The C. C. M. A. Mr. Brooks inspected the lines and the horses at the depot in Jamnagar. In March last, half the Squadron with one Officer in charge was sent to Jakobabad in Sind.

PALTAN, ARTILLERY & SIRBANDI.

82. The Paltan or Infantry continues the same body of armed men, possessing arms of long departed usefulness, which can hardly be fired without injuring the users themselves.

The Paltan is employed, thus equivocally armed, in guarding the jail, the palaces etc. There is no separate force of artillery but the Infantry men are taught how to handle artillery for ceremonial salutes.

Strength and cost.

83. The strength and cost of the Paltan, Artillery and Sirbandi during the year compared with that preceding were as under:—

		1916–17	1917–18
Paltan.			
Strength...	...	153	154
Cost Rs....	...	28,626	25,744
Artillery.			
Strength	...	12	12
Cost Rs.	...	2,046	1,821
Sirbandi.			
Strength	...	148	147
Cost Rs.	...	15,812	15,116

Band.

84. The Band attached to the Paltan is gaining in proficiency and skill.

C.—POLICE.

Strengh of the regular Police.

85. The following table compares the strength of the Police during the year under report with that in the preceding year.

		1916–17	1917–18
Superintendent...	...	1	1
Assistant Supdt.	...	1	1
Inspectors ...	...	5	4
Chief Constables	...	27	25
Jamadars ...	...	21	22
Havaldars ...	...	45	44
Naiks ...	...	75	64
Constables ...	...	670	500
Mounted Police	...	56	48
Camel Sowars ...	...	26	24
Paid Cadets ...	...	4	8
		931	741

Water Police.

86. The Strength of the Water Police is as under :—

1 Chief Constable.
5 Havaldars.
4 Naiks.
34 Constables.

44

87. Cost of the Water Police amounted to Rs. 11,217 against Rs. 5,712 in the preceding year. The increase is due to 3 new boats being purchased during the year. *Cost.*

88. Appendix IV furnishes details regarding the Police in the State during the year under report.

89. Of the total Police force 294 are literate and 445 under instruction. *Education.*

90. 58 men were dismissed, 129 punished and 87 rewarded or promoted. *Discipline.*

91. The total cost of the Police department exclusive of the Water Police and temporary and punitive establishments, during the year, amounted to Rs. 1,47,061 as against Rs. 1,57,510 of the past year. *Total cost.*

92. During the year under report, there were 162 vacancies against 73 of the last year. *Vacancies in the Police.*

93. Seven punitive posts of one Head Constable and 3 Constables each were imposed on 7 villages where the Charans refuse to pay the State dues and salami and behave turbulently. The post on Khakharda continues. *Punitive post.*

94. The total strength of the village Police was 872 as against 812 in the preceding year. There were besides 639 persons who were Police and Revenue Patels, against 634 preceding year. The village Police are under the control of the Revenue Department, but for Police duties, they are always available to the Police department. *Village Police.*

95. The total strength of the Police force of the State both regular and village Police is thus 2,268. The ratio of the total strength works out to one policeman to 154 of the population and to 1·67 square miles of the area. The ratio of the regular Police is one policeman to 461 souls and to 5·13 square miles. *Ratio of the Police to population & to square miles.*

96. The foot Police are armed with muzzle-loading guns in the districts and with batons in towns; and the mounted Police with swords and muzzle-loading guns, but as remarked above the arms are quite useless. Lately 79 B.L. carbines have been received from Government. *Arms.*

97. During the year under report 539 cognizable offences were reported to the Police against 593 in the preceding year. The offences included 5 murders, 1 dacoity, 17 robberies, 187 housebreakings, 238 thefts, 15 grievous hurts, 8 hurts and 68 miscellaneous. *Crime.*

98. During the year, 501 persons were arrested by the Police of whom 479 were sent for trial, against 608 and 581 respectively of the preceding year. Of these 283 were convicted. Thus the percentage of convictions to arrests was 56·4 against 55·3 last year and that of convictions to persons sent for trial was 59·08 against 57·65. *Percentage of convictions to arrests & of convictions to persons sent for trial.*

Recovery of stolen property.

99. The total value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 26,511 against Rs. 31,803 in the preceding year. The value of property recovered was Rs. 9,220 against Rs. 13,354 or a percentage of 34·3 against 41·99 in the previous year.

100. Reformation of the Police administration is being quietly carried out and some fresh appointments are made to the staff of the Chief Constables. The Police school worked throughout the year with about fifteen students and in the examination that was held in January, nine students passed the test. They are all appointed as Jamadars and are distributed in the Mahals to learn practical work and get trained for district duties. They are associated with the Chief Constables at present. The training class is not working this year, because there is no need of cadets next year, there being few prospective vacancies in the immediate future.

D. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Complete separation of the judicial & executive functions.

101. The number and constitution of the Judicial Courts remained the same as in the preceding year. It is a feature of our administration that the executive and the judicial functions are separate. The constitution may be briefly indicated as below :–

The Huzur Court exercises the powers of the High Court. All appeals, criminal and civil as well as applications for revision, except appeals against capital punishment, are heard by the Revenue Secretary; the appeals against capital punishments are heard by His Highness personally. The other Judicial Courts are those of :—

(1) The Sir Nyayadhish, who exercises the powers of the Sessions Judge, the District Magistrate and the Appellate Court in criminal matters and in civil cases, hears appeals against the decisions of the Nyayadhish and Munsiff-Magistrates. He also entertains applications for the grant of certificates of heirship, guardianship, probate, administration and insolvency. The powers of the Judge of the Small Causes Court in civil matters upto the limit of Rs. 250 are exercised for the present by the Political Secretary.

(2) The Nyayadhish hears suits above the value of Rs. 2,500 throughout the State and of the value upto Rs. 2,500 which are not of the nature of Small Causes Suits in the Panchkoshi Mahal.

(3) The City Magistrate exercises all the powers of a First Class Magistrate with summary jurisdiction in the City and Panchkoshi Mahal.

(4) Each Mahal has a Munsiff-Magistrate with first class powers in criminal matters and powers to hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 2,500 except the Munsiff-Magistrates of Kalyanpur and Kalawad, who have more restricted powers viz, those of Second Class Magistrates in criminal matters, and to hear civil suits upto Rs. 250.

(5) The Khambhalia Munsiff exercises the powers of a Judge of the Small Causes Court in the towns of Khambhalia and Salaya upto Rs. 50.

E.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences.

102. The total number of offences pending at the close of 1916–17 was 24 while 2,455 offences were committed during the year, giving a total of 2,479 as against 2,305 in the preceding year. The number was 2,992 in 1915–16.

Cases.

103. There were 20 cases pending at the close of 1916–17, and 1,543 new cases were admitted during the year, making a total of 1,563. Of these 1,493 were disposed of, leaving 70 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the cases disposed of, 502 were cognizable and 991 non-cognizable.

Persons concerned.

104. 2,829 persons were brought to trial during the year under report as against 2,751 of the previous year. Of these 2,077 were either discharged or acquitted, 601 were convicted, 1 died and 150 remained under trial at the end of the year.

Details of offences.

105. Appendix VII furnishes details of the number of offences committed, the number of cases disposed of and the cases awaiting trial. The following table will show the statistics as regards the more serious crimes dealt with by the Judicial Courts as compared with those during the year preceding :—

	1916–17	1917–18
Murder	6	9
Culpable homicide	2	7
Hurt	649	719
Grievous hurt ...	27	21
Rape	4	1
Theft	273	223
Robbery	12	20
Dacoity	6	0

Number of accused.

106. Of the number of persons concerned viz, 2,829, 601, or 21·24 p. c. were convicted against 681 in the preceding year. Of these 10 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 26 to rigorous imprisonment, 26 to simple imprisonment and fine, 133 to rigorous imprisonment and fine, 397 to pay fine only, 5 with whipping and 4 were set free on furnishing security for good behaviour.

Fines.

107. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 12,457–4–0 of which Rs. 7,652–5–11 were recovered, and Rs. 901 were remitted leaving Rs. 3,952–14–1 to be recovered.

Criminal appeals.

108. The total number of criminal appeals preferred during the year was 78 against 126 in the preceding year. Of these 1 was rejected, in 20 cases the sentences were confirmed, in 18 were modified and in 15 cases were reversed. In one case, the proceedings were quashed, while twenty two applications remained pending at the close of the year.

F.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil suits.

109. The number of original suits, pending at the close of the last year was 301 and 2,520 new suits of the value of Rs. 2,72,814 were filed during the year under report making a total of 2,821 against 2,922 of the previous year. Out of these, 2,340 were disposed of during the year as against 2,923 in the year preceding, leaving a balance of 481 at the end of the year. Of the suits disposed of, 468 were exparte, 958 compromised, 116 struck off and 798 otherwise disposed of. The average duration of these suits was 4 months and 2 days.

Value of suits disposed of.

110. The total value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 2,45,886 against Rs. 4,14,802 in 1916–17.

Applications for execution of decrees.

111. 273 applications for the execution of decrees in civil suits were pending at the close of the preceding year and 2,518 new applications were received during the year making a total of 2,791 against 2,822 in the previous year. Out of these 2,277 were disposed of leaving 514 pending execution at the close of the year. The money value of the total number of applications was Rs. 8,62 357 of which applications involving a sum of Rs. 2,89,186 were disposed of. Of the 514 applications pending disposal 312 were for periods below 6 months, 88 below 12 months and 114 pending disposal for over 12 months.

Civil appeals.

112. There were 85 appeals pending at the beginning of the year and 206 more were preferred during the year, making a total of 291 of the aggregate value of Rs. 60,503 against 35 of the previous year of the value of Rs. 61,337. Out of this total, 166 were disposed of leaving a balance of 125 at the close of the year. Of the appeals disposed of decisions in 97 cases were confirmed, in 15 revised, in 21 reversed, 17 cases were remanded for further inquiry, and 16 were compromised and otherwise disposed of. The average duration of these appeals was 4 months and 9 days.

Expenditure & miscellaneous receipts.

113. The expenditure and miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of Court-fee stamps) of the Civil and Criminal Courts of the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 49,574 and 1984 respectively against Rs. 43,850 and Rs. 14,167 respectively in the preceding year.

G.—EXTRADITION.

Extradition.

114. The number of prisoners extradited to the State for trial during the year was 33 against 58 in the preceding year. Of these 9 were convicted, 13 acquitted or discharged and 11 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The number of the accused handed over from this State to other states was 14 against 25 last year. Of these, 4 were convicted, 3 acquitted and the result of the remaining 7 is not yet known.

H.—PRISONS.

Jails.

115. The number of Jails in the State remained the same as in the year 1916–17, viz,

1 Central Jail at Jamnagar, 1 Sub-Jail at Atkot and 8 Lock-ups.

116. In the Atkot Sub-Jail, prisoners sentenced upto one month are detained, while in the Lock-ups, those sentenced to not more than 15 days are imprisoned. The prisoners sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment are sent to the Central Jail at Jamnagar in batches on the 1st and the 16th day of every month.

Number of prisoners.

117. The number of prisoners in durance in the beginning of the year was 159; new admissions during the year were 524, making a total of 683 against 894 of the previous year. 449 of these were Hindus and 234 Mahomedans. Of the total number, 541 were released or handed over to other States and 142 remained in the Jails at the close of the year. There were 36 prisoners awaiting trial at the close of the year, as against 24 of the last year. Of these 36, 18 were at the Central Jail, 3 at Khambhalia, 8 at Jodiya, 1 at Amran, 5 at Kandorna and 1 at Bhanwad. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was 28·81 days.

Daily average.

118. The daily average of the prisoners during the year was 153·44 as against 179·14 in the previous year.

Female prisoners.

119. The number of female prisoners was 49 against 88 in the previous year.

Reconvictions.

120. The number of reconvictions was 15 against 14 last year.

Conduct.

121. The conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory inspite of the large number of dacoits and their accomplices.

Release and remissions.

122. On the auspicious occasion of the Birth-day of His Highness, 4 prisoners were released and 11 were given remissions in their sentences.

Cost and earnings.

123. The gross expenditure of the Jails exclusive of the cost of guarding the prisoners amounted to Rs. 15,465 against Rs. 17,731 while the total earnings of the Department were Rs. 8,832 as against Rs. 6,942 of the last year.

Dieting charges per head.

124. The prisoners' dieting charges per head amounted to Re. 0–2–3$\frac{1}{3}$ against Re. 0–2–3$\frac{1}{4}$ in the preceding year.

Jail manufactures.

125. The net income from the Jail Factory during the year was Rs. 5,101 as against Rs. 4,176 in the year preceding.

Deaths.

126. There were five deaths in the Central Jail during the year, against the same number last year.

I. REGISTRATION.

Registration of documents.

127. The total number of documents presented for registration during the year under report was 458. Of these 441 documents of the total value of Rs. 2,38,162 were registered as against 764 of the value of Rs. 5,37,063 in the previous year. In the case of 8 documents, registration was refused and 9 documents remained to be registered pending inquiry at the close of the year. The amount realised from registration fees etc. was Rs.

1,180 against Rs. 2,430 in the previous year. Of the documents presented for registration, 341 were mortgage deeds, 28 sale deeds, 20 wills, 57 money bonds and 12 were miscellaneous documents.

Chhapa Department in the City.

128. 1,328 applications were pending at the close of the year 1916–17 and 329 new applications were received during the year of report, making a total of 1,657 as against 1,431 in the previous year. Of these, 62 resulted in Chhapas and were finally disposed of, 111 were also finally decided, making a total of 173 disposals. 1,484 applications were pending at the close of the year. Besides these, the City Officer has decided and disposed of 419 inquiry cases also.

Income.

129. The income derived from Chhapa fees &c., amounted to Rs. 17,496 during the year against Rs. 34,721 of the previous year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 5,945 against Rs. 6,245 in the preceding year.

Chhapas in the Mahals.

130. 5,739 applications were pending disposal in the Mahals at the beginning of the year and 963 new applications were received, making a total of 6,702, as against 6,609 in the preceding year. Of these 887 were disposed of leaving 5,815 applications pending disposal at the close of the year.

Income.

131. The amount realised from the fees levied was Rs. 38,119 against Rs. 32,042 in the preceding year.

J. MUNICIPALITY.

Income and expenditure.

132. The opening balance of the Jamnagar Municipality in the beginning of the year was Rs. 10,894. The income during the year was 92,787 as against 74,370 in the year preceding, making a total of Rs. 1,03,681. Deducting from this, the expenditure of Rs. 51,934 during the year, the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 51,747. The expenditure during the preceding year was Rs. 75,054.

The following are the principal items of receipts:—

	1916–17	1917–18
Receipts from the farm of Land Customs (Mandvi)	29,697	56,364
Octroi on Ghee and Sugar	4,627	0
Water charges for pipe connections	6,682	8,017
Rent of stalls in the markets etc.	4,187	4,288
Shop tax	0	0
House tax	14,177	9,633
Conservancy tax	9,245	6,538
Wheel tax	2,223	2,190
Miscellaneous	3,532	5,757
	74,370	92,787

The chief items of expenditure are:—

	1916–17	1917–18
Office establishment	11,124	12,539
Conservancy	14,941	13,352

Lighting	15,282	8,913
Water works	13,865	5,908
City improvement	10,000	0
Watering the roads	1,770	1,041
Miscellaneous repairs etc.	8,072	10,181
	75,054	51,934

133. The decrease in expenditure is more apparent than real and does not represent the correct situation. Several bills of expenditure, due to purchase of new machinery, to preventive measures against plague and to increase in the rates of kerosine oil for lighting, are yet awaiting final determination and the Municipal Officer reports that if these bills had passed through the final stages of adjustment, the total of expenditure this year would have exceeded the figure of the past year.

Collection of taxes.

134. Municipal taxes were not collected fully in the year under report, because of the prevalence of plague in great virulence in the City of Jamnagar, towards the close of the year. The City was almost empty and the collection of taxes was seriously interfered with.

The work of City improvement.

135. The City Municipality is furnished with another steam roller this year and also with a stone crushing machine. The need for better roads is as great as ever and the heavy traffic on the Bedi and Rozi Bandar roads necessitates constant repairs; for all which work, additional materials and appliances are required.

136. The City Improvement work is proceeding steadily and a broad plot on the east of the Bedi Gate Road is cleared for the construction of the Lady Hardinge Girls High School. The Berthon Square is nearing completion and the line connecting it with the Rajendra Road is being set up with shops in the centre of the City. Ground is also cleared for a vegetable market to the east of the Darbargadh and we might almost say that the heart of the City is now washed clean with light and breeze, after being freed from an encrustment of congested supergrowth, which bred disease and spread infection, far and wide.

The plague.

137. The City Municipality had a serious responsibility thrown on its shoulders, this year, on account of the visitation of plague, which renewed its fatal attentions to our Capital, after an absence of 7 years. Stray suspicious cases began occuring and attracting attention in November and after a month of reluctant awakening to the dreadful presence of the visitor in our midst, the town was declared infected. Khambhalia and Salaya were already six months in its grip and the disease got into the City, with the influx of hundreds of refugees who fled from those places. Preventive measures were promptly adopted under orders of His Highness and affected areas were evacuated and treated thoroughly with disinfectants. Sheds were erected in hundreds outside the City for the use of people who could not shift for themselves and nothing was spared to allay hardship and distress as much as possible. The epidemic was of a very virulent type and claimed victims even in

distant places and Vadis, where people betook themselves for safety. There was a regular irruption of rats in the fields and jungles this year and the widespread existence of plague had much to do with the unusual fecundity of rat-life this year.

Victims of the epidemic.

138. The total of deaths claimed by plague is 934; whereas that of the last occurrence in 1911 was 756. The Municipal Officer observes that his subordinate staff worked with commendable devotion, there was no absence on leave at all during the period and though the sweepers and sanitary inspectors and overseers had to move about in stricken parts, and handle and cleanse affected things and articles, no one shirked his duty, but did his task fearlessly and in a few unfortunate cases, at the sacrifice of his life.

Relief granted.

139. His Highness has set apart one lac of rupees for the relief of families, hit hard by plague. Orphans, widows, old parents of the victims of this scourge, who were deprived of their bread-winners, are given monthly stipends out of the interest of this amount, and the administration of this fund is entrusted to a responsible Committee under one of the Secretaries.

Municipalities in the Districts.

140. Principal towns in the Mahals are provided with Municipalities which are looked after by the Mamlatdar, assisted by local committees and the Medical Officer. These Municipalities are financed by the State and concern themselves with the conservancy and lighting of the towns.

District municipal grants.

141. The grant for this purpose amounted to Rs. 6,000 and was distributed thus :—

Khambhalia	Mahal	Rs.	1,400
Jodiya	,,	,,	1,100
Bhanwad	,,	,,	600
Lalpur	,,	,,	450
Kalawad	,,	,,	450
Kandorna	,,	,,	450
Atkot	,,	,,	450
Kalianpur	,,	,,	200
Jodhpur	,,	,,	450
Paddhari	,,	,,	450
			6,000.

Chapter IV.

Production and Distribution.

Rainfall.

139. The average rainfall during the year under report was 40 inches 40 cents against 22 inches 71 cents in the preceding year with a maximum of 52 inches 11 cents at Kalawad and a minimum of 27 inches 13 cents at Jodiya.

No.	Name of Taluka.	Rainfall.		Remarks.
		Inches.	Cents.	
1	Panchkoshi.	37	55	
2	Jodiya.	27	13	
3	Lalpur.	41	20	
4	Paddhari.	42	95	
5	Atkot.	41	36	
6	Kalawad.	52	11	
7	Kandorna.	39	59	
8	Khambhalia	42	30	
9	Kalyanpur.	39	52	
10	Bhanwad.	39	68	
11	Jodhpur.	41	6	
	Average...	40	40	

Crops.

140. The rainfall this year was timely and well distributed but at the end of the season there was a very heavy downpour which damaged considerably Agtar or Khariff crops. The yield of Juwar and Bajro crops this year was in consequence comparatively small-the yield may be put down at four annas in the rupee and was barely sufficient for local consumption. The early Til or sesamum in Kalyanpur and Khambhalia Mahals yielded a very poor out-turn as the rains were very unfavourable for this crop but the red Til, wherever it was sown, gave a good crop. Owing to the later favourable rains the Pachhtar crops-wheat, gram and castor oil seeds-which were sown in a greater area flourished well and the yield was even better than in an average good year, the gram being exceptionally good. Ground-nut, sugarcane and garlic crops were also very good. In the Raval Ghed, the yield of 'Kamod' failed to come up to the expectations as heavy rains at the end did considerable damage.

141. Wheat was sown this year in greater area. Damage to the extent of about Rs. 37,500 was caused to wheat crop by frost and 'Geru.' Inspite of this damage the yield was good. The area under sugar cane was greater this year owing to good rains and good results in the previous year.

142. After the advent of rains in the month of July and after Juwar and Bajro were sown, insects called "Khapedi" appeared in fields, and in most places ruined the Agtar crop while it was sprouting. This damage together with the damage caused by 'Geru' and 'frost' in wheat and cotton amounted to about Rs. 4,39,707. In fields devoured by Khapedi, cultivators, after a good later rainfall, grew Pachhtar or rabi crops.

143. Although the cotton and Kalan crop was damaged by 'heem' to a slight extent in Amran and Atkot villages and in Rawal, it gave very good results in the Talukas where it was sown, and as cotton and Kalan fetched very high prices, the loss in Agtar crops i. e. in Juwar and Bajro was almost made up.

Disease among cattle.

144. There was an appearance both of small-pox and sore feet among the cattle in the Mahals of Atkot and Jodhpur. The following statement will show the number of cattle affected and the results.

Talukas.	Small pox.			Sore feet.		
	Attacked.	Died.	Recovered.	Attacked.	Died.	Recovered.
Atkot ...	0	0	0	81	29	52
Jodhpur ...	394	212	182	0	0	0
Total...	394	212	182	81	29	52

In the remaining Talukas, there was no disease of any kind during the year under report.

Agricultural stock.

145. There was an increase in the agricultural stock this year as will be seen from the following statistics:—

	Past year.	Present year.
1. Bullocks used in cultivation	68,091	85,186
2. Untrained bullocks	9,404	10,121
3. Cows	66,604	72,492
4. Buffaloes male	2,269	2,105
5. She buffaloes	38,236	42,042

146. From the above it will be seen that there is a considerable increase in the number of bullocks and an appreciable increase in cows and buffaloes. The Chief Revenue Officer remarks "Although there is an increase

in the number of bullocks &c, it cannot be said that they are sufficient when fallow land is taken into consideration. Thus culturable land continues to remain unoccupied. It is hoped that with the advent of a cycle of good years the fallow land will be brought under the plough, and the agricultural stock will increase."

Wells & tanks

147. There were 11,058 wells existing at the end of last year, while 84 new wells were sunk this year, making a total of 11,142 at the end of the year. Of these new wells 60 were completed during the year and 24 remained unfinished at the end of the year. 26 old wells were also dug and repaired; the cost of new wells amounted to Rs. 4,960 while cost of repairing old wells was Rs. 1,180.

148. More wells were expected to be dug this year, but owing to the indifference of cultivators in years of plentiful rains only a small number of wells are sunk, and these only by intelligent and foresighted cultivators who always look ahead. Another reason for the smallness of new wells sunk is the scarcity as well as high wages of labour, due partially to extensive engineering works of the nature of irrigation, dams and bunds undertaken by the State and to the diversion of labour to war purposes, with the Darbar encouragement and incentive. It is hoped that more wells will be sunk in the future owing to liberal concessions granted by His Highness the Maharaja Jamsaheb under orders of the 27th October 1914. The following statement will show the number of old wells and also new ones sunk during the year.

Talukas.	Old wells.	New wells.	Total No. of wells.
Panchkoshi	1,601	2	1,603
Jodiya	839	21	860
Paddhari	592	8	600
Lalpur	812	5	817
Atkot	1,067	17	1,084
Kandorana	796	7	803
Kalawad	881	15	896
Khambhalia	1,092	0	1,092
Kalyanpur	1,340	0	1,340
Bhanwad	1,341	7	1,348
Jodhpur	697	2	699
Total...	11,058	84	11,142

Prices of foodstuffs.

149. Prices of foodstuffs are rising and the rates at present have reached a level never before approached even in the worst years of drought and famine. The present world-war has accelerated the several processes which economic conditions partaking of a wide-spread upward wave in the whole world, have set in motion since 1911–12 and house rents, clothes, food stuffs etc, are showing an advance of about 80 per cent over the rates prevailing in 1912–13. Apart from the war, several causes have been sending up the prices of food stuffs; such as comparative shortage in the production of food stuffs, and increased areas of cotton cultivation, increase of communications

and relations with foreign countries, increased monetary facilities and development of credit, which in a real sense, augments the media of circulation and depreciates pro tanto the purchasing power of currency. The temporary causes are a partial destruction of khariff crop due to excessive rains during the monsoon of 1917, restriction of transport facilities of land and sea owing to war pre-occupation, the heavy demands of armies in the field, and a great diminution of imports from abroad: added to these causes is the profiteering instinct which is not quite absent, though it has no wide currency, among the local merchants. Early in March a shop was opened in Jamnagar, at the instance of the Darbar, to sell cheap grains; similar shops were subsequently opened in the districts; and an endeavor was made to import the necessary cereals from the places of production, after a purchase in large quantities from the markets of their origin. Markets of Nagpur and Cownpur were found to be selling wheat and rice at the lowest known prices and all efforts were made to secure railway facilities for carrying the grain to Jamnagar. Though the requisitions have gone to the highest quarters, nothing is yet done and there is no hope of an early solution of the difficulty, which would have been of immense advantage to the poorer subjects and would have been much appreciated by them.

150. Grain compensation at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per month is given to all servants of the State drawing a salary of Rs. 20 and under.

151. Control is being exercised on the sale of kerosine oil and the merchants are ordered to sell it at fixed rates.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Forest.

152. The principal items on the receipt side of this Department are:— grazing charges, sales of Bamboos, Babool and other dead trees, Timarva leaves for cigarettes, fruit of forest trees, charcoal and Ijaro for removal of Awal for leather tanning, auctions of grass vidies and Pancharai.

153. The Barda, the Alech, the Dalasa and the Salemar Hills and the Gurgadh jungle with its numerous gum trees are declared reserved forests and are put under the Forest Department Not much of scientific conservation and treatment of Forest resources is being attempted yet, but the work of preservation is energetically done by the Forest Officer, who is full of zeal and ambition in the interests of the department under his charge.

Receipts and expenditure.

154. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,97,896 as against Rs. 1,67,072 and the expenditure to Rs. 38,891 as against 20,188 in the preceding year.

Trees.

155. The number of trees planted during the year under report was 16,107 as against 2,13,331 (of which 2,00,000 planted by the Forest Department did not grow) last year. There was therefore virtually an increase of 2,776.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Expenditure.

156. The expenditure incurred on works through the agency of the Public Works Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,95,563 as against Rs. 96,121 of the previous year and the cost of establishments employed therein was Rs. 15,053 as against Rs. 15,340 last year. The percentage of establishment charges to the cost of works comes to 3·3 as against 6·26 of 1916–17.

157. A. Original works executed during the year fall under the following heads:–

	1917–18	1916–17
Buildings	2,14,864	39,419
Roads	24,038	18
Irrigation works	45,382	675
Harbour works	6,468	540
Reclamation works	618	3,070
Miscellaneous	37,240	998

B. Repairs executed may be grouped thus:–

Repairs to buildings	28,678	13,756
„ roads	26,650	21,756
„ irrigation works	8,485	7,385
„ reclamation works	168	120
„ harbour works	209	1,221
„ miscellaneous	781	656

C. Miscellaneous.

Tools and plants	207	154
Survey charges	255	491
City improvement etc.	1,520	5,862
	3,95,563	96,121

Post.

158. The State has its own Darbar Postal Service for official facilities, in addition to the Government Post Offices.

Mint.

159. There is no mint now. The one that was started in A.D. 1570 was abolished during the minority of Jam Shri Jassaji while the State was under British administration.

Tanks.

160. There are at present four irrigation tanks in the State viz, at Adhia, Hansthal, Vinjarkhi and Keshia which served about 344 acres this year, although their maximum capacity extends to about 4,000 acres. The income derived from this source comes to about Rs. 3,591.

Irrigation and reclamation works.

161. For some years past, it was not possible to devote as much attention to the irrigation possibilities as the nature of the soil, and the situation of the water courses demanded. Bad years followed in succession and rendered any large expenditure on irrigation works impossible. With the return of prosperity last year, the Revenue Department took in hand an important irrigation scheme, of which details are given in the last year's summary. Altogether thirteen works are undertaken and Rs. 45,382 were spent on these works in the year under review. The Bandh at Salaya is the only work finished and the others are in progress.

162. It is decided to bestow sustained attention on developing the irrigation possibilities and bringing into being several works calculated to improve culturable soil by storage of water, either by dams, or in tanks. A specially trained officer is appointed to organise this department and to tour about and examine the various proposals made by District Revenue Officials and leading Patels, who usually advise the Mamlatdars in these matters. Mr. Dayabhai Balabhai Kora L.C.E. (Bombay) M. I. Mun E., M.R. San I, A.M.S.E., A.M.C.I. (London), the Irrigation Engineer, is a young energetic graduate of the Poona Engineering College and holds English deplomas also for this branch of work, in which he has specialized. It is expected that a systematic utilisation of riparian and alluvial advantages, as well as sub-soil currents and rain-water courses, will result in enrichment of the soil, which is so much neglected in India–a circumstance which is responsible for a waste of natural wealth, never sufficiently realised here.

City Improvement.

163. The Engineering Department spent about Rs. 95,000 under this head, during the year under review. It took in hand and finished the construction of 41 shops between the Darbargadh and the Juma Masjid at a cost of Rs. 59,682. The practice is that the shops when ready, are put up for sale and the amount realised is credited to the City Improvement head. 39 of these shops are now sold and have realised Rs. 97,856. A new road is constructed, leading from the Juna Kotha to the Bedi Gate. Four little bazars, crowded round the Janbai's Masjid are pulled down and new shops are constructed leaving broad spaces for roads and a square. A large plot on the east of the Bedi Gate Road is cleared for the Lady Hardinge Girl School and the work of clearing the ground for a vegetable market is in progress.

Managed Estates.

164. There were 53 Jagirs of the income of Rs. 23,437 under management at the commencement of the year. Only one more estate of the income of Rs. 800 was brought under management during the year, while 6 Jagirs of the annual income of Rs. 2,775 were removed from management, leaving 48 Jagirs of the income of Rs. 21,462 to be managed at the close of the year.

Claims disposed of.

165. There were 43 claims pending disposal at the end of the last year. 15 new claims were registered during the year under review, 19 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 39 claims of the value of Rs. 2,45,389 for disposal next year. Prevalence of plague in Jamnagar interfered with the work considerably.

Liquidation schemes.

166. Liquidation schemes remain to be prepared for 20 estates.

167. During the year Rs. 2,404 have been paid in liquidation of debts against Rs. 5,798 of the preceding year.

Cost.

168. The cost of the establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 1,243 giving a percentage of 5·75 on the income of the estates against Rs. 1,029 and 4·0 of the previous year.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Sources of revenue.

169. The Customs Department is concerned with the following sources of revenue :–

(1) Customs proper:–exports and imports by land and sea.
(2) Salt.
(3) Chila-Vero, Pindara Kund, proceeds of Cher &c.
(4) Opium.
(5) Abkari.
(6) Tobacco.
(7) Fisheries and other miscellaneous receipts.

Ports.

170. There are 32 Bundars at present. Of these, the important ones are Jamnagar, Salaya and Jodiya; while Rozi, Nawabundar, Bed, Lamba, Pindara and Jhinjuda are of minor importance.

171. The important change that calls for more than a passing notice in this report is the abolition of the Viramgam Customs Line by Government after a satisfactory disposal of the question of ports that was pending for a long time. The Maritime States of Kathiawar have fallen into line with British Government and adopted the Imperial Customs tariff at their ports. The objectionable features that prevented the early solution of this question were eliminated by Government in a spirit of generous appreciation of the progressive administrations of the states. The Nawanagar State anticipated the change a year earlier and introduced customs rates similar to those obtaining in British India, with a few exceptions, as an earnest of its desire to co-operate with Government in the protection of Imperial Customs.

172. The new tariff was introduced at the State ports on the 1st January 1918.

Customs revenue.

173. The following figures show the customs revenue realised in the year of report:—

		1916–17	1917–18
(1)	Customs pure	2,79,340	3,66,412
(2)	Pindara Kund and Chilo	5,815	3,493
(3)	Salt	33,796	43,075
(4)	Opium	21,111	25,787
(5)	Abkari	21,645	29,278
(6)	Tobacco	24,692	90,966
		3,86,399	5,59,011

Sea imports.

174. The total value of imports by sea during the year was Rs. 58,72,866 against 63,94,109 of the previous year. The last year's figure was inflated owing to the exceptional importation of silver of which Rs. 6,05,570 simply passed through Jamnagar territories on their way to Bombay from the Bhuj Agency treasury. If deduction is made of these unsual items, the last year's figure would be Rs. 51,02,044.

Sea exports.

175. The value of exports by sea was Rs. 25,23,572 as against Rs. 21,41,432 of the previous year. The increase is found in cotton, cereals and wool.

176. The following figures will give an idea of the course of trade in the State during the past ten years :-

Year.	Value of sea imports.	Value of sea exports.
1907-08	46,53,862	19,16,757
1908—09	42,46,516	24,67,480
1909—10	41,98,289	21,26,482
1910—11	44,91,826	21,33,731
1911—12	57,21,594	16,55,807
1912—13	49,67,756	11,86,506
1913-14	49,89,336	30,48,639
1914—15	53,66,731	42,32,709
1915—16	59,03,812	20,70,546
1916—17	63,94,109	21,41,432
1917—18	58,72,866	25,23,572

Value of land imports and exports.

177. The following table shows the value of imports and exports by land during the past ten years.

Year.	Value of land imports.	Value of land exports.
1907—08	6,36,978	9,061
1908—09	7,22,858	7,600
1909—10	6,52,274	12,812
1910—11	7,10,596	16,394
1911—12	5,26,148	14,086
1912—13	7,59,192	26,776
1913—14	7,20,946	13,471
1914—15	7,71,588	9,513
1915—16	7,68,310	11,603
1916—17	9,48,405	98,490
1917—18	12,87,781	1,26,335

Salt works.

178. Salt is manufactured at Dhichda (Jamnagar), Hadiana and Gurgadh; at the first two places from brine wells and at the last from sea water. The salt works are managed departmentally.

Chilo.

179. Chilo is a tax on pilgrims going to Dwarka It is collected at a certain fixed rate at Rawal, Gandhvi, Bhogat, Gaga, Gurgadh and Pindara. The revenue is farmed out for 3 years for Rs. 5,001 annually.

Pindara Kund

180. This tax is levied from pilgrims who bathe in the Kund at Pindara. The receipts collected during the year amounted to Rs. 1,333 against Rs. 928 last year.

181. Opium is sold under the contract system and the sale during the year under report amounted to 2,518 lbs. against 2,426 last year. The selling price has again been raised by Rs. 5 per pound at the close of the year. *Opium.*

182. This revenue is farmed out for an annual amount of Rs. 12,000 for a period of five years beginning with 1913 and for Rs. 15,000 for the next five years. *Abkari.*

183. There is no change in the number of the light houses in the State; these are four, viz at Rozi, Pirotan, Kalubhar and Jodiya. Besides these, there are 83 beacons at Bedi, Jodiya and Salaya. *Light houses.*

184. The following table shows the number of Ijaras given by the Customs Department. *Ijaras.*

Ijara.	Income per year in rupees.	Period for which farmed out-years.	Date of termination.
Chilo	5,001	3	30-6-1919
Opium	16,251	3	30-6-1918
Abkari	12,000 15,000	5 5 } 10	30-6-1923
Tobacco	92,251	5	31-7-1921
Ganja, Bhang and Charas	1,650	1	30-6-1918
Chandul	252	3	30-6-1919
Ghee Gol sanad	1,731	1	30-6-1918
Ijara for fishing out in high water	850	1	4-3-1919
Ijara for selling betel leaves	7,300	1	14-8-1918
Conches	1,100	1	24-3-1919

185. The number of ships owned by the subjects of this State was 386 at the close of the last year. 8 ships were either wrecked or sold off and 21 new ships were either built or purchased during the year. Thus there were 399 ships at the end of the year. The number of ships that visited the ports of the State was 1,217 loaded and 1,685 empty as against 1,208 and 2,172 respectively last year. *Sailing ships.*

186. At the request of Government and as a temporary precautionary measure during the continuance of war, a look-out station is maintained by the State at Rozi at a cost of Rs. 2,541 per year, since June 1917. *The Rozi Look-out Station.*

187. The number of the jungles remained the same as last year. The jungles are farmed out by rotation for fuel and the contractor gives the State one third of the total quantity of wood farmed out. The contract fetched Rs. 4,760 during the year against Rs. 3,957 last year. *Cher wood jungles.*

Chapter V.

Revenue and Finance.

Income.

188. The total revenue from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 51,02,402 as against Rs. 48,23,439 in the past year. A prolonged monsoon and more than sufficient rains combined-though Agtar crops suffered considerable damage owing to a continuous downpour-to raise the revenues even beyond the record returns of the preceding year.

189. A comparison of the figures of revenue since 1903-04 with those during the present regime will show the situation then and now.

Year.	Revenue Rs.	
1903-04	28,84 210	
1904-05	19,69,584	
1905-06	19,06,212	
1906-07	24,47,539	
1907-08	26,07,562	
1908-09	27,45,053	
1909-10	25,84,347	Lean year and fodder scarcity.
1910-11	29,34,555	
1911-12	20,19,830	Famine year.
1912-13	29,86,922	
1913-14	35,75,242	
1914-15	38,65,718	
1915-16	29 87,202	Year of scarcity and fodder famine.
1916-17	48,23 439	
1917-18	51,02,402	

The figures for the years from 1903-04 to 1907-08 relate to the concluding year and a half of the British administration and three years and a half of the late Jam Saheb's rule.

Expenditure.

190. Ordinary expenditure during the year has amounted to Rs. 37,53,471.

The particulars of receipts and expenditure under the various heads are given in appendix XXII.

Audit of accounts.

191. 205 Tachans were made, recording 3,109 audit objections, which involved Rs. 8,301. 193 Tachans were disposed of, together with 1,363 objections, bringing in Rs. 9,390. Of the daftars audited 46 were found to be faultless, 147 had faults which were gone into and disposed of.

Cost.

192. The establishment cost Rs. 3,410 during the year against Rs. 6,647 of the preceding year.

Chapter VI.

Medical Institutions.

193. The medical institutions in the State were 3 hospitals and 11 dispensaries. *Number of medical institutions.*

194. The Jubilee Hospital in Jamnagar accommodates 60 in-patients and has, attached to it, an out-door dispensary lodged in a handsome building donated by Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal Esq., C. I. E. *Hospitals.*

195. Bai Monghibai Hospital at Khambhalia accommodates 12 in-patients and dispenses out-door relief.

196. Ram Rax Hospital at Jodiya accommodates 8 in-patients and dispenses out-door relief.

197. A. City Division:— (1) The City Dispensary gives out-door relief only. *Dispensaries*

(2) The Jail Dispensary serves the jail and the infantry lines.

(3) The Imperial Service Lancers Dispensary accommodates four in-patients.

B. Mahal Division:— There are dispensaries in the following Mahal head-quarters :—

Bhanwad,	Kandorana,	Jam Jodhpur,
Lalpur,	Atkot,	Paddhari.
Kalawad,	Kalyanpur,	

198. These eight dispensaries are not provided with in-patients' wards. When funds are available, a beginning will be made in this direction with the most populous Mahal and this form of relief will be extended to the other Mahals as exigencies require.

199. The total number of patients treated during the year in the hospitals and dispensaries in the State was 97,187 as against 96,581 of the previous year of which 1,321 were treated as in-patients against 1,291 of the last year. Of the total number of in-door patients, 1,174 were discharged as cured, 80 were absent, 23 died, and 44 were undergoing treatment at the end of the year, against 1,125, 81, 20 and 65 respectively in the year 1916–17. *Total number of patients treated.*

200. The sub-joined table shows the nature and number of operations performed at the Jubilee Hospital during the past three years. *Operations performed in the Jubilee Hospital.*

Years.	Amputation of limbs.	Removal of tumours.	Operations on the bladder.		Operations on eye and its appendages.			Obstetric operations.			Operations on bones and joints.	Radical cure for hydrocele.	Removal of piles.		Other operations.	Total number of operations.	Remarks.
			Removal of stone from bladder.		Removal of cataract.	Making of artificial pupil.	Other important operations on eye.	Craniotomy.	Version.	Natural labour conducted.			By ligature.	By excision.			
			By cutting.	By crushing.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1915—16	6	18	6	11	22	1	1	0	1	1	24	3	0	1	796	891	
1916—17	12	2	8	4	42	6	4	2	1	1	14	6	2	0	599	703	
1917—18	5	23	4	7	50	4	9	0	2	1	29	7	3	3	603	750	

201. The daily average attendance in all the medical institutions was 1,097 against 1,136·15 of the previous year. *Daily average attendance.*

202. The total number of operations performed during the year in all the medical institutions was 2,225, of which 137 were major against 156 of the last year. *Total operations.*

203. The following table shows the details of the operations in the different institutions.

	No.	of which major.
Jubilee Hospital.	... 750	136
Monghi Bai Hospital, Khambhalia	... 184	0
Ram Rax Hospital, Jodiya ...	... 132	0
Dispensaries in Jamnagar ...	... 394	0
Mahal Dispensaries	... 765	0

204. The prevailing diseases during the year in the order of their numbers were :—skin and eye diseases, malarial fevers, digestive and respiratory disturbances. *Prevailing diseases.*

205. Medico-legal work:-During the year under review 25 post-mortem examinations were performed, 9 in Jamnagar proper, 9 at Atkot, 3 Kalyanpur, 2 each at Jodiya and Kalawad, one each at Bhanwad, Lalpur and Kandorana. 358 Medico-legal cases were attended to and in 88 cases Medical Officers had to give evidence. *Post mortem examination & medicolegal cases.*

206. Veterinary Department:—The number of animals treated at the State Veterinary Hospital and the Imperial Service Lancers Hospital was 2,323 against 1,860 of the last year. The total number of operations performed during the year was 150 of which 30 were for castration, of which none proved fatal. *Veterinary hospital.*

207. The total number of deaths during the year in the whole State was 9,301 against 6,875 last year. The death rate per mille of population was 26·61 as against 19·67 of the last year. The increase in death rate is mainly due to plague. The total mortality in Jamnagar was 1,973 against 1,120 of the last year, thus giving a per mille rate of 43·93 against 24·95 of the past year. *Public health.*

208. During the year there was a regular wave of plague and small-pox in Gujarat and Kathiawar and Jamnagar had its share. *Epidemics.*

(*a*) Plague:—In all 17 villages including the city of Jamnagar were infected with plague. The total number of cases in the whole State was 1,519 of which 1,305 died. In the city itself, 918 cases were registered, of which 827 died.

(*b*) Small-pox:—It appeared in 34 places including Jamnagar. In all 665 cases occurred of which 137 proved fatal.

(*c*) Cholera:—There was no cholera during the year.

Vital statistics.

209. The total number of births in the whole State during the year was 9,195 against 10,370, the rate per mille being 26·31 against 29·67 of the last year. The number of births in the Jamnagar city itself, during the year was 317.

Vaccination.

210. For purposes of vaccination, the State is divided into 7 circles, to each of which, one vaccinator is attached. In addition to these seven vaccinators there are two relieving vaccinators.

211. During the year under report, 11,741 primary vaccinations and 355 revaccinations were performed as against 13,058 and 323 respectively in the previous year, showing a decrease of 1,317 primary vaccinations due to the prevalence of plague. Out of 11,741 primary and 355 revaccinations, 11,690 and 318 were successful, giving a precentage of 99·56 and 89·57 against 97·48 and 86·68 respectively of the past year.

Precautionary measures adopted.

212. As already noted, small-pox appeared in 34 places. The incidence of mortality amongst the protected 473 was 46, and amongst the unprotected 192 was 91, giving a percentage of 9·7 and 47·3 respectively. In Jamnagar, the disease was imported from Surat and Morvi. Whenever the disease appeared within 10 miles radius of the Agency Circle, immediate information was given to the Agency Vaccinator and the Agency Surgeon and remedial measures were adopted to arrest the spread of the disease.

Belgaum glycerinated lymph.

213. Belgaum glycerinated lymph has been introduced in the State for the last three years and the result has been very satisfactory.

Cost of vaccination department.

214. The total expenditure including the pay of the inspector, vaccinators and peons, travelling allowances, contingencies etc, amounted to Rs. 5,028, giving an average cost of Re. 0–6–8 per each successful case as against Re. 0–6–4 of the last year.

Villages visited.

215. The towns and villages were visited as under:—

	1916–17	1917–18.
By the Chief Medical Officer and Superintendent of Vaccination	63	6
By the Inspector of Vaccination	323	329
By the Vaccinators	684	695

Cost of medical & veterinary institutions.

216. The total cost of the medical and veterinary departments in the State was Rs. 67,054 against Rs. 58,711 in the previous year.

Chapter VII.

Education.

Personnel.

217. In order to free the Director of Public Instruction from teaching work associated with his duties as Head Master of the Jamnagar High School, which necessarily kept him in Jamnagar to the detriment of district inspection, a bifurcation of duties was carried out, giving the High School a whole time Head Master, who was not encumbered with the heavy work of controlling about 200 schools. Mr. Manishanker A. Rawal B. A., S. T. C., was appointed as acting Head Master and Mr. Bania was made the Educational Inspector. A further change was found desirable and Mr. Bhagwandas M. Doshi B. A. of the Government Educational Service was selected to fill the post of the Educational Inspector. His services have been lent by Government. He took over charge on the 15th of March 1918.

218. The Nawanagar State consists of 671 towns and villages, with an area of 3,791·3 square miles and a population of 3,49,320 souls. Of these towns and villages, 135 have 187 recognised schools with 15,656 pupils, while 48 villages have unrecognised schools with 1,652 pupils. These figures give the percentage of pupils to population at about 4·97 showing a very slight decline from the percentage of the preceding year, which is clearly due to the prevalence of plague in many places.

Institutions.

219. The number of recognised institutions was 187 as against 180 last year. This number may be distributed as under :—

1 High School, 15 secondary schools, 169 primary schools, 1 drawing class and one Vedshala. The increase is due to the opening of two secondary schools and five primary schools in the year.

220. Of the 15 secondary schools, 5 are middle schools, 3 situated in Jamnagar, and 1 each at Khambhalia and Jodiya, and there are 10 English classes in the Mahal towns.

The High School.

221. The High School teaches from the fourth standard upwards and is manned by a large staff on which there are nine graduate teachers. The number of pupils on the rolls was 441 on 31st March 1918 as against 417 on the same date last year. The average monthly number on the rolls increased from 388 to 421, while the average daily attendance rose from 353 to 369. The percentage of average attendance to the average number on the roll was 87·6. The annual expenditure under this head was Rs. 17,000 against Rs. 14,360 last year.

Feeders of the High School.

222. The New English School, the Vibhaji English School and the Jamal Middle School are the local feeders of the High School. These contributed 64, 32 and 18 students respectively. The total number received was 114 as against 116 last year. The number of students received from the Mahals was only 12. The middle schools of Khambhalia and Jodiya sent two each, while the English classes at Kandorana, Shahpur, Salaya and Kalawad one each.

The matriculation examination.

223. The High School sent up 36 students for the matriculation examination held in March 1917. The University declared the results in June 1917 and 19 boys came out successful. The percentage of passes was 52·8 which compares favourably with the general percentage of 34·8 given by the University.

224. In the year under review, the High School had to face a very awkward predicament. With the opening of the year, the City was evacuated and all institutions were closed on account of plague. The matriculation examination of 1918 was at hand and Mr. Rawal was trembling at the consequences of a holiday of over three months and frequent changes of residence just before the examination. His proposal for holding the matric class in Rajkot was sanctioned and a grant of Rs. 500 was allotted to him to maintain a hostel for the boys in one of the Jamnagar Uttaras in Rajkot. The Rajkot State gave generous help in matters of tents furniture etc., and the class worked in excellent order till the examination day. The results are a striking testimony to the advantages of hostel life, devoted to studies under the personal supervision of the tutors. 38 students went up, of whom 32 passed. Of course, these results fall within the purview of the next year's report and will be noted in detail then.

The High School laboratory.

225. The laboratory is in a state of good equipment and is now thoroughly fitted for carrying out the practical course in science prescribed by the University. The Head Master refers in terms of appreciation to the zeal and capacity of Mr. Rane the science teacher, who is in charge of the laboratory, and who spares no pains to maintain it at a proper pitch of equipment and efficiency. During the year under report the laboratory was furnished with glass protectors for the preservation of apparatus at a cost of Rs. 600 and apparatus, chemicals etc. worth Rs. 400 were purchased and added to the stock. The science teacher is busy with fitting up a small museum as an adjunct to the laboratory.

Discipline and physical exercise.

226. A distinct step forward in these important branches of instruction, is taken during the year in the High School, as the result of His Highness's admonition addressed to the boys on the occasion of Captain Weigall's instructive lecture on " Physical Culture " to the High School students and great encouragement in the way of suggesting athletic sports and grant of liberal prizes. His Highness was pleased to give the High School boys two such opportunities in the course of the year; an extensive programme of sports was fixed up and carried through with great elan and joy by the boys as a part of the birth-day week festivities and next on the " Our Day " celebrations.

227. The Head Master has introduced the system of prefects for better discipline among the boys. The top boys are entrusted with certain definite duties principally relating to discipline in the class room and after the class hours.

228. It may be noted in passing that all the assistants of the High School have got a good promotion in the course of the year just ended, in compliance with His Highness's express orders to see that their prospects are improved and that they receive greater encouragement to take real interest in their work.

The Middle Schools.

229. There are 5 middle schools in all. These had on their rolls 982 boys on 31-3-1918 as against 947 last year. The expenditure incurred under this head comes to Rs. 5,828.

The Primary Schools.

230. The total number of primary schools at the end of the year under report was 169, against 164 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the opening of new schools in Mota-Mandha, Nanduri, Khirasra, Anandpur and Dewalia.

231. Of these, 152 are for boys and 17 for girls. The primary education of the boys has cost Rs. 69,493 while that for girls about Rs. 10,000.

Fees.

232. As stated in the last year's summary, no fees are levied in any of the schools in the State, either primary or secondary.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Drawing class, painting and photography.

233. The drawing class attached to the High School teaches not merely ordinary drawing but painting and photography also. This class is doing good work for several years past. It had on its rolls 37 students on 31-3-18.

Sanskrit Pathshalas.

234. There are two such Pathshalas in the State. One is a State maintained institution in Jamnagar and the second is the result of private munificence and exists in Khambhalia. The total number of pupils in these schools was 64 at the end of the year under review.

Vedshala.

235. This school is situated in the City and the three Vedas-Rik, Yajus and Sama-are taught here, with special attention to ritual, Mantras, accent and esoteric and orthodox interpretation. There were 44 students at the close of the year.

Deaf mute's school.

236. This school is started by a trained teacher from Deccan and receives an annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 240. There is only one tutor and he can necessarily attend to a few pupils. There are 7 students undergoing instruction in this school. The institution is doing very useful work.

Boarding Institutions.

237. The following may be enumerated under this head:—

(a) The Girassia Hostel in Jamnagar.
(b) The Lohana Boarding in Jamnagar.
(c) „ „ Khambhalia.
(d) „ „ Jodiya.
(e) „ „ Salaya.
(f) The Bhansali Boarding in Jamnagar.

(a) is a State maintained institution; all the rest are supported by caste enterprise and public charities.

Girassia Hostel.

238. The Girassia Hostel had 39 students on its register at the end of the year under review. 2 of these are in matric class, 5 are studying in the higher classes of the High School, 18 in the middle school and the remaining pupils are receiving vernacular education. 6 were paying boarders, while 33 were freely maintained.

239. A special mention may here be made of the educational charities of Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal, C. I. E., who maintains in the City, one middle school, one Madressa and one girls' school, all big institutions for the Mahomedan boys and girls.

Number of Girassia pupils

240. The number of Girassia students receiving primary education was 214; 25 students were receiving secondary education.

Mahomedan students.

241. The total number of Mahomedan students under instruction was 3,494 as against 3,605 last year.

Backward classes.

242. The number of boys of the depressed classes and schools was 96 this year as against 82 in the previous year.

Inspection.

243. The Director of Public Instruction inspected 86 schools, and examined 50 schools. The other schools were examined by the Deputies.

Scholarships.

244. The number of scholarships for higher education continues the same as last year.

2 scholarships of Rs. 20 each for the Grant Medical College.
4 „ Rs. 15 each for the Technical Institutions.
9 „ Rs. 15 each for the Arts College.
1 scholarship of Rs. 12 for the Technical Institute.
1 „ Rs. 10 „ „
1 „ Rs. 10 for the Arts College.
1 „ Rs. 8 for the Barton Female Training College.

Physieal training.

245. Physical training of the boys is by no means neglected. Most of the schools are provided with gymnasiums and those that are not so provided put their pupils through a daily course of physical drill. Some of the schools have well organised cricket clubs.

246. Moral and religious training is imparted in the advanced classes of almost all the schools.

247. The total expenditure on education in the State during the year was Rs. 1,03,516 as against Rs. 83,350 last year.

Libraries.

248. There is a grant-in-aid library in Jamnagar called the Native General Library, which contains a stock of 3,747 books as against 3,661 in the previous year. The business of the library is conducted by a managing committee. The Library gets an annual grant of Rs. 508 from the State. The High School possesses two other libraries, one for teachers and one for boys.

Chapter VIII.

Miscellaneous.

A. THE JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.

Earnings and expenditure.

249. The total gross earnings of the railway during the year amounted to Rs. 3,74,024–the highest on record–against Rs. 3,43,360 in the previous year, which was also a record, i. e. Rs 30,664 in excess. The working expenses amounted to 52·81 % or 4·58 % less than the previous year.

250. The net earnings are Rs. 1,76,509 against Rs. 1,46,315 i. e. Rs. 30,194 in excess over those of the previous year and give a net return of 7·28 on the capital outlay including suspense. This is the highest dividend attained by the railway. The percentage of net earnings for the years after the separation of the control may be given below:—

1911–5·04, 1912–4·22, 1913–1·75 (first quarter), 1913–6·62 (second quarter), 1914–4·62, 1915–6·08, 1916–6·07.

Accident.

251. There was no accident during the year, but owing to heavy rain in July last, there was a wash-away near the Aliabada station, which however, was repaired in a day.

B. THE ALIENATION SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Alienation settlement work

252. As stated in the last year's report, the work is finished and it is now left for the diminutive establishment, permanently retained, to keep the records, and registers, carry out amendments and alterations when the holdings change hands etc.

253. Some of the Mianas of Bela created trouble over the levy of their salami this year, by handling very severely a small party consisting of the Jodiya Mamlatdar and the Chief Constable who went peacefully to attach their cotton-pods and effect recovery of the dues. The accused persons were apprehended and handed over to the Magistracy for trial.

254. The majority of the Tumbel Charans have not yet paid the salami this year. It is very difficult to make them realize that their occupation of land is conditioned on the due fulfilment of their obligations as alienees and that it would not pay to break into lawlessness and practise terrorism of the kind on which their fore-fathers thrived in the past. The Darbar have in contemplation, strong measures for the repression of their lawless tendencies, which are making peaceful living difficult for their Baradi subjects

C. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Accidental deaths.

255. During the year under report, there were 140 accidental deaths including 41 suicides against 86 of the previous year. There were 36 deaths from snake bites against 29 in the previous year.

D. ACCIDENTAL FIRES.

Accidental fires.

256. There were 51 accidental fires during the year under report against 52 in the preceding year, which caused a damage of the value of Rs. 4,067 against Rs. 2,424 in the previous year.

E. ORPHANAGE–ANATH BALASHRAM.

The orphanage

257. This is an institution for orphans and waifs and is being most energetically and creditably managed by Mahant Shree Ramprasadji. It was originally started by the Mahant Shree as a protective measure in the days of Chhapania and had the support of the well-known citizen of Jamnagar, the late Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji.

Number of inmates.

258. In the beginning of the year under report there were 65 boys and 9 girls in the orphanage. Of these 11 boys left the institution during the year and 1 girl was admitted leaving 54 boys and 10 girls at the close of the year.

Industrial class.

259. An industrial class is attached to this institution, which imparted useful training in the different industries to inmates as under:—

14 in hand weaving,
3 in tailoring,
2 in cane work.

Education.

260. 15 orphans are receiving English and 22 vernacular education.

261. The orphans are kept in the institution until they attain the age of 18 in the case of boys and 14 in the case of girls. They are clothed and fed out of the funds of the orphanage and are comfortably housed in a good building, where they are carefully looked after.

Grants to orphanage.

262. An annual contribution of Rs. 600 is received by the institution:-

Rs. 200 are given by the State.
Rs. 200 are given by the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.
Rs. 100 are given by the Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji's heirs.
Rs. 50 are given by Sheth Khimji Dayal.
Rs. 50 are given by Sheth Pestonji Merwanji.

This sum is distributed among the orphans in cash and clothes at an annual public meeting. The cash donations thus received, remain to the credit of the orphans and are handed over to them when they leave the institution.

263. A monthly contribution of Rs. 200 is made by the State towards the maintenance of the institution and the following further sums are also contributed annually :—

Rs. 300 by the Jodhpur (Marwar) State.
Rs. 150 by the Dhrangdra State.
Rs. 100 by the Vankaner State.
Rs. 80 by Lord Londesborough.
Rs. 25 by Sheth Behramji Fardunji Karaka.
Rs. 15 by K. B. Dr. N. K. Kallianwalla.

F. APANGASHRAM.

Institution for the Destitute and Helpless.

The apangashram.

264. This institution, which admits, houses and maintains helpless persons, who by reason of incurable diseases, loss of limbs, or other infirmities are incapable of maintaining themselves and have none to support them, is an extremely charitable and useful enterprise, undertaken solely by Sheth Valabhdas Meghji, acting under the will of the late Sheth Hansraj Ladha of Jamnagar. A fine building, situated in a healthy locality opposite the Railway Station is consecrated to this purpose and there is provision for housing 40 persons at present. The donor has left nothing undone in the matter of providing excellent lodging accommodation to the inmates and their medical examination and treatment. At present there are 14 inmates.

265. The monthly expenses amount to Rs. 150. This donor has left a rather singular condition in his will, which prohibits the receipt of donations, gifts or outside help.

G. PRINTING PRESSES.

State printing press.

266. The State Printing Press is worked by an oil engine. It executes all the printing work belonging to the State including the printing of State stamps. It publishes a fortnightly State Gazette.

Receipts and expenditure.

267. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,336 against Rs. 5,694 in the preceding year and the expenditure to Rs. 11,150 against Rs. 13,767.

Private printing presses.

268. There are 5 other printing presses in the State besides the Jamnagar Railway Press. One of these publishes a bi-monthly periodical containing advertisements relating to the Ayurvedic medicines of the Vaidya Shastri Manishanker Govindji, while another has a quarterly publication, dealing with religious matters of the Audich Gadhia Brahmin Samaj. A third publishes a monthly pamphlet named "Dahapan." The rest execute job work excepting one which publishes Jain religious books.

H. STATIONERY.

Stationery.

269. A sufficient quantity of stationery is purchased annually from wholesale dealers and stocked, for issue according to the requirements of the different departments of the State. During the year Rs. 14,189 were expended as compared with Rs. 7,157 in the previous year, while Rs. 19,443 were the receipts from the sale of stationery, forms, etc, against Rs. 18,953 of the previous year.

I. HORTICULTURE.

The gardens.

270. The State maintains a number of gardens in the City, which cost during the year under report Rs. 92,962.

271. The Lakhota gardens are in progress and the City banks of the tank are being turned into a long pleasure ground, with ample lawns and beautiful flower beds. The avenue leading to the Lal Bungalow outside the

City already presents an appearance of very successful garden-making and the public are making free use of these gardens and are found there in numbers everyday enjoying their evenings in the pleasant surroundings that a tank surmounted by a well-laid garden naturally supplies.

272. The Tulsidas Vadi is engaging the attention of the Head Gardener who has divided it into two sections, the fruit section and the vegetable section. During the year, many English as well as country vegetables were successfully grown in this garden. Vegetables were supplied to the Huzur Bungalow, as well as to the Bardashi and Camp Departments. Besides, permanent customers were secured and a stall was maintained in the vegetable market for many months.

273. Large plots of the Cambridge House gardens are put under cultivation and five hundred graft mangoes are planted, along with a hundred "Royal George" seedless orange trees. The experiment has been a decided success.

J. MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

Ginning factories.

274. The number of ginning factories in the State during the year remained the same as in the previous year, viz, 7. Of these, two are at Kalawad and one each at Paddhari, Jam Jodhpur, Salaya, Khambhalia and Atkot. With the exception of the one at Khambhalia which gins aloe fibres, these factories gin cotton.

Pearl fisheries.

275. Pearl fisheries:—There are about 40 oyster rocks forming the pearl fisheries of the State, off the coast on the northern portion of the State in the gulf of Cutch. Valuable pearls of all sizes are obtainable from these oyster beds. Besides, smaller varieties of pearls designated "Kansara pearls" which are mostly used for medicinal purposes are also found in shells buried in silt and lying on the sea bed near Pindara and Rozi. Usually Ijaro is given for the collection of these pearls, but this year these also are being worked departmentally.

K. HORSE BREEDING.

Horse breeding

276. There were 8 stallions in the State, viz, 3 in Jamnagar, 2 at the Hill Paddock at Adhia and 3 in the Mahals at Lalpur, Bhanwad and Kalawad. Of these 5 are Kathis, 1 Arab, and 2 English thorough-breds.

L. THE HILL PADDOCK AT ADHIA.

Service.

277. 33 mares were served during the year, of which 27 belonged to the State and 6 to private owners.

Brood mares.

278. There were 30 brood mares at the beginning of the year, 8 were received from Jamnagar and one was purchased. Of these 2 died, one was sold, one was given for war purposes, leaving 35 mares at the close of the year.

Young stock.

279. The young stock in the beginning was 45 to which 13 more were added in the year. Of these, one died, 15 were sent to Jamnagar, one was sold, leaving 41 at the close of the year.

280. The total cost of the Hill Paddock at Adhia during the year amounted to Rs. 8,582 as against Rs. 7,390 of the previous year and the receipts were Rs. 733 against Rs. 257 of 1916–17.

M. MOTOR & ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

281. These departments were under the control of Mr. Tomlinson, who has carried on the tradition of Mr. Akroyd's good work, with great zeal and energy. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 97,916 as against Rs. 85,425 in the year preceding.

N. STORAGE OF GRASS.

282. The State has adopted and encouraged the storing of grass, as a permanent measure, which has proved a veritable blessing in the year of scarcity viz, 1915–16. In that year, grass was supplied to cultivators at the rate of four annas per maund, and free doles were served out to various Panjarapoles in the State.

283. At the close of the year, the quantity of grass stored, was as under:—

Name of place.	Number of stacks.	Quantity in lbs.
Jamnagar	1	6,95,725
Jodhpur	13	22,74,609
Khambhalia	1	1,94,450
Lalpur	2	2,16,190
Kalyanpur	4	4,00,293
Kalawad	4	9,88,278
Kandorana	3	5,69,250
Jodiya	2	2,34,138
Atkot	27	72,82,545
Paddhari	2	2,21,227
	59	1,30,76,705

CONCLUSION.

284. The above is a brief statement of the progress of the administration in the year ended on 31st March 1918. Under the shadow of the terrific catastrophe that is devastating the world, it is not possible to organise on a large scale efforts for the uplifting of the poorer subjects, but His Highness has under contemplation various proposals for agricultural and industrial expansion and road communications as also a system of education that must precede, ground and buttress up all endeavours of the progressive kind. It will not be out of place here to make a very grateful mention of the continued vivifying interest, attention and direction that all the Departments have received from His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb Bahadur, which, all His Highness' Secretaries feel it their duty to acknowledge as the source of whatever success the administration may have achieved. It may be noted that all the Departmental Heads have rendered cordial assistance and have worked with zeal and interest to the best of their ability.

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Nawanagar State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel, during the year 1917-1918.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To.	Remarks
1. K. B. Merwanji Pestonji B. A., L.L.B.	Dewan.	16—2-04	31—3-18	Services lent to the Jodhpur State from 26-5-1916.
2. F. C. Nissen Esq., C. E. (Coopers Hill), L.C.E. (Bombay)	Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Jamnagar Ry.	24-12-10	do.	
3. Gokalbhai Bapubhai Desai Esq., Bar-at-Law.	Alienation Settlement Officer.	10—9-16	do.	
	Revenue Secretary.	1—7-16	do.	
4. K. B. N. K. Kallianwalla L. M. & S., G.B.V.C.	Chief Medical Officer.	6—1-08	do.	
5. Parshuram B. Junnarkar Esq., B. A., L.L.B.	Political Secretary.	1—7-16	do.	
6. Hirabhai Manibhai Mehta Esq., B.A (Cantab) Barrister-at-Law.	General Secretary.	1—6-17	do.	H. J. Antia Esq. held charge upto 31-5-17.
7. Behramshah H. Kotwall Esq.	Abadi Officer.	12—1-14	31—7-17	
8. Bapubhai J. Majmudar Esq., Bar-at-Law.	Sir Nyayadhish	17—3-12	31—3-18	
9. Somchand K. Shah Esq., B. A., L.L.B.	Ag. Chief Revenue Officer.	6—5-14	do.	
10. Fulchand D. Parekh Esq., L. C. E.	State Engineer.	12-10-09	5—5-17	
11. Vashram K. Mamtora Esq., L. C. E.	Ag. Do.	6—5-17	31—3-18	
	Survey Superintendent.	12-10-09	31—7-17	
12. Gulammahmad B. Munshi Esq., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Vakil in Agent to the Governor's Office	1—8-17	31—3-18	Mr. M. B. Kaji held charge from 14-7-16 to 13-2-17 and the Prant Vakil held charge from 14-2-17 to 31-7-17
13. Mr. Dayabhai B. Kora, L.C.E, etc.	Irrigation & Communication Engineer.	18—3-18	do.	
14. Mr. Ramsinhji Dansinhji Sodha.	Commandant I. S. Lancers.	12—9-05	do.	
15. Mr. Jayashanker Waghji Vyas.	Municipal Officer.	18—4-12	do.	
16. Dayashanker M. Jani.	Officer-in Charge Departments of Commerce & Industry.	22—8-17	do.	
17. Mr. Chhaganlal R. Patel.	Chief Audit Officer & Huzur Account Officer.	23—6-16	do.	
18 Mr. Mulshanker L. Mankad.	Ag. Superintendent of Police.	23-11-16	do.	
19. Mr. Jagjivan M. Bania,	Ag. Director of Public Instruction	4—8-15	14—3-18	
Mr. Bhagvandas M. Doshi, B. A.	Educational Inspector.	15—3-18	31—3-18	
20 E. Tomlinson Esq.	Ag. Motor Superintendent.	4-12-16	do.	
21. Mr. Gokalbhai Karson Sisodia.	Jamdarkhana Superintendent.	21—8-95	do.	
22. Mr. Harisinhji Ranmalji Vadher.	Bardash Superintendent	27—9-13	do.	
23. Mr. Mancherji D. Bhabha.	Chief Customs Officer.	17—3-12	28-12-17	
Mr. Vithalrao Anandrao Junnarkar.	do.	29-12-17	31—3-18	
24. Mr. Shivsinhji Jiyaji..	Forest Superintendent.	1—4-13	do.	
25. Mr. Chhelshanker J. Dave.	Commandant Darbari Paltan.	1—7-13	do.	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar State, 1917–1918

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year 1917–18.	Remarks.
1. Hindu Law.	These laws are adapted from British Laws.	Wandering Criminal Tribes's Act.	Local.
2. Mahomedan Law.			
3. Contract Act.			
4. Evidence Act.			
5. Specific Relief Act.			
6. Transfer of Property.			
7. Indian Penal Code.			
8. Criminal Procedure Code.			
9. Whipping Act.			
10. Post and Telegraph Acts			
11. Civil Procedure Code.			
12. Stamp Act			
13. Court Fees Act.			
14. Limitation Act.			
15. Registration Act.			
16. Insolvent Debtors' Act.			
17. Jail Act.			
18. Cattle Pound Act.			
19. Vaccination Act.			
20. Arms Act.			
21. Gambling Act.			
22. Salt Act.			
23. Opium Act.			
24. Abkari Act.			
25. Poisonous Drugs Act.			
26. Treasure Trove Act.			
27. Company's Act.			
28. Boiler Inspection Act.	These are Local Acts.		
29. Village Police Act.			
30. Game Rules.			
31. Tajia Rules.			
32. Slaughter House Act.			
33. Cruelty to animals Act.			
34. Preservation of useful animals Act.			
35. The Eunuchs Act.			
36. Cattle Trespass Act.			
37. Intoxicating Drugs Act.			
38. Act relating to Police deserters.			
39. Protection of live stock.			
40. Forbidding exposure of sheep and goats.			
41. Prohibition to jump over village hedges.			
42. Rules re giving information of accidental deaths to Police.			
43. Rules re Post mortem examination.			
44. Prohibition to kill animals on Hindu Religious days.			
45. Building of parapets of wells.			
46. Protection of orphans.			
47. Plague Rules.			

Appendix II—*Continued.*

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar State, 1917—1918.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year 1917–18.	Remarks.
48. Rules re purchase and sale of Potash.	These are Local Acts.		
49. Rules and regulations about Agar · Vatchha Charans.			
50. Rules and regulations about Miyanas			
51. Rules about State crops.			
52. Rules about sale of animals to butchers			
53. Rules about weights and measures.			
54. Quarrantine Rules.			
55. Rules about Provident Fund, Associations etc.			
56. Rules regulating performances of dramas in the city of Jamnagar.			
57. Rules about accidental fires.			
58. Rules regarding the Municipality of the Jamnagar City and its Mahals.			
59. Explosives Act.			
60. Rules about hunting of wild animals and birds.			
61. Rules about cultivation and disposal of Ganja.			
62. Rules about Dharagar Sandhis. [Rules.			
63.. Nawanagar State Census			
64. Rules about the protection of trees on trunk roads.			
65. City Survey Rules.			
66. Rules about keeping restraint on the Malia Miana Community.			
67. Rules about the Waghers of Pindara and Virpur, Jadejas and Ladaks of Chela and Ladaks of Abha.			
68. Rules for regulating burial grounds			
69. Alienation Settlement Rules.			
70. Rules for the inspection of boats at different places and Bunders in the maritime limits of the State owing to the prevalence of War.			
71. Rules regarding the control over Printing Presses during the War.			
72. Rules regulating hotels &c. in Jamnagar.			
73. Agriculturists Relief Act.			

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Nawanagar State, for the year 1917-1918.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	12	3	...	...	3	12	1	6	...	1	2	9	2,046	
Infantry	154	36	...	...	37	153	1	162 Muzzle loading	...	6	22	125	28,626	
Imperial Service Lancers	144	8	1	2	2	147	1 Squadron	142 M. L. E.	...	4	16	127	1,11,548	
Total...	310	47	1	2	42	312	3	310	...	11	40	261	1,42,220	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1917–1918.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspectors.											
Inspector	1	70	70	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	
do	3	60	180								
Chief Constables.											
1st Grade	1	55	55	0	6	0	1	0	24	1	
2nd Grade	5	50	250								
3rd Grade	8	40	320								
4th Grade	11	30	330								
Jamadars.											
1st Grade	8	25	200	3	3	0	3	0	20	2	
2nd Grade	14	20	280								
Havaldars	44	16	704	1	4	0	2	0	38	6	
Naiks	64	14	896	1	9	0	8	0	50	14	
Constables.											
1st Grade	114	11	1,254	52	93	0	68	0	130	370	
2nd Grade	257	10	2,570								
3rd Grade	129	9	1,161								
Mounted Police.											
Risaldar	1	35	35	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	
do	1	30	30								
Dafedars	2	26	52								
Sowars.											
1st Grade	10	25	250	1	5	0	4	0	14	30	
2nd Grade	11	24	264								
3rd Grade	23	23	529								

Camel Sowars.											
1st Grade	17	16-8	280-8	0	8	0	0	0	3	21	
2nd Grade	7	16	112								
Paid cadets	4	16	60	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	
do	4	12	48								
Total...	739	...	9,930-8×12 =1,19,166	58	129	0	87	0	294	445	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1917–1918.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convictions to accused sent for trial		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nawanagar ...	593	539	608	501	581	479	335	283	215	157	55·9	56·4	57·65	59·08	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1917-1918.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nawanagar State	32,066	26,702	13,507	9,396	42·12	35·18	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1917-18.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year.	Total.					*Imprisonment.*		*Imprisonment and Fine.*		Fine only.	Whipping.	Set free on condition of good behaviour Sec. 562	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	52	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Offences against public tranquility ...	0	2	2	17	2	14	14	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Contempt of lawful authority of public servants.	4	31	35	17	32	54	35	0	0	0	4	31	0	0	35	14	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Relating to weights and measures.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Affecting public health	0	4	4	2	4	14	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murders	1	8	9	5	4	12	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3		
Culpable homicide ...	0	7	7	2	6	19	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	4	
Attempts to murder.	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Causing miscarriage.	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hurts &c ...	6	713	719	492	476	1060	96	1	2	7	25	61	0	0	96	887	0	0	14	14	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	

Grievous hurt ...	2	19	21	24	15	35	8	0	1	1	6	0	0	0	8	23	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	4
Kidnapping ...	0	5	5	7	6	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rape	0	1	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unnatural offences ...	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	5	218	223	253	219	284	178	0	9	0	56	106	5	2	178	95	0	0	37	9	9	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Robbery	1	19	20	11	14	28	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	8	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	4	0	0	3	0	0	6
Dacoity	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Criminal trespass ...	1	103	104	24	24	45	6	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	6	39	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
False documents ...	0	1	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Relating to marriages	0	21	21	32	13	20	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	13	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Offences against Local Acts. ...	1	153	154	159	138	222	107	5	1	10	6	85	0	0	107	112	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Miscellaneous ...	3	1146	1149	453	334	1009	114	4	9	8	6	85	0	2	114	863	0	0	24	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
Total...	24	2455	2479	1517	1493	2829	601	10	26	26	133	397	5	4	601	2077	0	1	93	35	15	18	8	13	6	2	3	0	2	150

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1917-1918.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at end of the year		Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1917-18.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred			
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.						Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sir Nyayadhish Court...	53	31	1	46	1	0	0	3	70	51	0	14	26	0	0	11	7	
City Magistrate Court...	882	831	16	193	5	950	23	0	1,276	1,189	917	0	181	0	0	91	35	
Khambhalia Magistrate Court	319	308	5	54	77	138	2	3	367	279	201	16	49	0	1	12	11	
Jodiya do ..	139	248	1	37	57	211	0	6	233	312	9	207	75	0	0	21	6	
Bhanwad do ...	190	248	13	36	3	151	6	7	212	216	140	11	60	0	0	5	4	
Kandorna do ...	96	113	0	25	7	103	0	6	69	141	85	22	27	0	0	7	5	
Atkot do ..	92	102	0	19	49	4	10	2	98	84	50	5	29	0	0	0	0	
Lalpur do ...	195	201	1	38	10	175	3	6	127	233	143	26	64	0	0	0	0	
Amran do	92	87	0	13	4	64	0	3	100	84	61	4	19	0	0	0	0	
Kalyanpur do ...	140	172	14	25	11	102	2	6	145	160	98	6	53	0	0	3	2	
Kalawad do ...	107	128	0	15	7	58	0	0	54	80	57	5	18	0	0	0	0	
Total...	2,305	2,479	53	501	231	1,956	46	42	2,751	2,829	1,761	316	601	0	1	150	70	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix IX

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1917-1918.

Tribunals	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.															
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered		Pending.	
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.									
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Huzur Court ..	19	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	14	14
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	59	1	1	20	20	16	16	13	13	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	8
Total...	78	1	1	20	20	18	18	15	15	1	1	0	0	1	1	22	22

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Nawanagar State, for the year 1917–1918.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duratoin.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
																									M.D.	
Nawanagar Nyayadhish Court ..	104	91	315	227	419	318	328	157	91	16	110254	14	183	30	60	65	33	23	2	11	50	2	94	93275	4-26	
Nawanagar Small Cause Court ...	1	9	1079	633	1080	642	1071	561	9	81	25003	0	633	0	563	70	0	0	0	143	149	31	238	20342	0-25	
Khambhalia Munsiff Court ...	57	50	277	239	334	289	284	237	50	52	27972	6	220	13	160	48	8	4	0	43	102	24	68	28512	14-25	
Jodiya do. ...	72	78	367	40[illegible]	439	484	361	396	78	88	41845	7	384	15	3[illegible]2	54	13	5	0	72	224	7	93	31372	2-28	
Bhanwad do. ...	8	14	157	165	165	179	151	165	14	14	12778	7	152	6	113	36	2	1	0	19	97	5	44	12029	2-11	
Kandorana do. ...	11	14	144	129	155	143	141	122	14	21	10591	1	123	5	101	17	5	0	0	10	60	18	34	7556	7—0	
Atkot do. ...	5	0	38	49	43	49	43	48	0	1	5687	0	47	2	38	8	0	1	0	6	2	2	17	5687	1—4	
Lalpur do. ...	24	32	215	278	23[illegible]	310	207	271	32	39	28539	3	256	19	182	65	6	3	0	87	87	10	87	28894	4—0	
Amran do. ...	9	3	54	73	63	76	60	71	3	5	3710	2	64	7	56	7	1	0	0	14	34	4	19	2563	2-10	
Kalyanpur do. ...	0	8	185	240	18[illegible]	248	177	230	8	18	9550	8	220	12	192	28	0	0	0	62	97	6	45	10911	2—2	
Kalawad do. ...	11	2	91	81	10	83	100	82	2	1	4592	0	73	8	62	11	0	0	0	1	35	7	39	4745	3—7	
Total...	302	301	2922	2520	3224	2821	2923	2340	301	481	272814	48	2355	117	1839	409	68	37	2	468	958	116	798	245946	4—2	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State

Appendix XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1917-1918.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1917-18			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nawanagar Nyayadhish Court ..	76	105	3,26,890	425	301	1,89,728	501	406	5,16,618	396	213	40,852	105	193	4,75,766	81	44	68	
Nawanagar Small Cause Court ..	9	9	856	472	372	9,974	481	381	10,830	472	319	7,152	9	62	3,678	46	8	8	
Khambhalia Munsiff Court ...	21	31	8,214	198	223	53,642	219	254	61,856	188	211	46,671	31	43	15,185	18	11	14	
Jodiya do ..	28	39	44,345	367	434	50,752	395	473	95,097	356	416	56,973	39	57	38,124	43	8	6	
Bhawad do ...	8	9	1,576	103	124	12 729	111	133	14,305	102	123	11,833	9	10	2,472	6	2	2	
Kandorna do ...	21	26	30,098	236	213	31,244	257	239	61,342	231	210	44,689	26	29	16,652	23	2	4	
Atkot do ...	5	1	220	95	66	11,713	100	67	11,933	99	54	9,652	1	13	2,281	13	0	0	
Lalpur do ...	20	29	6,406	283	317	40,946	303	346	47,352	274	310	35,213	29	36	12,139	27	4	5	
Amran do ...	6	3	678	101	167	25,184	107	170	25,862	104	161	22,558	3	9	3,304	8	0	1	
Kalyanpur do ...	3	11	839	228	213	11,024	231	224	11,863	220	168	8,606	11	56	3,167	45	7	4	
Kalawad do ...	8	10	909	109	88	4,390	117	98	5,299	107	92	4,897	10	6	402	2	2	2	
Total..	205	273	4,21,031	2,617	2,518	4,41,326	2,822	2,791	8,62,357	2,549	2,277	2,89,186	273	514	5,73,171	312	88	114	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1917-1918.

Tribunal	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Huzur Court ...	2	25	55	79	57	104	32	20	25	84	13,785	22,165	16	13	4	2	4	2	5	1	3	2	M. D. 6-16	M. D. 5—8
Sir Nyayadhish Court..	69	60	225	127	294	187	234	146	60	41	47,552	38,338	112	84	35	19	19	13	28	15	40	14	7-25	3-10
Total...	71	85	280	206	351	291	266	166	85	125	61,337	60,503	128	97	39	21	23	15	33	17	43	16	7—5	4—9

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Nawanagar State, during the year **1917–1918**.

Stations.	No of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jail Superintendent's Office..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	488	0	
Central Jail	1	144	201	472	345	159·50	138·46	119	13,962	56·35	
Khambhalia Lock-up ...	1	4	67	96	71	4·20	4·03	5	179	19·35	
Jodiya do. ...	1	3	50	45	53	1·50	1·25	8	134	11·14	
Amran do. ...	1	0	20	28	20	·95	·66	1	98	10·17	
Kalawad do. ...	1	0	18	22	18	·35	·48	0	38	8	
Kandorna do. ...	1	1	36	37	37	2·21	1·48	5	82	15·37	
Atkot Sub-jail	1	1	19	26	20	1·95	·71	2	151	16·19	
Bhanwad Lock-up ...	1	6	42	65	48	4·42	2·13	1	160	14·62	
Lalpur do, ...	1	0	40	43	40	2·79	3·69	1	123	16·16	
Kalyanpur do. ...	1	0	31	60	31	1·27	·55	0	51	6·56	
Total...	10	159	524	894	683	179·14	153·44	142	15,466	28·81	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1917–1918.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nawanagar ...	787	458	607	341	44	28	14	20	96	57	26	12	764	441	5,37,063	2,38,162	11	8	12	9	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1917–18.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mortgage deeds ...	589	3,54,845	2,344	324	1,69,206	670	
Sale deeds ...	41	77,707	236	28	19,537	791	
Wills ...	13	3,400	24	20	18,475	41	
Money bonds ...	95	90,746	326	57	26,418	181	
Miscellaneous ...	26	10,365	75	12	4,525	34	
Total...	764	5,37,063	3,005	441	2,38,162	1,717	
Deduct expenditure	0	0	575	0	0	537	
Net profit ...	0	0	2,430	0	0	1,180	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1917–1918.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Nawanagar.	10,895	74,372	92,787	1,03,682	75,068	51,933	51,749	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rain-fall in the Nawanagar State, for the year 1917–1918.

Nawanagar State..		State.	Remarks.
Inches.	Cents.		
0	0	April 1917.	
1	50	May 1917.	
3	0	June 1917.	
13	8	July 1917.	
12	16	August 1917.	
2	23	September 1917.	
5	58	October 1917.	
0	0	November 1917.	
0	0	December 1917.	
0	0	January 1918	
0	0	February 1918.	
0	0	March 1918.	
37	55	Total.	
25	92	Total of past year.	
21	53·6	Average of five years.	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains, in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1917-1918.

Article.	During March (past year). Seers per Re.			During March (present year). Seers per Re.			Remarks.
	Mds.	Srs.	Tls.	Mds.	Srs.	Tls.	
Millet		22			14		
Wheat		22			14		
Juwar		34			20		
Urad		15			14		
Math		32			23		
Mag		18			14		
Gram		23			23		
Rice		7	20		6		
	to	15		to	11	20	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works, in the Navanagar State, during the year 1917–1918.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs	Total.	
New Buildings.							
Palace Buildings—							
Additions and alterations in Bhavendra Villas	1,24,243						
New Jamdarkhana	4,687						
	1,28,930						
Bungalows—							
Kileshwar buildings	50,309						
A gadle near Lal Bungalow	6,970						
New kitchens in do	2,325						
The tennis pavilion near Lal Bungalow ...	2,872						
The Guest House opposite Railway Station.	8,060						
	70,536						
Hospital Buildings—							
The Female Hospital	2,225						
The compound wall of do	1,940						
Jubilee Hospital	1,689						
Khambhalia Monghibai Hospital ...	151						
	6,005						
School Buildings—							
High School Laboratory	439						
Khambhalia English School	29						
Chela Gujarati School	935						
	1,403						
Office Buildings—							
The record room of the State Engineer's Office	868						
Post Office	17						
	885						
State Buildings and Shops—							
Shops adjoining Choriwala Dera ...	818						
Theatre House	625						
The compound for fuels near Swami Wav..	748						
Watchman's room near Ghanshyam's garden	295						
The Gaushala	3,336						
The temporary Gaushala near the river Kevdi	135						
Salaya Water Police line	397						
The police chawki between Bhatwadia and Kuranga	710						
Miscellaneous	11						
Willingdon Crescent	22						
The cricket pavilion	8						
	7,105						
Total of New Buildings...	2,14,864						

Appendix XIX—*Continued.*

Expenditure on Public Works, in the Navanagar State, during the year 1917–1918.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs	Total.	
New Roads—							
A road from Lal Bungalow to Bhavendra Villas	1,453						
Circle near Visama & Bhavendra Villas ...	5,0:9						
Balambha Road	14,805						
Bhanwad causeway	2,675						
A road from Kileshwar to Modpur ...	16						
	24,038						
New Irrigation Works—							
Rinjpur Bund	2,106						
Salaya Ghee River Bund	9						
Retalu Kalawad Bund	1,635						
Paneli Bund	1,029						
Ashiyawadar Shani River Bund ...	5,914						
Shampur and Madhapur Bund ...	677						
Balambha Kapuria Wonkla Bund ...	30						
Parewada Bund	12,219						
Kanpur Sherdi Bund	91						
Dhudkot Bund and Canal	3,076						
Bhadthar River Bund	1,624						
Dared River Bund	2,010						
Kileshwar Dhola Gunha Bund ...	14,963						
	45,382						
New Reclamation Works—							
Kamund Bund near Amran	541						
Bund near Untbet Shampur	77						
	618						
New Harbour Works—							
Kalumbhar Light-house	6,468						
	6,468						
New Miscellaneous Works—							
Sanitation works in Palaces	31,339						
Raising the wall of the tank	2,327						
Sanitation work in the Kileshwar Bungalow	199						
Tablets in the Palace	1,048						
A wall to accumulate water of the tank ...	903						
A masonary tank in the New Jail ...	1						
A masonary tank on the Kotha near Lal Bungalow...	1,423						
	37,240						
Total of New Works...	3,28,610						
Repairs.							
Buildings—							
Palace buildings		852					
Bungalows		3,992					
Office and Court buildings		1,583					

Appendix XIX—*Continued.*

Expenditure on Public Works, in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1917-1918.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs	Total.	
Cages		69					
Stables		10					
School buildings		2,858					
Police and Paltan do		435					
Hospital do		592					
Jail do		2,899					
Temples and charitable do		927					
Tank		24					
Agar buildings		130					
Bunder do		25					
Buildings in the city		9,670					
do in the districts		2,302					
Miscellaneous buildings		2,310					
Total of Buildings...		28,678					
Road repairs		26,650					
Irrigation do		8,485					
Reclamation do		168					
Harbour do		209					
Miscellaneous do		781					
Total of Repairs...		64,971					
Miscellaneous—							
Tools and plant		207					
Survey charges		255					
Miscellaneous		1,520					
Total...		1,982					
Grand Total...	3,28,610	66,953					3,95,563

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Nawanagar State, during the year **1917–18.**

District	Year.	Horses and cattle.								Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	*Buffaloes* Male.	*Buffaloes* Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Nawanagar State.	1917–18	95,287	72,492	2,105	42,042	2,047	2,127	1,013	10,671	3,41,198	27,181	0	873	14,843	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Nawanagar State, during the year 1917-1918.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Chandul.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue	
Nawanagar State.	25	12,001	36	16,251	15	1,650	3	342	79	30,244	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXII.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Nawanagar State, for the year 1917-1918.

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No.	Items.	Rupees.	No.	Items.	Expenses of the current year.
1	Land Revenue	34,88,406	1	Civil List	2,40,000
2	Sale Proceeds of Land	1,40,763	2	Allowances to members of His Highness' family.	29,400
3	Opium	25,658	3	Salaries of His Highness' Staff	93,525
4	Abkari Revenue (including Bhang, Ganja &c.)	1,20,698	4	Allowances of the Zenana ladies of former Jam Sahebs, K. S. Kalubha, K. S. Lakhubha, Raj-	
5	Jama &c., from Bhayats and Patawats ...	78,700		kumar College expenses for Kumars, Deli-	
6	Customs Receipts	3,69,856		walas and Zenana guards	2,10,850
7	Forest	2,00,649	5	Expenses in connection with festivities, religi-	
8	Judicial (including Stamps)	82,902		ous ceremonies, Peshaks to other States &c.,	
9	Educational (Fees &c.)	274		purchase of ornaments, district tour expenses	
10	Other Receipts	2,19,087		and other miscellaneous	2,24,050
	Total ...	47,26,993	6	Tribute	1,20,093
11	Railway Receipts	3,75,409	7	Extraordinary charges	1,76,078
			8	Administrative charges	61,140
			9	Revenue Department	5,33,279
	Grand Total ...	51,02,402	10	Judicial do.	56,704
			11	Educational do.	84,841
			12	Military (Sirbandi) do.	1,58,135
			13	Police do.	1,68,215
			14	Jail do.	15,500
			15	Dispensary (including vaccination)	67,810
			16	Forest Department	38,885
			17	Public Works do. (including repairs) ...	4,28,894
			18	Customs do. (including Salt & Abkari)	58,698
			19	Minor Departments (including Buildings, Gar-	
				dens, State Press, Workshop, Pearl, Geolo-	
				gical, Darbari Post, Record, Steam Launch,	
				Palace, Jamdarkhana &c.)	1,41,863

20	Riasat Department (including Motor, Adhia Paddock, Tents &c.)		1,86,287
21	Bardashi do.		47,918
22	Dharmada (Devasthan)		1,06,089
23	Interest on Gondal Loan &c.		1,74,775
24	Miscellaneous (including contributions to Agency Funds, Mukhya and Prant Vakils' offices and expenses of Political suits &c.) ...		42,553
25	Remission		210
26	Pensions		26,635
27	Alienation		3,588
	Total...		35,66,015
28	Railway		1,87,456
	Grand Total...		37,53,471

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Nawánagar State, during the year 1917–1918.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Jubilee Hospital...	13,495	883	766	67	17	33	17,369	240	
City Dispensary ...	25,275	0	0	0	0	0	5,203	293·2	
Jail do ...	310	118	112	0	5	1	971	13·81	
Military Line do ...	518	186	181	4	1	0	0	12·28	
Imperial S. Lancers do ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	784	0	
Khambhalia Bai Mongibai Hospital	6,420	67	59	1	0	7	3,750	70·56	
Jodya Ram Rax do...	8,458	67	56	8	0	3	3,037	78·6	
Bhanwad Dispensary ...	5,458	0	0	0	0	0	1,860	49·3	
Lalpur do ...	7,138	0	0	0	0	0	1,703	72·9	
Kalawad do ...	6,045	0	0	0	0	0	1,617	55·95	
Kandorna do ...	5,001	0	0	0	0	0	1,764	52·68	
Atkot do ...	3,549	0	0	0	0	0	1,649	47·68	
Kalianpur do ...	2,329	0	0	0	0	0	1,057	21 14	
Jam-Jodhpur do ..	6,245	0	0	0	0	0	1,578	46·57	
Paddhari do ...	5,625	0	0	0	0	0	1,314	42·75	
Total...	95,866	1,321	1,174	80	23	44	43,656	1,097·42	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Nawanagar State, for the year 1917–1918.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nawanagar State.	3,49,400	10,370	9,195	0	1,175	6,875	9,301	2,426	0	29·67	26·31	19·67	26·61	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Nawanagar State, for the year 1917–18.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School	417	441	344·2	368·8	17,000	...	...	
8	11	Middle School	495	635	419·8	519·5	...	5,178	...	
(1)	(1)	Drawing Class	56	37	45·4	34·2	1,674	...	...	
120	121	Primary Schools for boys	9,657	9,503	8,042·6	7,450·7	...	...	67,871	
16	16	Do. for girls	2,071	2,025	1,376·9	1,768·9	...	...	9,521	
145 (1)	149 (1)	Total of Schools maintained by the State	12,696	12,641	10,228·9	10,142·1	18,674	5,178	77,392	
		Aided Schools								
2	1	Middle Schools	500	548	416	311·3	...	650	...	
21	25	Primary do.	867	931	665·4	688·1	...	...	1,622	
23	26	Total of Aided Schools	1,367	1,479	1081·4	999·4	...	650	1,622	
168 (1)	175 (1)	Grand Total...	14,063	14,120	11,310·3	11,141·5	18,674	5,828	79,014	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NAWANAGAR STATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1918-19.

Printed at the Nawanagar State Press.

No. 315 of 1919–20.

JAMNAGAR,

1st August, 1919.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA JAM SHRI
RANJITSINHJI SAHEB BAHADUR,
MAHARAJA JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR.

Your Highness,

On behalf of my colleagues, the Revenue and the General Secretary and as one of them, I have the honour to submit, as directed by Your Highness, the Annual Administration Report of the Nawanagar State for the year 1918–19 together with the Appendices I to XXV.

I have the honour to be,
Your Highness's most obedient servant,

Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State,

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Summary of Events of the Administration of the Nawanagar State for the Year 1918-19.

Chapter I.

General and Political.

Physical aspect.

NAWANAGAR, a first class State in Kathiawar, lies in the north-western portion of the Province of Kathiawar between 22°–58′ and 21°–44′ north latitude and 69°–10′–30″ and 71°–33′–30″ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the gulf and Runn of Cutch; on the east by the States of Morvi, Rajkot, Dhrol, Gondal and other small Talukas of Halar Prant; on the south by the Sorath Prant and on the west by the Okha Runn and the Arabean sea. It contains 32 ports and roadsteads large and small-the principal of which are Bedi, Rozi, Jodiya and Salaya. The aspect of the State varies in different Mahals: Panchkoshi, Khambhalia, Kalyanpur and Jodiya being mostly level country; Kandorana being both hilly and flat, mostly the latter; Kalawad is mostly flat but is interspersed with a few ridges; Lalpur and Atkot are both hilly and Bhanwad hilly and in part mountainous; the principal ranges of the hills being the Barda, the Alech, the Dalasa and the isolated hill of Gop: of these mount Venu the highest peak of Barda is 2,057 feet and Mount Abhpura 1,938 feet above sea level. The principal rivers are the Bhadar, the Beti, the Aji, the Vartu, the Kalubhar, the Dondi, the Und, the Sasoi, the Ghee, the Sani, the Nagmati, and the Rangmati.

Climate and rain-fall.

2. The climate, especially of the north and west coasts and of the Barda hills is healthy and pleasant practically throughout the year. The average rainfall is 23 inches.

Area.

3. The area of the State is 3,791·3 square miles. It is the largest in Kathiawar, although the average quality of its land is slightly inferior to that of Junagadh and Bhavnagar.

Population.

4. The population of the State according to the census of March 1911 is 3,49,400 or 12,821 more than in the census of 1901; of these 2,76,799 are Hindus, 52,319 Mahomedans, 20,056 Jains and 226 other castes.

Tribute.

5. Rs. 1,20,093 are annually paid by the State as tribute; of this sum Rs. 50,312 are paid to the Paramount Power, Rs. 64,924 to His Highness the Gaekwar and Rs. 4,857 to the Junagadh State as Zortalbi. This State exacted in old times, a tribute from the rest of Kathiawar and its levy was known as "Khichdi". It was sometimes called the Ghoda Vero.

Gross revenue.

6. The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the past 5 years amounts to Rs. 42,91,830.

Tour of His Highness.

7. During the year His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb visited Bombay, Simla, Delhi, Jodhpur, Alwar, Baroda, Dhrangadhra, Rajkot, Muli and other places. There is nothing requiring particular mention in this connection, except that His Highness visited Delhi more than once in winter in the discharge of his duties as Honorary General Secretary of the Princes' Conference, which position, His Highness temporarily occupies, in the absence of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner, at the unanimous desire of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India.

8. His Highness's visit to Jodhpur was occasioned by a very mournful event. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur died after a short illness, and a brief rule of about two years and a half. The Houses of Jamnagar and Jodhpur had only been recently united again by a matrimonial alliance; and the sad untimely demise of his brother-in-law, which put an end to a career of bright promise and great expectations not only for the Jodhpur State but for the entire Order of Ruling Princes in India, was a very severe blow to His Highness and to the ruling families of both the States.

Birth-day of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor.

9. The birth-day of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated throughout the State amidst great rejoicings on the 3rd of June, 1918. Prayers were offered by various communities in their appropriate places of worship for the welfare of His Imperial Majesty and further success of his arms in the Great War, which was then raging fiercely.

Birth-day of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb.

10. His Highness's birth-day was duly celebrated on the 9th September 1918. Many guests came to Jamnagar in honour of the occasion, including Col. Pottinger, the popular officiating Agent to the Governor and Mrs. Pottinger and Col. Berthon, the Political Agent of the Halar Prant. There were the usual European and Indian Darbars on the auspicious day and an interesting programme of sports was arranged by the High School boys, who are developing a zest for outdoor games and sports, which is very creditable to them. There was also the annual prize distribution at the Anada-Bawa Orphanage, presided over by Col. Pottinger; and a banquet at the Badminton House closed the rejoicings of the day. Annual prize distribution of the High School took place on the next day. The festivities in connection with the birthday though enlivened by the entertaining programme of sports furnished by the High School boys, were shadowed by the prevailing gloom, consequent on the failure of rains and were also much curtailed by sickness in the city, which took the form of a virulent attack of influenza in October.

The armistice.

11. The news of the cessation of the hostilities in the Great European War was received here on the 12th November, 1918. It gave rise to public rejoicings and a sumptuous dinner to the poor classes in Jamnagar was provided by order of His Highness on the same day. Nothing could bring home to the general public, full significance of the great event, better than a

good meal served to all poor people in the city, convened by a beat of drum, without any distinction of caste or religion. At the same time, grain worth Rs. 5,000 was immediately purchased and distributed in doles to those who were in need, in some deserving cases, in a private manner. A sigh of relief went over the whole country at the lustrous vindication of the liberties of the world and downfall of a terrible machine forged with conspicuous success by the military masters of Central Europe.

The War Conference.

12. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay convened a War-Conference in Bombay in June and invited His Highness to attend it and move an important resolution at the meeting. His Highness discharged the task in a spirit of selfless devotion to the Imperial cause, without a thought of public favour or frown. As the speech that His Highness delivered while moving the resolution is an important one it is reproduced here. His Highness said:—

The Resolution.

"The resolution that I am privileged to move runs as under:—"This Conference is of opinion that the man power and resources of this Presidency should be utilized and developed to the fullest possible extent. With this object in view it recommends that a War Purposes Board be appointed consisting of official and non-official members and that the scheme outlined in the memorandum attached in the agenda be approved and adopted." I would begin by making it clear that in standing before you today and asking you to adopt this resolution in a spirit of whole-hearted and cordial co-operation, which it eminently deserves, I am not so much a Ruling Prince hailing from a principality in a distant corner of Kathiawar, as a citizen of our Empire—the greatest that history has ever known. We are aware, my Lord, of the terrific struggle which is shaking Empires and nations and devastating God's fair creation, and we realise, I hope, to the full, the stupendous effort that England and the rest of the Empire are making at this moment for the purpose of rendering this world habitable for free-men and for the peaceful evolution of free and progressive institutions, so dear to humanity as its birth-right and its inherent privilege. We also know what the stakes are. It hardly takes much thought to choose between liberty and serfdom. The manly part that our Empire is taking in vindication of the eternal verities of life and progress, must claim a large and prominent share from this land of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana. On the one hand, is the glorious future, rendered more glorious by the realisation of our best aspirations and hopes; on the other is the stigma on our national character that will never be wiped off, if we fail to rise to the occasion and allow our Emperor's clarion-call to fall on dead or deaf ears. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, if India stinted at the present moment and did not give of her very best in the great sacrifice for human liberty and civilization—sacrifice which all good and free nations are making, we will not deserve to be a nation and the judgment of history will go against us for ever. Which of the two courses will you prefer? There could be no doubt about your response. It would be an insult to Indian character to doubt for one moment what that response will be. Glorious achievements in a brilliant past have laid

the foundations of India's national character, and the peoples' best traits are formed, nurtured and developed in the epic deeds of our ancestors of the days of Shri Krishna and Arjuna, in the nearer traditions of Asoka, Chandragupta and Prithiraja, and in the more recent histories so full of valour and wisdom of their Mahomedan successors—Babar, Akbar and Shahjahan. A land ringing with heroic memories of a living past can never be deaf to the great call that the Empire sends forth in its hour of dire necessity and peril.

Brethren, what can be more pleasing to your sense of patriotism and nationality than the fact that the Empire stands before you and asks your assistance? The role of the donor has always stood pre-eminently high in the psychology of Indian mind; and what has an Indian not given when a hand is laid out before him to receive? Your Karna skinned himself clean and appeased the anxious demand of the Prince of Paradise, and your Bali Raja gave every thing he had to the Lord of Creation. Can we ever forget that we are sons of that sturdy heroic race ? Sacrifice in supreme moments like these should be nothing to us.

There is one matter on which I would like to say a few words with your Excellency's permission in this connection. I would put a question to you, gentlemen, and ask, shall we stand at the door haggling over the price of our assistance–some sort of exchange for what we give—when the Empire is shaking convulsively with the heroic effort that it is making to crush inhuman despotism ? Shall we be asking for a barter and naming a return for our services at the present moment ? It is my firm, nay, reasoned conviction, gentlemen, that this is not the right moment for pressing forward political claims in any way that would embarrass the action or disturb or divert the energies of any single one of us, no less than those of Government or cause but one slight deflection from the supreme end we all have in view, viz, the prosecution of war to the bitterest end–an end that spells a victorious end. Let us remember that loyalty and service to the Empire are our noblest traditions; for no Empires are held secure unless by the unalloyed sacrifices and devotion of their citizens and no greatness that they can aspire to is enduring unless it has at its back the whole-hearted unanimity of the citizens composed in them, and unless it has before it a noble and unselfish goal. Empires are not made by areas geographically vast, and mountains and rivers; it is the peoples, free, contented and happy that constitute Empires and let us believe that our claims will never be forgotten, but will receive a compelling value at the right moment if we but do our duty just now in a spirit of disinterested devotion as enjoined by the holy teachings of our sacred scriptures. Gentlemen, let us not forget that loyalty is our tradition and freedom is our birth-right, and that neither can be bought nor sold. You have already before you a sacred pledge given by the National Cabinet of the Empire, backed by British democracy. India is promised full responsible government and I cannot conceive that such a solemn pledge can be or will be broken by the British Cabinet or by that great people who control our destinies. The only question at issue is regarding time. When will India receive her promised goal ? Shall we stand haggling for obtaining

today what is yours tomorrow, when the shores of noble Britain are in peril, gallant France is bleeding, Belgium is ravished, Serbia remains destroyed, and great Russia is dismembered and disfigured out of all recognition of her past greatness and entity, not to speak of unlucky Rumania bled white from forced concessions ? I beseech, earnestly beseech, all leaders of public opinion, whom His Excellency has convened to-day representing as they do, various shades and schools of thought, to be statesmen and to look ahead, well ahead. Let us not be petty men, brooding over disappointments, great and small. The instance of Russia should be a sufficient warning to us to arrest all political discord and disunion; we should and must close the ranks at the present time when the most gigantic war known to history is being waged to a finish.

Before proceeding further, I take this opportunity of clearing some misimpression that I believe is current in some quarters, and credits us, the Ruling Princes, with doing things, with conscience in our pockets, sometimes at a higher bidding and sometimes to please the powers for selfish interests. This, I venture to say emphatically, is a false and mischievous idea, as unfair and unjust to Government as it is insulting to us. We are never desired or asked to say or to do things which our conscience does not dictate or our reason does not approve. Our Order yields to none in the patriotism and love for our country and our country-men, no less than in the loyalty and devotion to our Sovereign and to the Empire. We do sympathise with all the just and legitimate aspirations of our brethren all over India and we believe in a steady and progressive realisation of the political ideals defined by British statesmen recently, and held out as the ultimate goal of British rule in India.

My Lord, ladies and gentlemen, destinies of nations are never outside God's good guidance, and the connection of India with Great Britain has in it something too great, too divine, not to partake of a direct and active dispensation governing it. Beyond the evident beneficence of this rule-the rule of the greatest liberty-loving nation of the world—we have the inestimable benefit, in this present war, of imperishable links being forged in the blood-stained battlefields of Europe between Britain and India, and a spirit of camaraderie and fellowship hallowed by companionship in battle, is bound to form and consecrate chains that will draw us still nearer and closer and to the permanent benefit of all partners of this Imperial Commonwealth.

My Lord, we have no reason to despair. His Imperial Majesty's messages to India from time to time are emblems of the awakened conscience of India, working for the good of our land. His Majesty's message in 1905, made for the infusion of a wider element of sympathy in the administration of our country. His gracious watch-word to us, on the eve of his departure from India in 1912 was "hope." It was like the dawning light that pointed out the goal to our country and now His Majesty has with a clear prevision shown us our opportunity to make for that goal. Let us seize this opportunity and make the utmost of it, without loss of time, without stinting, without shirking any sacrifices, without haggling or hesitation of any kind; with

fervour, alacrity, zeal, resourcefulness, and strength and lastly with faith. I will not neglect this opportunity of appealing particularly to my countrymen and subjects, merchants of Jamnagar, who occupy such an honourable position in the mercantile world of Bombay. I will emulate my illustrious predecessor H. H. the Maharao Saheb of Cutch and ask my subjects to add to their very valuable efforts and do all they can in their own way to help the cause. They responded nobly last year with great liberality to my appeal, and of this I am more than proud. I request them to renew their efforts and add fresh lustre to their loyal and zealous devotion to their country, their Ruler and their Sovereign. My Lord, I have done. I have taken much of your valuable time. I sincerely wish I had greater rhetorical powers to present the resolution in my charge more forcibly before this distinguished assemblage, but the superabundant necessities and reasons for pooling and piling all our resources, in men, money and material, for the one object at present, are so evident and so urgent that any deficiencies of mine will not, I hope, interfere with a ready and eager response from you, and the utmost efforts of which we are all capable, will not be withheld in the service of our King, of our Empire and our Country. My Lord, I do not pretend to be an orator or a statesman, but I speak from the bottom of my heart earnestly and passionately, not merely in the interest of India alone, but for the larger issues of humanity, freedom and civilization as well."

The Great War.

13. I will here recapitulate very briefly the various war contributions made by the Nawanagar State.

(*a*) Fourteen motor cars fully equipped, with eight Indian and two European chauffeurs.

(*b*) One ambulance car with chauffeur given for use in Bombay.

(*c*) Six double-poled tents.

(*d*) 48 horses.

(*e*) Share in the Motor Ambulance Fleet presented for war services on behalf of Kathiawar. Rs. 28,000

(*f*) Cash contributions to various Relief and Red Cross Funds and Branches. Rs. 2,10,531

(*g*) Contributions for aeroplanes. Rs. 1,00,000

(*h*) Contribution to the war as promised at the Delhi War Conference in April, 1918. Rs. 3,00,000

(*i*) Gifts and contribution of articles of comfort, flannel and cotton garments, shirts, jerseys, socks, blankets, rugs, sheets, cigarettes, betel-nuts, cloves, books, port and champagne from the Palace cellars, sent to the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund, Bombay. Rs. 1,10,000

(*j*) Hospital for the wounded officers in Staines, England: His Highness has converted his house

in Staines into a hospital for wounded officers and shares a considerable portion of the expenditure on maintenance and equipment: the amount spent, comes to about, Rs. 4,90,000

(*k*) 50 ponies.

(*l*) A few selected camels.

These are contributions in money and materials. His Highness personally served at the Western Front for over a year and is mentioned in dispatches for services performed first on the Staff of General Cookson commanding the 9th cavalry division of the Indian Expeditionary Force A, and afterwards as A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Lord French. His Highness was asked after his return to India to serve on Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's Staff, but owing to the exigencies of his State work, could not, much to his regret, accept the kind offer. His Highness's three nephews served in the War: Lt.K.S. Savaisinhji served in the African campaign for two years and was once wounded in action. Lt. K.S. Dajiraj served in France for a year and a half and was killed in action in September, 1917. Lt. K. S. Himatsinhji served in Mesopotamia.

The Nawanagar Imperial Service Lancers performed garrison duty at Karachi throughout the war. Lately, half the squadron was sent to Jacobabad on military duties. A signalling party of the Imperial Service Lancers is in Egypt with the Expeditionary Force E. These units were specially mentioned for their services. The deputation of the Imperial Service Lancers has cost the State about Rs. 1,15,000 over and above normal peace charges. The Government of India have recently expressed an intention to bear these extra charges, but His Highness has sent in his proposals for distributing the amount that may be found due to Nawanagar among various funds connected with the war.

The proposals are:—

Rs 50,000 to be given to the Silver Wedding Fund, raised by Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford, to commemorate the Silver Wedding of Their Imperial Majesties.

Rs. 50,000 to be given as Nawanagar's contribution towards building further lines for the Kathiawar Battalion at Rajkot.

Rs. 15,000 as Nawanagar's contribution, in response to His Excellency the Viceroy's recent appeal for funds towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

The correspondence is not yet disposed of and the results will be noticed in the next year's report.

About Rs. 26,00,000 were invested in the War Loan by Nawanagar. including the State, its subjects living in Bombay and local subjects.

Four wounded convalescent officers were entertained in Balachadi for two months in 1917. It was noticed in the last year's summary that about 80 recruits were furnished from Nawanagar, for the Kathiawar Company; more recruits were found and sent to Rajkot. The amount of bonus, extra pay etc., being given to the recruits amounted to about Rs. 12,000 during the year.

Advisory Council.

14. An event of outstanding importance in the course of the year under review has to be chronicled here. His Highness convened the first meeting of the Advisory Council on the 29th March, 1919-"the Installation Day". In giving the raison d'etre of the institution, foreshadowed in the Darbar speech in September, 1917, His Highness said in the Darbar held on the 29th March:—"I am about to inaugurate a measure, regarding which I had made a public announcement in the past year. My leanings are towards introducing changes and reforms after consulting the feelings of the people and giving effect to them as far as possible. But there was no regulated and established means for the expression of these feelings and for popular consultation upto now. You know, ours is an agricultural country; and our welfare depends entirely on agricultural prosperity. For this reason I convene periodical meetings of the cultivators, and initiate discussions with them on agricultural problems and introduce measures, after thrashing out the pros and cons for their introduction, in such meetings. In the same manner, you are well aware that I come to a decision on important matters after meeting your leaders and holding deliberations with them.

Swarajya is nothing new to us. It exists in our midst. In old times, our Empires were conversant with popular assemblies and our ancient Kings remained in touch with public opinion, by convening assemblies of selected councillors.

Emperor Asoka, who ruled India, larger territorially than even to-day, and whose regime marks the noontide of India's Imperial Sovereignty, used to convene an assembly of one thousand Elders, selected from among his subjects of all classes and drawn from all parts of his far flung dominions and held discussions with them on public matters in his resplendent capital. This policy lapsed into abeyance as time advanced. I am making an humble effort in the same direction; and in accordance with our time-honoured polity, I propose bringing into being, this evening, an institution whereby I can consult the leading people in my State on important matters.

His Highness then announced 57 appointments, of which 19 were allotted to officials, 19 to agriculturists, and 19 to merchants, vakils and representatives of other professional and learned bodies. His Highness opened the proceedings of the Council that evening with the following notable speech:-"As announced in the morning Darbar to-day, I am now performing an important function. I am opening an institution that will occupy a very important place in this State. You all, as members of this body, will have a valuable opportunity of rendering service not merely to myself but to the State also; nay, you will commence such labours immediately. I heartily

welcome you all to this Council, and thank you for accepting the solemn duties and responsibilities of a councillor.

Before explaining the constitution of this Council, I intend to address a few words to you on the historical connection of our family with the State of Nawanagar.

About four hundred years ago, our ancestors won this country from Jethwas, Valas, Kathis and Vadhers by personal valour and bravery.

Humayun was the second Emperor of the Mogul Line at the time and his viceroy in Gujarat, Sultan Bahadur, was so engrossed in affairs at home that Halar was suffering from the oppressive rule of several clans, fighting for supremacy. My ancestor Jam Shri Ravalji stepped in at this moment, saved the country by his valour, established a solid government and spread peace and security, where unrest and pillage prevailed and persisted. The imperial seat of the Moguls was at a great distance. Their Satraps in Gujarat were hardly free from domestic entanglements to look about; and Kathiawar was ravaged by internal strifes and dissensions. In such times of general disorder and insecurity Jam Ravalji, Jam Sattarsalji and other valiant Rulers of Halar, kept their swords unsheathed in defence of their country and religion, suffered untold hardships, marshalled their resources against religious fanaticism, fought famous battles—like the Bhuchar Mori near Dhrol, sacrificed their heads and saved their country and their religion.

Sources of acquisition are three-fold: you win a thing, you acquire it by purchase, or by gift. I leave you, gentlemen, to decide to which source of acquisition, we are indebted for our sovereignty in Halar. We all recognise that the principle of the popular voice having predominence in the governance of a country has waxed strong in the west; circumstances are favourable there for the practical realisation of such a theory. Higher level of mass-education, political training and municipal experience extending over centuries and other similar causes have contributed to the success of republican institutions in Europe. On the other hand we have also seen the reverse side of the shield. We have had a realistic demonstration of the evils in a King-less country, so vividly described by Rishi Valmiki in our sacred book "the Ramayana," in the anarchical horrors and bloodshed now being perpetrated in Russia, Germany, Austria, and the Balkan States.

In the orient, hereditary leadership of the Crown has been handed down to the present times from a hoary past. Rulers devoted to the welfare of their subjects and their country, and bearing their responsibilities with single-minded adherence to high ideals, are still held in great reverence and are even worshipped among us. Lord Shri Krishna has said in that sacred book, the Bhagwadgita "I dwell in a special measure in the Rulers of men." It is not for me to dilate on this subject. But it is to be remembered that we carry heavy responsibilities. We live in the British Empire and that empire recognises and acknowledges hereditary kingship. We are bound by certain treaties and engagements with the Imperial Crown. In these circumstances, it is

beyond my powers to transform Jamnagar into a republic. I will even go further; I conscientiously believe in the hereditary kingship from the beginning; that principle has been running in our blood for untold generations and as I said above I have firm faith in the creed. For these reasons also, I cannot act against my conviction and promote methods of undiluted democracy. If I am not much mistaken, a large majority of you, gentlemen, believes in the time-honoured cult of hereditary rulership. With me, it is a three-fold tie that binds me to the principle: (1) understanding, (2) nature and (3) rational inference. I also honour the sacred injunction of our Shastras, which asks men not to inhabit a place which possesses no Ruler.

I readily recognise that a government has its paramount duties and obligations: protection of the people, adoption of measures to make their lives happy, encouragement and help in their occupations and their general amelioration. So far as these objects are not accomplished, we must admit our failure in the due discharge of our sacred functions. What is really essential is this; we must know the needs of the people, and in all measures that we adopt for their protection and betterment, we should secure their concurrence and good will. With this object in view, I intended to establish an Advisory Council and it gives me great pleasure to inaugurate it to-day.

There will be a two-fold appointment to this Council—official membership and non-official membership—tenable for three years. There will ordinarily be two sessions in the year, but the Council may meet oftener if necessary. The agenda of the work to be transacted at each session will be prepared by the Darbar and communicated to all members beforehand. The Council will deliberate on the matters laid before it and the President of the Council will submit to us the result of such deliberations. If there be matters, not on the agenda, regarding which any non-official member may desire to draw the attention of the Darbar and pray for redress, he will be at liberty to move a petition of redress regarding that matter. The President of the Council is empowered to receive such petitions, and it is provided that the official members will not be present when such motions are made. The President will submit such petitions to us; and if necessary, they will be laid before the next meeting for general discussion.

We shall consider the recommendations and opinions of the Council with great sympathy; they will receive our very careful attention. The decision, whether these recommendations and opinions can be adopted or not, will rest with us. It may not be possible for us to accept some views, for reasons of good government, law and order.

Let me inform you candidly that I do not desire to announce paper constitutions carrying high sounding denominations like the "Representative Assembly"; that would be misleading the public and a dishonest endeavour to curry popular favour. I dislike any such sham. Our people are still backward in education. They have yet to learn and advance a good deal. In framing the constitution of this body, I have kept in mind the principle on which His Excellency the Viceroy convenes the annual conference of

Ruling Princes. That distinguished assemblage includes members of various grades and types of intelligence and capacity. There is His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bikaner, who possesses surpassing intellectual attainments and brilliant ability and there are others who occupy lower rungs of the ladder. Similarly, we have before us members showing a wide divergence of ability and calibre. We cannot expect a uniform level of capacity here as elsewhere.

For these reasons, I think it convenient to invite advice and opinion on public matters from councillors, carefully selected and nominated. Probably this body will occupy a position similar to that of the old Privy Council in England. Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji will be the President and the three Secretaries will act as Vice-Presidents. I have nominated, at present, 15 official and 38 non-official members.

I wish all success to this Council. I hope that its deliberations may be fruitful of good results for the welfare of the Ruler and the ruled.

Seth Lalji Naranji, as the leading non-official member, then addressed the Council, expressing the gratitude of the public of Nawanagar for the great step His Highness had taken towards consulting public opinion in matters of supreme importance and securing general good will and co-operation in measures affecting the well-being of the State and its subjects. Seth Lalji remarked "It is appropriate that the cultivators should possess so many seats in this Council. Their needs will be directly brought before this body and they will have many opportunities of getting their difficulties and troubles redressed and removed. The very circumstance that the non-official appointments are twice as many as official nominations, is a testimony of His Highness's desire to allow the expression of public opinion full scope and weight. This is in my opinion the first instance of an advisory body constituted on such a liberal basis in any Indian State."

His Highness then left the Council Hall and the President commenced the proceedings of the first meeting, which dispersed after sitting for two days and going through much important work.

Guests.

15. The following were among the distinguished guests who visited Jamnagar in the year under review:—

His Highness the Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, K. C. S. I.
His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot., K. C. I. E.
Maharaj Kumar Shri Mansinhji of Partapgadh.
The Seikh Saheb of Mangrol.
Darbar Shri Muluwalla of Pithadia.
The Thakore Saheb of Muli.
Major General Rose, Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops.
Lt. Col. R. S. Pottinger, Acting Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.
Lt. Col. H. W. Berthon, Political Agent, Halar Prant.
Lt. Col. W. M. P. Wood, Special Famine Officer, Kathiawar.

Major Meade.
Sir M. Nethersole.
C. Mayne Esq., Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot.
Captain Leverton.
Captain Goldie. R. N.

16. Appendix I furnishes particulars regarding the principal State Officers. There have been no changes during the year.

Education of Kumars.

17. Kumars Shri Pratapsinhji and Digvijaysinhji, His Highness's nephews, who were being educated in England, were selected for training at Indore, where a Military College is improvised by Government for purposes of training cadets for temporary commissions in the Indian Army. Kumar Shri Himmatsinhji also spent a few months at Indore; but he has recently been honoured with a commission in the Indian Army. Kumar Shri Raisinhji returned from England. His Highness has sent Kumar Shri Dilipsinhji and Kumar Shri Ramsinhji, his other nephews, to England for education in the year of report.

Chapter II.

Administration of Land.

A. SURVEY OPERATIONS.

Survey operations.

18. Survey operations have been carried out in 22 villages, covering 2,823 survey numbers and measuring 31,786 acres and 9 gunthas, of which 16 villages are completely surveyed, while 6 villages are being surveyed. The number of villages surveyed last year was 18:–10 complete, 8 partially.

Boundary marks.

19. 4,062 new boundary marks were erected during the year against 5,381 in the preceding year.

Cost.

20. The average cost of the survey operations amounted to Re. 0–1–4 per acre, as against Re. 0–3–7 in the year preceding.

Classification.

21. The classification work was undertaken in 29 villages and was completed in 27. Tests were taken of 1,050 numbers. The work done consisted of 6,242 numbers comprising 61,614 acres as against 39,397 acres in the preceding year.

Cost.

22. The cost of classification amounted to Re. 0–0–11 per acre as compared with Re. 0–2–1 last year.

Settlement.

23. The following work was done under this head:—

Registers of 12 villages, the settlement papers of 13 villages, copies of settlement papers of 7 villages in Khambhalia, Lalpur and Panchkoshi Talukas were prepared. Mailwaries of about 19 villages of seven Mahals and statements for the introduction of assessment in about 8 villages of the Khambhalia, Panchkoshi, Jodia and Lalpur Mahals are completed. In pursuance of the decisions of the Alienation Department 6 villages affected by these decisions are measured, and the assessment ascertained. Experimental settlement reports of four villages of the Panchkoshi, Bhanwad and Kalawad Mahals having been sanctioned by Huzur, the settlement papers of these villages were prepared and the system was duly introduced there after usual formalities. Reports of 9 villages viz, Taraghari, Fot, Laluka, Tathia, Bandi Jhar, Raka, Sachana, Ghunda & Khakhra are awaiting sanction.

City survey.

24. The work of measuring houses in 32 sub-divisions of the main divisions B. D. E. F. G. H has been completed during the year, consisting of 1,106 houses, and covering 44,54,991 square feet.

Traverse survey.

25. The traverse survey by theodolite of 317 stations was carried out. The offset work has been done of 3,598 shankus, which have been completely plotted in the maps.

Test.

26. The Nimtandar has tested 42 stations, 177 shankus and 96 houses.

Cost of city survey.

27. The cost of the city survey amounted to Rs. 7–9–4 per house and Re. 0–3–0 per hundred square feet as compared with Rs. 4–12–4 and Re. 0–7–6 respectively of the previous year. Owing to influenza a few big houses have been measured and hence the increase in cost.

Cost of the Department.

28. The total cost of the Survey Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 18,761 as against Rs. 22,890 in the preceding year.

B. LAND REVENUE.

Mode of revenue administration.

29. For revenue purposes the State is divided into three divisions, each in charge of an Assistant Revenue Officer, viz. the eastern, the central and the western. The eastern division comprises three Talukas:—(1) Atkot, (2) Kalawad, (3) Kandorna and three Sub-mahals:—(1) Bhadla, (2) Nikawa, (3) Mewasa. The western division comprises four Talukas:—(1) Bhanwad, (2) Jodhpur, (3) Kalyanpur, (4) Khambhalia and five Sub-mahals:—(1) Satapur, (2) Wadala, (3) Rawal, (4) Bhatia, (5) Salaya; the central division comprises four Talukas:—(1) Panchkoshi, (2) Jodia (3) Lalpur, (4) Paddhari and five Sub-mahals:—(1) Wanthali, (2) Chela, (3) Amran, (4) Balambha, (5) Padana. Each Taluka is under a Mamlatdar, and each Sub-mahal is under a Mahalkari who is placed under the control of the Mamlatdar.

The Department was reorganised in 1916, with a fresh distribution of Mahals and Sub-mahals, and fixing of greater responsibility on the Mamlatdars and Mahalkaries regarding money dealings with the cultivators, which put the temptation away to a partial extent from low paid Karkuns who were entrusted with the direct Vahiwat of village groups previously. The system introduced in 1916 had a fair trial and the Chief Revenue Officer remarks "it may now safely be said from the experience of past two years and a half that the scheme has worked well and had the desired effect".

Villages.

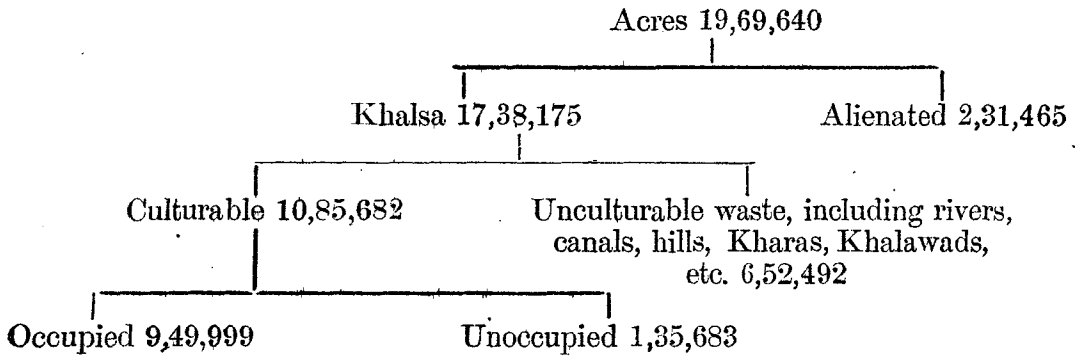
30. There has been an increase of 12 villages during the year, the total number now being 689; of these 530 are Khalsa, 86 Bhayati or Mulgiras, 34 Jeewaidari, 38 Kherati and one Inami. Three new villages were populated in the Kalyanpur Mahal–Manipur, Jaypur and Kanakpur; about 8 Kherati villages reverted to the State and one Jeewaidari grant was revoked.

Season and its effect.

31. This was a famine year, with a rainfall, which was unevenly distributed, and even with an isolated record of 13 inches for one Mahal viz. Atkot, the average for all the Mahals never went beyond 3·72, with Kalyanpur occupying the foot of the ladder with only 78 cents of moisture to its credit in the whole season. It was a dry famine of a very acute type, its bad effects being terribly aggravated by very high prices, difficulties of obtaining foodstuffs, shortage of waggons, the titanic war being fiercely waged to a finish its attendant imperative demands on the resources of the country and on transport capacity on land and sea, pestilential diseases, shortage in currency and several other factors which rendered the year a museum of Nature's concentrated evils designed to plague, pester and destroy humanity. The situation became very serious from the very beginning; His Highness decided to face it unflinchingly and gave early orders to the Revenue Secretary, who was put in charge of the famine operations and relief measures, to see that *not one human life was lost in the Nawanagar State as the result of famine hardships.* My colleague, with his usual enthusiasm and steadfast zeal, carried out this direction, most loyally and energetically; and I have only to invite attention to the succeeding chapter on the Famine Administration, to see whether His Highness's very strongly expressed behest has been literally carried out or not.

32. The following statement shows the area of the State lands, as also of the Alienated and Jeewai lands and Kharabo and occupied and unoccupied lands.

Total area of the land in the State (exclusive of Mul-Giras & Bhayati lands)



33. The following table gives the culturable Khalsa land in each Taluka. The last year's figures are also embodied in it, so as to bring out clearly the difference between this and last year's figures.

Talukas.	1917-18.			1918-19.			
	Under cultivation.		Culturable waste.	Under cultivation.		Culturable waste.	Total area of land under cultivation.
	Jarayat.	Bagayat.		Jarayat.	Bagayat.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Panchkoshi ...	1,08,633—9	14,077—11	15,874—11	1,07,954—38	13,886—2	15,194—37	1,21,841—0
Jodiya ...	78,893—5	10,573—0	8,356—25	79,606—18	10,556—16	8,008—1	90,162—34
Paddhari ...	45,418—5	4,090—2	1,318—9	45,518—1	4,045—14	1,364—23	49,563—15
Lalpur ...	72,281—8	5,983—31	27,731—22	72,688—38	5,983—31	27,361—17	78,672—29
Atkot ...	69,953—5	9,835—22	4,212—16	70,527—24	9,847—12	4,059—37	80,374—36
Kalawad ...	80,709—10	9,061—1	6,988—5	82,511—37	9,141—21	6,255—36	91,653—18
Kandorna ...	60,314—37	8,018—8	10,465—29	61,363—27	7,941—3	10,235—5	69,304—30
Khambhalia	96,849—11	7,814—26	16,803—15	1,03,817—39	7,970—14	13,394—27	1,11,788—13
Kalyanpur ...	1,02,552—4	10,029—10	32,356—36	1,07,685—7	9,306—5	28,379—22	1,16,991—12
Bhanwad ...	68,484—22	9,000—23	31,089—24	78,675—29	10,072—8	16,163—34	88,747—37
Jodhpur ...	43,235—30	5,412—17	8,079—39	45,535—24	5,363—0	5,265—18	50,898—24
Total...	8,27,329—26	93,895—31	1,63,876—31	8,55,886—2	94,113—6	1,35,683—17	9,49,999—8
	9,21,225—17			9,49,999—8			

It will be observed from the above statement that there is an increase of 28,773 acres over the last year's figures of Khalsa land under cultivation.

Relinquishments.

34. Relinquishments of holdings were in greater numbers in the Khambhalia and Kandorna Talukas; but they are overbalanced by the figure of land brought under the plough; especially in Khambhalia, Kalyanpur and Bhanwad Talukas a considerable acreage of land was given out for cultivation.

The following table will show the acreage of land relinquished, and taken up during the year under report:—

Talukas.	Relinquished.. Acres.	Taken up. Acres.
Panchkoshi	548–24	1,414–27
Jodiya	791—9	1,482–38
Lalpur	2,453–36	2,861–22
Paddhari	280—6	427–35
Atkot	1,855–30	2,441–39
Kalawad	1,774—9	2,631–21
Kandorna	3,455—2	3,875–31
Khambhalia	4,482–33	11,607—9
Kalyanpur	669–30	4,647—4
Bhanwad	1,304–31	12,567–23
Jodhpur	701–18	3,977–30
Total...	18,317–28	47,935–39

35. An additional statement is prepared to show the total acreage of unoccupied land last year with the number of acreage given up this year. Adding these together and deducting the acreage leased out this year the area of land unoccupied at the end of the year under report will remain as under:—

Talukas.	Amount of unoccupied culturable waste at the end of 1917–18.	Amount of land relinquished in 1918–19.	Total area of relinquished and unoccupied waste.	Total area of land given out for cultivation in 1918–19.	Amount of land remaining unoccupied at the end of the year.
Panchkoshi	15,874–11	548–24	16,422–35	1,414–27	15,008—8+ 186–29 = 15,194–37
Jodiya	8,356–25	791—9	9,147–34	1,482–38	7,664–36+ 343—5 = 8,008—1
Paddhari	1,318—9	280—6	1,598–15	427–35	1,170–20+ 194—3 = 1,364–23
Lalpur	27,731–22	2,453–36	30,185–18	2,861–22	27,323–36+ 37–21 = 27,361–17
Atkot	4,212–16	1,855–30	6,068—6	2,441–39	3,626—7+ 433–30 = 4,059–37
Kalawad	6,988—5	1,774—9	8,762–14	2,631–21	6,130–33+ 125—3 = 6,255–36
Kandorna	10,465–29	3,455—2	13,920–31	3,875–31	10,045—0+ 190—5 = 10,235—5
Khambhalia	16,803–15	4,482–33	21,286—8	11,607—9	9,678–39+3,715–28 = 13,394–27
Kalyanpur	32,356–36	669–30	33,026–26	4,647—4	28,279–22
Bhanwad	31,689–24	1,304–31	32,994–15	12,567–23	20,426–32–4,262–38 = 16,163–34
Jodhpur	8,079–39	701–18	8,781–17	3,977–30	4,803–27+ 461–31 = 5,265–18
Total...	1,63,876–31	18,317–28	1,82,194–19	47,935–39	1,35,683–17

C. FAMINE ADMINISTRATION.

The drought.

36. In order to clearly appreciate the actual conditions prevailing when the rains failed, it will be essential to describe briefly the pre-existing situation, which aggravated beyond measure the direct consequences of an acute drought. There was an upward rise in the prices in the early months of the year, which disturbed the market considerably and a profiteering instinct naturally took hold of the merchants who began to sell out their stocks to outside purchasers and make large profits, so that the local consumers were left in the lurch and could only get staple foodstuffs at twice or thrice their usual prices. The war was then in full swing and the public mind was unrelieved by any anticipations of a hopeful nature, either as regards its duration or its course. It was truly the darkest hour before dawn. February saw sudden fluctuations in the prices, which broke their already rapid pace into upward leaps of a very unsettling nature. Even liberties were taken with the current coin, which though depreciated, was getting ominously scarce. Thus, difficulties of food and money markets combined to create conditions, which rendered some State action necessary to stabilise the local market and restore public confidence. The poorer classes were already groaning under a burden of increasing cost of living. His Highness imme-

diately directed the adoption of the following remedial measures:—

Remedial measures.

(1) Export of staple food-stuffs was put under control.

(2) Import of foodstuffs was encouraged by reducing the import duty to 1-9/16 p. c.

(3) Import duty on cotton-seeds, fodder and sweet-oil was reduced.

(4) Export of Ghee was discounted by an imposition of 2 rupees duty, which was raised to 5 rupees in September.

(5) Sale of kerosine oil was brought under State control.

(6) The lower grades of civil and military service of the State were given monthly compensation allowance of Rs. 3 per head.

(7) All speculative transactions and tamperings of the current coin—gold and silver—were penalised.

These regulations were made in April 1918. At this time there was no idea that the monsoon would be a disappointing affair. It was hoped that an average rainfall would help us out of the difficulty by producing cereals in a quantity sufficient for local consumption. But this was not to be. Rains totally failed. Famines in the past, within man's living memory, were not attended by the hardships which existed this year. Swift and generous action was necessary to prevent appalling misery, and His Highness threw out the urgent direction that no human life was to be lost, as far as human efforts availed. The Revenue Secretary immediately organised relief measures, which may be distributed under the following heads, for purposes of this report:—

Relief measures.

I. Cheap grain shops.

II. Gratuitous relief by free distribution of grain among all classes of people.

III. Fodder supply and Panjrapoles.

IV. Opening of relief works and employment of labour.

V. Relief to cultivators, including remissions, suspensions, tagavi and loan advances, etc.

VI. Other remedial measures.

I. Cheap Grain Shops.

A committee was formed in Jamnagar, under the chairmanship of the Revenue Secretary, in early August, with the object of opening a State controlled shop in Jamnagar, where staple food stuffs would be sold at a price lower than the market rates, by half a rupee per maund. This shop distributed 70,000 maunds of food-stuffs among 15,915 families, the advantage reaching to 63,296 souls; this transaction cost the State Rs. 35,000.

Similar shops were opened in Khambhalia, Jodia, Bhanwad, Salaya, Paddhari, Bhadla, Alia-Bada, Kalawad, Jodhpur, Lalpur, Balambha, Amran, Vanthali, Khilos and Hadmatia. Some of these shops were the

outcome of generous enterprise of some of the leading merchants in the districts. Actual relief extended to the people, through the existence of these shops in the Mahals may be moderately set down at Rs. 40,000. Particular mention is here made of the generosity of Bhatia Doongarshi Purshotam and Chhaganlal Gopalji, in maintaining a shop for selling grain at half the price in Khambhalia during the three trying months of April, May and June, involving a cost of Rs. 17,000 in all.

As an additional measure for levelling down prices in Jamnagar, a Grain Trading Company was established in Jamnagar, under Darbar patronage, which pledged itself not to make more than half-an-anna-per-rupee profit on sale of grains. The State purchased hundreds of tons of rice and wheat from Bombay and directed the local merchants among whom this stock was distributed, to sell at stated rates.

Communal sympathies were also appealed to, and leaders of various communities were advised and encouraged to open cheap grain shops for the benefit of their castemen and brethren. Sheth Lalji Naranji, J. P., accordingly made arrangements to sell grain to Bhatia community in Jamnagar at half the prevailing prices. The Luvanas, Oswals, Visa Banias, Khatris and Kunbis followed suit and made similar arrangements for the relief of their co-religionists at a cost of Rs. 75,600.

II. Gratuitous Relief by Free Distribution of Grain among all Classes of People.

By the end of December, 1918, there were visible signs of agonising distress among large classes of people in all parts of the State. High prices, scarcity of foodstuffs and difficulties and uncertainties of railway transport created a feeling of despair even among the lower middle classes, who could not openly go begging or take to manual labour for which ample provision was made, as will be narrated later on. Swift succour was necessary, and my colleague, the Revenue Secretary, immediately undertook a protracted tour in the whole State, under orders of His Highness, who kindly placed three Ford cars at the disposal of the party. Mr. Gokalbhai enlisted the active and invaluable co-operation of Mahant Shri Ramprasadji, well known for his indefatigable labours and catholic charities in the past famines. Mahant Shri Ramprasadji undertook the inspection of Panch Koshi and Jodiya districts. This party left Jamnagar on the 10th January and returned after visiting almost all villages in the State, on the 12th February. Having thus gained first hand knowledge of the distress in all places they were able to organise relief, which took the form of a free gift of food grains and clothes in all deserving cases, to the infirm and the aged and the destitute, without distinction of caste, creed, race or religion. Mr Gokalbhai states in this connection, in his report to His Highness:—"I beg to mention particularly that the sphere of our relief measures has also been extended to Meghwals, Dheds and the untouchables. We had taken special care to direct our inquiries to these classes of people, bearing in mind, how neglected they

have been by the higher orders of Hindu society". Clothes were distributed where needed, and chitties were given to the deserving persons on the Mamlatdars, who were provided with sufficient stocks of grain, rice, wheat, gram and jowari for distribution. Each person was given one maund of grain for one month and in innumerable cases, supplemental grants of food grains were made to persons, whose income fell short of providing adequate maintenance for their families.

These operations were necessarily extensive and it was thought essential to provide a special fund to finance them. His Highness contributed one lac of rupees; subscriptions were invited from the subjects, which resulted in a generous response from all parts of the State, and from some of the prominent Jamnagar citizens doing business in Bombay, Rangoon, etc. All the State officers and servants contributed to the fund very liberally. The fund rose to Rs. 2,40,226 comprising a grant of Rs. 20,000 from Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal, C. I. E., Rs. 5,000 from Sheth Haji Mamad Jamal and Rs. 2,500 from Sheth Jakaria Jamal.

For the city of Jamnagar, a special committee was formed, which was charged with the duty of ascertaining the measure of distress that required prompt attention. In the city, 15,000 maunds of grain costing about Rs. 75,000 are already distributed among about 15,079 families, comprising 51,391 souls.

In the districts 35,000 maunds of grain are distributed at a cost of Rs. 1,74,000, to which, the Famine Fund has contributed Rs. 75,000 upto now. About the balance, which comes to a lac of rupees, it is with pride that a grateful mention is made of the very generous donors, Sheth Vasanji Jeewandas of Messrs Khimji Dayal, and Sheth Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji, two highly esteemed citizens of Jamnagar, who are contributing with princely generosity to the Ram Raksha Fund, and the Bhatia Volunteer Corps Fund, the former organised and managed by Mahant Shri Ramprasadji of Jamnagar, for meeting distress in this famine.

The mention of these two funds brings to mind the outstanding influence and organising powers of Mahant Shri Ramprasadji, who has, besides calling into being one of these two funds, mainly supported by Sheths Vasanji Jeewandas and Mathuradas Vasanji, thrown wide open his own Sadavrat institution in Jamnagar. This Sadavrat known as the Anathashram Sadavrat is feeding all persons who come to receive meals, once a day at the institution. The Mahant has spent Rs. 21,000 already on this feeding. He has also been distributing whey gratis to the poor, which has cost him Rs. 8,500 up-to date.

The Ram Raksha Fund has distributed clothes to the poor at a cost of Rs. 10,960; where-as the Bhatia Volunteer Crops Fund has spent Rs. 5,466 towards the same object.

An especial and equally grateful mention is here made of Sheth Chatrabhuj Gordhandas and Sheth Lalji Naranji,J. P., of the firm of Messrs Mulji Jaitha and Co., who provided very liberal charities in Jamnagar during the year. A shop selling foodstuffs at half the rates to members of the Bhatia community is already mentioned before. They further started a kitchen in Jamnagar, providing a free and full evening meal to all those who came to the Mulji Jaitha Dharamshala in Jamnagar to receive it. The kitchen has been open for the last four months and its maintenance charges have already reached the figure of Rs. 10,000.

Regarding orphans, the initiative was again seized by Mahant Ramprasadji, who notified, while influenza was raging in October here, that he was prepared to receive children in the Anathashram under his charge, where they would be freely maintained till such time as the parents were able to resume their charge. Mr. Gokalbhai was able to collect about a hundred such children, while touring in the districts and they are handed over to the Anathashram, where Mahant Shri has made all necessary arrangements for them. Besides these, orphans were also secured. 60 of such orphans were taken over by Mahant Shri, a permanent charge on the institution, till they attain majority.

It may be noted that, among communal charities, which were many and variously distributed, and which came to Rs. 75,000, the gratuitous relief started by Sheth Hirji Khetsi for all Dasa Oswals in the State, and by Messrs Champsi Bhara & Co., Ghelabhai Guna & Co., Velji Lakhamshi Nathu and Tokarshi Mulji & Co., for all Visa Oswal Mahajans in the State, reached a high level of philanthropy. They distributed free grain to their co-religionists in all villages and in all deserving cases.

III. Fodder Supply and Panjrapoles.

This was a fodder famine, no less than a food famine. The predicament was very serious, because in an agricultural country, no misfortune is greater than a scarcity of fodder. In the solution of agricultural problems under such seasonal irregularities as India is subject to, nothing has received insistent attention of His Highness so much as the conservation of forests and the storing and stacking of fodder. Export of grass is not generally encouraged here, and every cultivator is advised to lay by as much grass as he can. But thrift is a hard lesson to learn and the cultivator is by nature a slow learner. Excessive rainfall last year spoiled the growth, and this year there was no growth at all. Export of grass was prohibited from August and Cher jungles were thrown open to the public. Darbari Vidis sold out grass to cultivators at a very cheap rate, under His Highness's orders. Practically 75 lacs lbs. of grass is sold to cultivators at Rs. 12½ per 1000 lbs. when the actual rates ranged in the market between Rs. 25 and 35.

The greatest effort of the local Mahajan was, as usual, centred on the Panjrapoles, and the liberal manner in which these were maintained is beyond all praise. It will only be necessary to instance a few Panjrapoles with figures of cost in proof of this observation.

City of Jamnagar:—(1) The town Panjrapole maintained 1,400 cattle at a cost of Rs. 41,500.

(2) Mulji Jaitha & Co. maintained a special cattle camp, in which 550 cattle were retained and fed at a cost of Rs. 30,000 borne by Mulji Jaitha and Co.

Khambhalia:— This Panjrapole fed about two thousand cattle and cost about three lacs of rupees. The credit for this great organisation goes in a large measure to Sheth Sundardas Thakarshi Rajda, who directly managed and bore a greater portion of the upkeep of this Panjrapole.

Salaya:— The local Panjrapole maintained 400 cattle, at a cost of Rs. 40,000.

Jam-Jodhpur:— The local Panjrapole maintained 332 cattle,at a cost of Rs. 26,000. The Darbar gave 80,000 lbs. of grass gratis to this Panjrapole.

Bhanwad:— 140 cattle were maintained at a cost of Rs. 9,300.

Jodiya:— 707 cattle were maintained at a cost of Rs. 37,121.

IV. Opening of Relief Works and Employment of Labour.

No large works requiring concentration of many labourers at one place were either necessitated by the situation or were thought desirable. Congregation of many poor persons in vast camps has proved in the past, an unhappy experiment, and care was therefore taken to open small works in different areas, selected for reasons of distress prevailing there. A programme embracing the following works, estimated to cost about three lacs of rupees was at once sanctioned by His Highness, and afforded convenient relief to rural labourers, as well as destitute peasants: Rawal-Ghed works, Kanpur Sherdi Bund, Dhulkot Bund, Unt Beyt Shampur Bund, Balambha Jodia Road and reclamation work, Killeshwar Road and causeway. Sanction was also accorded to the deepening of tanks at Bamnasa, Ranjitpur, Hadmatia and Pindara, to the excavation of a new tank at Mota Asota, the construction of a bund across the river at Ran, and a causeway across the river Bhudanpuri. These various works, selected and maintained on a scale required by the local need, provided ample labour in distressed areas.

A spasmodic but very welcome feature of this year's famine was the opening of relief works by the Mahajans of Khambhalia and Salaya, who maintained about 250 labourers for many months.

The Engineering Department was directed by His Highness to start and continue large public works in the city and in the mofussil. The foundations of the Lady Hardinge Girls' High School were begun and many works, such as the construction of two causeways across the river Nagmati and making of new roads were carried on, which engaged hundreds of labourers. The city improvement programme was in full swing, and many

private buildings and shops on the new roads in the city indicate the hearty co-operation of the citizens of Jamnagar in this direction.

Total expenditure by the State, under this head may be appropriately put down at Rs. 6,21,365.

Relief to Cultivators, including Remissions, Suspensions, Tagavi and Loan advances, etc.

While these measures were in progress, no pains were spared in the primary task of keeping all the cultivators on their legs. It may be stated that their condition was fairly good. The prosperity of the last two years, due mainly to rising prices of cereals and cotton, the latter especially, was a prop, on the support of which, many of the cultivators passed through the period of distress. But help was necessitated in several cases and the following may be set down as remedial measures, adopted for the relief of peasantry.

(a) As soon as famine was apparent, His Highness ordered a free grant of Rs. 125/- per koss of new wells dug, or old and disused wells repaired. This measure at once resulted in 1,154 wells being undertaken during the year. Of this number, 527 wells are completed and 627 are being constructed. 267 old wells were deepened. Rs. 96,437 are already paid over under this head to the cultivators, as per His Highness's order noted above.

(b) Rs 89,659 were advanced to cultivators for their maintenance.

(c) Rs. 26,395 were distributed for seeds.

(d) Rs. 24,000 were advanced for bullocks, koss varat, etc.

(e) Rs. 77,795 were given for grass.

But the greatest measure of relief under this head is the liberal remission sanctioned by His Highness this year. Four annas in the rupee of assessment were remitted all round. This comes to Rs. 7,71,455. Besides this large relinquishment, suspensions were granted on a liberal scale and amounted to Rs. 6,16,563. Further, on cash payment of the assessment this year, a credit of 25 p. c. was generally allowed, i. e., making up a total remission of 40 p. c.

VI.—Other Remidial Measures.

Among other and incidental measures may be mentioned the suspension of execution proceedings in civil courts, prohibition of caste dinners, free maintenance of destitute Garassia widows under His Highness's orders, at a cost of Rs. 6,000, loans to Giras holders which amounted to Rs. 29,328, &c., &c.

Mr. Gokalbhai speaks very highly in connection with the famine measures, for which he was mainly responsible and which are briefly noticed above, of the ready and willing co-operation and services rendered by Mr. Somchand K. Shah, the Chief Revenue Officer, and Mr. Hemraj, the Senior Revenue Assistant. Besides the private gentlemen, whose generous help is gratefully mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, Mr. Gokalbhai

commends to notice the very liberal donations made by Sheth Nathubhai Meghji Varia of Bhanwad, Harjivan Valji of Khambhalia, Thakar Doongershi Parshotom and Chhaganlal Gopalji of Jam Khambhalia and Bai Hurbai, widow of Sheth Osman Adam of Lalpur.

Tours of revenue officers.

37. The time spent in touring in districts by the Chief Revenue Officer and his Assistants is shown below:—

	Number of days.
The Chief Revenue Officer,	102.
The Assistant Revenue Officer, (Central Division)	177.
The Assistant Revenue Officer, (Eastern Division)	257.
The Assistant Revenue Officer, (Western Division)	240.

Land revenue collections.

38. The total land revenue collections during the year of report amount to Rs. 28,33,009 as against 35,31,034 of the preceding year; this figure includes about 2 lacs and a quarter realised out of arrears.

Arrears.

39. The arrears that stood at the end of the last year amounted to Rs. 21,46,591 of which Rs. 10,61,298 (mostly realisations in April, May and June 1918) were recovered during the year under report, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 10,85,293. Adding to this the arrears for 1918-19 the total amount of State dues comes to Rs. 30,14,136.

Tagavi.

40. As the year under report was a year of scarcity, cultivators were given Tagavi for different agricultural purposes with a free hand. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 2,67,150 was sanctioned early in the year; out of which Tagavi to the extent of Rs. 88,333 was advanced and this amount together with the interest on past Tagavi arrears viz. 8,637 = Rs. 96,970 is debited to Tagavi accounts. In addition to Tagavi in cash, Rukas to the extent of Rs. 7,100 were granted to money lenders to advance money to cultivators for seed, bullocks, etc. The outstanding balance of Tagavi advances which remained unrecovered at the end of the last year was Rs. 1,44,064. Added to this the amount of Rs. 8,637 as interest on Tagavi advanced in previous years and also Rs. 88,333 being the amount of Tagavi advanced this year, the total amount of Tagavi dues comes to Rs. 2,41,034 of which Rs. 30,048 were recovered during the year under report leaving a balance of Rs. 2,10,986 unrecovered at the end of the year.

Chapter III.

Protection.

A.—LEGISLATION.

41. A list of Acts and Rules in force in the State is given in Appendix II. The following was the new enactment in the year under review:—

(1) Passport Rules.

B.—MILITARY AND SIRBANDI.

Imperial Service Lancers.

Composition.

42. The sanctioned strength of the Jamnagar Lancers remained unaltered during the year viz, 152. At the close of the year preceding, the force consisted of 147 men. During the year under report 7 recruits were enlisted, 5 men died, 1 invalided, 2 discharged, leaving 146 as the total strength of the squadron at the close of the year. This was divided thus:—

4 Commissioned Officers.
15 Non-Commissioned Officers.
127 Fighting men.

Arms.

43. The squadron is armed with Magazine Lee Enfield carbines, swords and lances.

Remounts.

44. There were 136 horses at the close of the preceding year, and 30 remounts were purchased from the Government Remount Department, Meerut, during the year, bringing the total to 166. Of these two horses died at Karachi, 14 were sold off leaving 150 at the close of the year.

Ponies.

45. The number of ponies which was 76 at the close of the last year has decreased by one which died during this year.

Musketry.

46. The musketry course was carried out in Karachi. 2 Daffedars were sent to attend the Musketry Class at Belgaum. These have passed the course. 1 Daffedar and 2 men were sent to undergo a course of musketry in Hotchkiss Gun Training etc.

Signalling.

47. The signalling party is still on active service with the Expeditionary Force E. Out of the 6 signallers so employed, one returned owing to ill health, but has joined his duty at the depot.

Cost.

48. The total expenditure in maintaining the squadron was Rs. 1,29,991 as against Rs. 1,11,548 of the previous year.

General remarks.

49. Since the commencement of the World War, the services of the squadron have been placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government for duty under orders of the General Officer Commanding Karachi Brigade,

who inspected the Brigade in Karachi during the year. The C. C. M. A. Mr. Squires inspected the arms at the depot in Jamnagar, and one C. C. M. A. 4th Quetta Division inspected the arms at Karachi. In March 1918, half the squadron with one officer in charge was sent to Kashmore via Jakobabad in Sind. They returned to Karachi in June. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India has mentioned in a special India Army Order the services of the N. I. S. Lancers in connection with the Marri Punitive Force.

Paltan, Artillery and Sirbandi.

Infantry.

50. The Paltan or Infantry continues the same body of armed men, possessing arms of long departed usefulness, which can hardly be fired without injuring the users themselves.

The Paltan is employed, thus equivocally armed, in guarding the jail, the palaces, etc. There is no separate force of artillery but the Infantry men are taught how to handle artillery for ceremonial salutes.

Strength and cost.

51. The strength and cost of the Paltan, Artillery and Sirbandi during the year compared with that preceding were as under:—

		1917–18.	1918–19
Paltan.			
Strength...	...	154	167
Cost Rs...	...	25,744	31,577
Artillery.			
Strength...	...	12	12
Cost Rs...	...	1,821	1,918
Sirbandi.			
Strength...	...	147	152
Cost Rs...	...	15,116	19,988

Band.

52. The Band attached to the Paltan is gaining in proficiency and skill.

C. POLICE.

Strength of the regular Police.

53. The following table compares the strength of the Police during the year under report with that in the preceding year.

		1917–18.	1918–19.
Superintendent ...	...	1	1
Assistant Supdt.	...	1	1
Inspectors ...	...	4	4
Chief Constables...	...	25	28
Jamadars ...	...	22	21
Havaldars ...	...	44	45
Naiks	...	64	84
Constables ...	...	500	580
Mounted Police ...	...	48	46
Camel Sowars ...	...	24	20
Paid Cadets ...	...	8	7
		741	837

54. The strength of the Water Police is as under:— *Water Police.*

1	Chief Constable.
4	Havaldars.
3	Naiks.
33	Constables.
41	

55. Cost of the Water Police amounted to Rs. 8,037 against Rs.11,217 in the preceding year. *Cost.*

56. Appendix IV furnishes details regarding the Police in the State during the year under report.

57. Of the total police force 318 are literate and 517 under instruction. *Education.*

58. 91 men were dismissed,360 punished and 77 rewarded or promoted. *Discipline.*

59. The total cost of the Police Department exclusive of the Water Police and temporary and punitive establishments, during the year, amounted to Rs. 1,66,028 as against Rs. 1,47,061 of the past year. *Total cost.*

60. During the year under report, there were 95 vacancies against 162 of the last year. *Vacancies.*

61. Seven punitive posts of one Head Constable and 3 Constables each were imposed on 7 villages where the Charans refused to pay the State dues and Salami and behaved turbulently. The post on Khakharda continues. *Punitive posts.*

62. The total strength of the village police was 902 as against 872 in the preceding year. There were besides 639 persons who were Police and Revenue Patels, against an even number in the preceding year. The village police are under the control of the Revenue Department, but for police duties, they are always available to the Police Department. *Village Police.*

63. The total strength of the police force of the State both regular and village police is thus 2,378. The ratio of the total strength works out to one policeman to 147 of the population and to 1·59 square miles of the area. The ratio of the regular police is one policeman to 398 souls and to 4·31 square miles. *Ratio of the police to population and to square miles.*

64. The foot police are armed with muzzle-loading guns in the districts and with batons in towns; and the mounted police with swords and muzzle-loading guns, but as remarked above the arms are quite useless. Lately 79 B.L. Carbines have been received from Government. *Arms.*

65. During the year under report 604 cognizable offences were reported to the Police against 539 in the preceding year. The offences included 10 murders, 2 dacoities, 9 robberies, 249 housebreakings, 235 thefts, 14 grievous hurts, 11 hurts and 74 miscellaneous. *Crime.*

Percentage of convictions to arrests and of convictions to persons sent for trial.

66. During the year, 682 persons were arrested by the Police of whom 672 were sent for trial, against 501 and 479 respectively of the preceding year. Of these 350 were convicted. Thus the percentage of convictions to arrests was 51·3 against 56·4 last year and that of convictions to persons sent for trial was 52·08 against 59·08.

Recovery of stolen property.

67. The total value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 41,380 against Rs. 26,511 in the preceding year. The value of property recovered was Rs. 18,655 against Rs. 9,220 or a percentage of 45·08 against 34·3 in the previous year.

Reformation.

68. Reformation of the Police administration is being quietly carried out and some fresh appointments are made to the staff of the Chief Constables.

General remarks.

69. Some smart work falls to the credit of Mr. Chhelshankar J. Dave, Superintendent of Police, during the year under report. He was appointed to the post by His Highness, in the beginning of the year, and was at once faced with a serious disturbance by the Mianas of Bela, who resisted the levy of assessment fixed under the Alienation Settlement Act and wounded the Revenue and Police Officers of the district in an affray, while the latter were proceeding to attach the crops. The Mianas are a turbulent people, notorious for their crimes and for a free mode of living. Mr. Chhelshankar proceeded to Bela, apprehended the offenders, secured the horses and other property carried away by the Mianas and restored order in the village. The criminals were brought to justice in due course and punished.

The next important work was of reducing the recalcitrant Charans of Khambhalia and Kalyanpur districts, who refused to pay the Salami under the Alienation Rules, to pay other State dues, to accept notices and processes of judicial courts, to render up criminals; who resisted arrests, committed crimes, practised open extortion on State subjects and began to levy black-mail; harboured criminals, committed depredations and flouted all conciliatory measures adopted by the State to bring them to reason; did not allow Darbari officials to enter their villages, attacked the Police officers and collected arms and rendered the whole Baradi division insecure for habitation for State subjects. His Highness was finally constrained to take rigorous action and sent Mr. Chhelshanker, with men of the State Infantry under Lieutenant Kalekhan, supported by Huzur A.D.C.s and other armed men to restore order in the Baradi division and arrest the offenders. After one or two skirmishes in which the Superintendent of Police and other officers behaved most courageously, the gangs of lawless Charans were broken and the defaulters were arrested and rendered to judicial courts for trial on various charges existing against them.

The third action to the credit of Mr. Chhelshankar, was about the Duffers. They are a pest in this Province; marauders by nature and instinct, with no fixed habitation or occupation, used to swift movements and having light impedimenta, living on the borders of several jurisdictions to escape arrest or injury, they terrorized for years poor peasantry and in the year of report, hovered round the Atkot Mahal, which was fortunate in

having some rains and showed some cultivation. Poor cultivators were helpless against them. Mr. Chhelshankar went to Atkot, followed an important gang and after a hot pursuit of 200 miles, captured the marauders and brought them to justice. The Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar expressed his appreciation of the effective action of the State Police and it is officially stated that he has reported the excellent work done for the information of Government.

D. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Complete separation of the judicial and executive functions.

70. The number and the constitution of the judicial courts remained the same as in the preceding year. It is a feature of our administration that the executive and the judicial functions are separate. The constitution may be briefly indicated as below:—

Courts and their powers and jurisdiction.

71. The Huzur Court exercises the powers of the High Court. All appeals, criminal and civil, as well as applications for revision, except appeals against capital punishments, are heard by the Revenue Secretary; the appeals against capital punishments are heard by His Highness personally. The other judicial courts are those of:—

(1) The Sir Nyayadhish, who exercises the powers of the Sessions Judge, the District Magistrate and the Appellate Court in criminal matters and in civil cases hears appeals against the decisions of the Nyayadhish and Munsiff-Magistrates. He also entertains applications for the grant of certificates of heirship, guardianship, probate, administrationand insolvency. The powers of the judge of the Small Causes Court in civil matters upto the limit of Rs. 250 are exercised for the present by the Political Secretary.

(2) The Nyayadhish hears suits above the value of Rs. 2,500 throughout the State and of the value upto Rs. 2,500 which are not of the nature of Small Causes suits in the Panchkoshi Mahal.

(3) The City Magistrate exercises all the powers of a First Class Magistrate with summary jurisdiction in the city and the Panchkoshi Mahal.

(4) Each Mahal has a Munsiff-Magistrate with first class powers in criminal matters and powers to hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 2,500.

(5) The Khambhalia Munsiff exercises the powers of a judge of the Small Causes Court in the towns of Khambhalia and Salaya upto Rs. 50.

E.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences.

72. The total number of offences pending at the close of 1917-18 was 78 while 2,155 offences were committed during the year, giving a total of 2,233 as against 2,479 in the preceding year. The number was 2,305 in 1916-17.

Cases.

73. There were 70 cases pending at the close of 1917–18 and 1,320 new cases were admitted during the year making a total of 1,390. Of these 1,358 were disposed of, leaving 32 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the cases disposed of 425 were cognisable and 933 non-cognisable.

Persons concerned.

74. 2,646 persons were brought to trial during the year under report as against 2,829 of the previous year. Of these 1,960 were either discharged or acquitted, 610 were convicted, 15 died and 61 remained under trial at the end of the year.

Details of offences.

75. Appendix VII furnishes details of the number of offences committed, the number of cases disposed of and the cases awaiting trial. The following table will show the statistics as regards the more serious crimes dealt with by the judicial courts as compared with those during the year preceding:—

	1917–18.	1918–19.
Murder	9	13
Culpable homicide ...	7	5
Hurt...	719	621
Grievous hurt ...	21	29
Rape...	1	1
Theft...	223	311
Robbery	20	13
Dacoity	0	1

Number of accused.

76. Of the number of persons concerned viz, 2,646, 610 or 23·05 p. c. were convicted against 601 in the preceding year. Of these 10 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 35 to rigorous imprisonment, 6 to simple imprisonment and fine, 230 to rigorous imprisonment and fine, 313 to pay fine only and 16 with whipping.

Fines.

77. The total amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 11,905 of which Rs. 5,762 were recovered, and Rs. 1,158 were remitted leaving Rs. 4,985 to be recovered.

Criminal appeals.

78. The total number of criminal appeals preferred during the year was 125 against 78 in the year preceding. Of these 3 were rejected, in 36 cases the sentences were confirmed, in 39 were modified and in 43 cases were reversed; one case was referred while 3 applications remained pending at the close of the year.

F.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil suits.

79. The number of original suits, pending at the close of the last year was 481 and 1,455 new suits of the value of Rs. 3,21,774 were filed during the year under report making a total of 1,936 against 2,821 of the previous year. Out of these, 1,500 were disposed of during the year as against 2,340 in the year preceding, leaving a balance of 436 at the end of the year. Of the suits disposed of, 289 were exparte, 545 compromised, 101 struck off and 565 otherwise disposed of. The average duration of these suits was 4 months and 1 day.

80. The total value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs 2,62,774 against Rs. 2,45,886 in 1917–18. *Value of suits disposed of.*

81. 514 applications for execution of decrees in civil suits were pending at the close of the preceding year and 1,295 new applications were received during the year making a total of 1,809 against 2,791 in the previous year. Out of these 1,631 were disposed of leaving 178 pending execution at the close of the year. The money value of the total number of applications was Rs. 9,03,380 of which applications involving a sum of Rs. 4,23,041 were disposed of. Of the 178 applications pending disposal 27 were for periods below 6 months, 34 below 12 months and 117 pending disposal for over 12 months. *Applications for execution of decrees.*

82. There were 125 appeals pending at the beginning of the year and 129 more were preferred during the year, making a total of 254 of the aggregate value of Rs. 33,881 against 291 of the previous year of the value of Rs. 60,503. Out of this total 139 were disposed of leaving a balance of 115 at the close of the year. Of the appeals disposed of decisions in 58 cases were confirmed, in 14 reversed in 17 amended, 21 cases were remanded for further inquiry and 29 were compromised and otherwise disposed of. The average duration of these appeals was 7 months and 19 days. *Civil appeals.*

83. The expenditure and miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of court fee stamps) of the civil and criminal courts of the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 56,087 and 3,118 respectively against Rs. 49,574 and Rs. 1,984 respectively in the preceding year. *Expenditure and miscellaneous receipts.*

G. EXTRADITION.

84. The number of prisoners extradited to the State for trial during the year was 33 against an even number in the preceding year. Of these 15 were convicted, 16 acquitted or discharged and 2 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The number of the accused handed over from this State to other States was 14 against an equal number last year. Of these 7 were convicted, 4 acquitted and the result of the remaining 3 is not yet known. *Extradition.*

H. PRISONS.

85. The number of jails in the State remained the same as in the year 1917–18, viz, *Jails.*

1. Central Jail at Jamnagar, 1 Sub–Jail at Atkot and 8 Lock–ups.

In the Atkot Sub-Jail, prisoners sentenced upto one month are detained, while in the Lock–ups, those sentenced to not more than 15 days are imprisoned. Prisoners sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment are sent to the Central Jail at Jamnagar in batches on the 1st and the 16th day of every month.

86. The number of prisoners in durance in the beginning of the year was 142; new admissions during the year were 928 making a total of 1,070 *Number of prisoners.*

against 683 of the previous year; 680 of these were Hindus and 390 Mahomedans. Of the total number 876 were released or handed over to other States and 194 remained in the jails at the close of the year. There were 37 prisoners awaiting trial at the close of the year, as against 36 of the last year. Of these 37, 33 were at the Central Jail, 2 at Khambhalia, 1 at Kalawad and 1 at Bhanwad. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was 40·62 days.

Daily average.

87. The daily average of the prisoners during the year was 203·63 as against 153·44 in the previous year.

Female prisoners.

88. The number of female prisoners was 54 against 49 in the previous year.

Reconvictions.

89. The number of reconvictions was 9 against 15 last year.

Conduct.

90. The conduct of the prisoners was very satisfactory inspite of the large number of dacoits and their accomplices. There was not a single offence against jail discipline.

Release and remissions.

91. On the auspicious occasions of the Birth-day and the Installation-day of His Highness 5 prisoners were released and 11 were given remissions in their sentences.

Cost and earnings.

92. The gross expenditure of the jails exclusive of the cost of guarding the prisoners amounted to Rs. 18,814 against Rs.15,465 while the total earnings of the department were Rs. 6,170 as against Rs. 8,832 of the last year.

Dieting charges per head.

93. The prisoners' dieting charges per head amounted to Re. 0–2–8 against Re. 0–2–3⅓ in the preceding year.

Jail manufacture.

94. The net income from the Jail Factory during the year was Rs. 6,121 as against Rs. 5,101 in the year preceding.

Deaths.

95. There were 23 deaths in the different jails and lock-ups during the year, against 5 last year. The increase was due to influenza which took a toll of 19.

I. REGISTRATION.

Registration of documents.

96. The total number of documents presented for registration during the year under report was 553. Of these 524 documents of the total value of Rs. 4,00,855 were registered as against 441 of the value of Rs 2,38,162 in the previous year. In the case of 19 documents, registration was refused and 10 documents remained to be registered pending inquiry at the close of the year. The amount realised from registration fees etc. was Rs. 1,252 against Rs. 1,180 in the previous year. Of the documents presented for registration, 379 were mortgage deeds, 25 sale deeds, 17 wills, 86 money bonds and 46 were miscellaneous documents.

97. 1,484 applications were pending at the close of the year 1917–18 and 124 new applications were received during the year of report, making a total of 1,608 as against 1,657 in the previous year. Of these, 108 resulted in Chhapas and were finally disposed of, 101 were also finally decided, making a total of 209 disposals. 1,399 applications were pending at the close of the year. Besides these, the City Officer has decided and disposed of 464 inquiry cases also. *Chhapa department in the city.*

98. The income derived from Chhapa fees &c. amounted to Rs. 26,035 during the year against Rs. 17,496 of the previous year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 9,178 against Rs. 5,945 in the preceding year. *Income.*

99. 5,815 applications were pending disposal in the Mahals at the beginning of the year and 1,002 new applications were received, making a total of 6,817 as against 6,702 in the preceding year. Of these 1,111 were disposed of leaving 5,706 applications pending disposal at the close of the year. *Chhapas in the Mahals.*

100. The amount realised from the fees levied was Rs. 69,478 against Rs. 38,119 in the preceding year. *Income.*

J. MUNICIPALITY.

101. The opening balance of the Jamnagar Municipality in the beginning of the year was Rs. 51,747. The income during the year was Rs. 73,059 as against Rs. 92,788 in the year preceding, making a total of Rs. 1,24,806. Deducting from this, the expenditure of Rs. 1,23,631 during the year, the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,175. The expenditure during the preceding year was Rs. 51,934. *Income and expenditure.*

The following are the principal items of receipts:—

	1917-18.	1918-19.
Receipts from the farm of Land Customs (Mandvi)...	56,364	14,810
Water charges for pipe connections	8,017	6,988
Rents of stalls in the markets, etc.	4,288	4,208
House tax	9,633	18,602
Conservancy tax	6,538	12,406
Wheel tax	2,190	2,469
Miscellaneous	5,757	13,576
	92,787	73,059

The decrease in item one calls for elucidation. It is more apparent than real; the farming of the Mandvi has ceased from January 1918, and the figure for 1918–19 represents a part recovery of the annual quota of Rs. 32,000 given by the Customs Department to the Municipality, under the new arrangement, whereby the Mandvi is worked by the Customs Department, and is not farmed out as before.

The chief items of expenditure are:—

	1917–18.	1918–19.
Office establishment ...	12,539	13,562
Conservancy	13,352	24,486
Lighting	8,913	18,919
Water works	5,908	12,928
Watering the roads ...	1,041	0
Miscellaneous repairs ...	10,181	38,402
Miscellaneous	0	15,334
	51,934	1,23,631.

The increse in expenditure is due to some bills which were left unpaid last year being paid up this year. The increase in price of oil as well as additional autolux lamps has added considerably to the expenditure.

Collection of taxes.

102. Municipal taxes were not collected fully in the year under report, because of the prevalence of influenza in great virulence in the city of Jamnagar, whereby collection of taxes was seriously interfered with.

General remarks.

103. The Municipal Officer rendered energetic services at the time of the influenza epidemic in Jamnagar. It was not for him and his staff to be afraid of contagion and infection; and though several deaths among the overseers and sweepers occurred, every one stuck to his work and did all that was possible to check the advance of that terrible disease. Mr. Jayashankar was able to organize a band of volunteers, formed mostly of University students who were in Jamnagar then, and who were provided with medicines, milk, coffee, woolen clothes, etc. They cycled the whole day through affected areas and distributed succour in medicine and nourishment, under the direction of medical men, who volunteered their services and established table dispensaries at various places in the city to assist and guide the volunteers. The services, so courageously rendered by the young men, were invaluable and were appreciated by His Highness, who thanked them for their patriotic labours and gave each of them a suitable Poshak.

Municipalities in the Districts.

104. Principal towns in the Mahals are provided with Municipalities which are looked after by the Mamlatdar, assisted by local committees and the Medical Officer. These Municipalities are financed by the State and concern themselves with the conservancy and lighting of the towns.

District municipal grants.

105. The grant for this purpose amounted to Rs. 6,000 and was distributed thus:—

Khambhalia	Mahal	Rs.	1,400
Jodiya	,,	,,	1,100
Bhanwad	,,	,,	600
Lalpur	,,	,,	450
Kalawad	,,	,,	450
Kandorna	,,	,,	450
Atkot	,,	,,	450
Kalianpur	,,	,,	200
Jodhpur	,,	,,	450
Paddhari	,,	,,	450
			6,000.

Chapter IV.

Production and Distribution.

106. The average rainfall during the year under report was 3 inches 72 cents against 40 inches 40 cents last year, with a maximum of 13 inches 97 cents at Atkot and a minimum of 78 cents at Kalyanpur. *Rainfall.*

Taluka.	Rainfall.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	
Panchkoshi.	3	92	
Jodiya.	3	46	
Lalpur	4	22	
Paddhari.	4	6	
Atkot.	13	97	
Kalawad.	2	66	
Kandorana.	2	16	
Khambhalia.	2	35	
Kalyanpur.	0	78	
Bhanwad.	2	24	
Jodhpur.	1	9	
Average...	3	72	

The above figures tell their own lamentable tale.

107. The rainfall in the season was very scanty, except in the Atkot Mahal, and was the cause of an acute famine both in foodstuffs and fodder. The cultivators gave up hope in September and began growing fodder-crops such as Chhasatia, lucerne, carrots etc., by well-irrigation. They subsequently grew wheat and garlic. *Crops.*

Atkot, with the exception of its Barwalla Sub-division, was the only Taluka which had rain, just enough for Khariff cultivation. There was some yield of Juvari and Bajro, about 6 to 8 annas of the normal year.

Owing to absence of rain in the Khambhalia and Kalyanpur Mahals, there was no yield of Teel. Wheat could only be sown in irrigated

lands, and therefore the acreage of wheat was much less than in an ordinary year.

Disease among cattle.

108. There was an appearance of small pox among cattle in the Atkot Taluka. The number of cattle affected by the disease was 10, out of which 5 died. In the other Talukas there was no disease of any kind during the year.

Agricultural stock.

109. The agricultural stock in the State this year was as follows:—

(The figures of the past year are also given below for comparison.)

	Agricultural Stock.	Past year.	Present year.
1	Bullocks used in cultivation	85,186	71,736
2	Ploughs with 2 and 4 bullocks... ...	27,181	25,782
3	Untrained bullocks	10,121	6,739
4	Cows	72,492	53,525
5	He-buffaloes	2,105	1,802
6	She-buffaloes	42,042	29,415
7	Carts load-carrying	14,843	14,324

From the above it will be seen that there was an appreciable decrease in the number of bullocks, which is slightly less than the increase last year, and therefore, the number of bullocks is a little over that of the year before last. There is also a decrease in the number of cows, buffaloes, etc. There is a very slight decrease in the number of ploughs and carts. The decrease in the number of ploughs, cattle and other agricultural stock is mainly due to shortage and scarcity of fodder. Cultivators as soon as they knew that rain had failed, began to grow Chhasatia, lucerne, carrots etc, for feeding their cattle, specially bullocks. Really speaking rain was so scanty that no grass grew except in parts of the Atkot Taluka and therefore cultivators had to depend on their old stock of grass or Kudbi and the green fodder or grass grown by well-water. As soon as it was known that fodder was scarce, the State arranged to give grass to cultivators as Tagavi at annas 8 per maund, from its reserved hay-stacks.

Wells and tanks.

110. There were 11,169 wells existing at the end of the year. During the year under report 711 new wells were sunk making a total of 11,880 at the end of the year. Of these new wells, 552 were completed and 159 were unfinished when the year closed. 198 old wells were also dug and repaired. The cost of the new wells came to Rs. 75,150 while that of repairing the old ones was Rs. 6,690. The amount contributed by the Darbar towards the cost of the new wells was Rs. 35,340 and that towards repairing old wells

was Rs. 4,628 making a total of Rs. 39,968 given out as aid to cultivators in the year.

111. The following statement will show the number of old wells as well as new ones sunk during the year.

Talukas.	Old wells.	New wells.	Total number of wells.
Panchkoshi	1,603	41	1,644
Jodiya	813	8	821
Paddhari	600	54	654
Lalpur	817	54	871
Atkot	1,084	96	1,180
Kalawad	896	43	939
Kandorna	877	68	945
Khambhalia	1,092	60	1,152
Kalyanpur	1,340	103	1,443
Bhanwad	1,348	114	1,462
Jodhpur	699	70	769
	11,169	711	11,880.

112. The State irrigation tanks are (1) Adhia in Atkot, (2) Hansthal in Khambhalia, (3) Vijarkhi in Panchkoshi and (4) Keshia in Jodiya Taluka. Adhia could irrigate land measuring about 1,477, Hansthal about 200, Vijarkhi about 1,009 and Keshia about 50 acres.

During the year under report lands as shown below were irrigated by these tanks:—

Adhia.	Hansthal.	Vijarkhi.	Keshia.
Acres 476-4	100	263-24	3

Of these four, Adhia, Hansthal and Vijarkhi are tolerably good tanks. The amount realised as water tax during the year under report was as follows:—

Adhia.	Hansthal.	Vijarkhi.	Keshia.
Rs. 2,333-7	1,201	1,615	18.

These tanks are under the control and supervision of the Public Works Department in charge of the State Engineer. The tank at Keshia is a small one and is not useful at all.

Prices of food-stuffs.

113. As mentioned in the last year's report, prices of foodstuffs have beaten all past records and have kept a level, never considered as likely before. Equally high have been the prices of cloth. Famine conditions aggravated the misery of poorer classes, but fortunately labour market has remained very favourable throughout the year. There was ample demand for labour and it was well paid.

THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Forest.

114. The principal items on the receipt side of this Department are:—grazing charges, sales of Bamboos, Babool and other dead trees, Timarva leaves for cigarettes, fruit of forest trees, charcoal and Ijaro for removal of Awal for leather tanning, auctions of grass Vidis and Pancharai or grazing fee.

The Barda, the Alech, the Dalasa and the Salemar hills and the Gurgadh jungle with its numerous gum trees are declared reserved forests and are put under the Forest Department. Not much of scientific conservation and treatment of forest resources is being attempted yet, but the work of preservation is energetically done by the Forest Officer, who is full of zeal and ambition in the interests of the Department under his charge.

Receipts and expenditure.

115. The receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,68,149 as against Rs. 1,97,896 and the expenditure to Rs. 52,499 as against Rs. 38,891 of the preceding year.

Trees.

116. The number of trees planted during the year under report was 6,885 as against 16,107 last year. There was therefore a decrease of 9,222 which is due to scanty rainfall this year.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Expenditure.

117. The expenditure incurred on works through the agency of the Public Works Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,56,131 as against Rs. 3,95,563 of the previous year, and the cost of the establishments employed therein was Rs. 19,263 as against Rs. 15,053 last year. The percentage of establishment charges to the cost of work comes to 4·2 as against 3·8 of 1917–18.

A. Original works executed during the year fall under the following heads:—

	1917–18.	1918–19.
Buildings.	2,14,864	2,02,730
Roads.	24,038	56,729
Irrigation works.	45,382	1,14,532
Harbour works.	6,468	2,686
Reclamation works and Miscellaneous.	37,858	17,241
B. Repairs executed may be grouped thus:—		
Repairs to buildings.	28,678	24,122
,, roads.	26,650	28,521
,, irrigation works.	8,485	7,190
,, harbour works.	209	82
,, reclamation works and ,, miscellaneous.	949	Nil.
C. Miscellaneous	1,982	2,298
	3,95,563	4,56,131.

118. The State has its own Darbar Postal service for official facilities in addition to the Government Post Offices. *Post.*

119. There is no mint now. The one that was started in A. D. 1570 was abolished during the minority of Jam Shri Jassaji while the State was under British administration. *Mint.*

120. Progress in this direction has been very satisfactory. Several dams and bunds started last year have been completed, specially those at Bhadthar, Paneli, Sani, Parewalla, Kileshwar, Asiavadar, Dhulkot and Rinjpur. All these and other works afforded very convenient labour to the needy and were well availed of by them. *Irrigation and reclamation works.*

121. There were 48 Jagirs of the income of Rs. 21,462 under management at the commencement of the year. There was no addition during the year, while one Jagir of the annual income of Rs. 300 was removed from the list, leaving 47 Jagirs of the income of Rs. 21,162 to be managed at the close of the year. *Management of Jagirs.*

122. There were 39 claims pending disposal at the end of the year. No new claim was registered during the year. 18 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 21. *Claims disposed of.*

123. Liquidation schemes remain to be prepared for 20 estates. *Liquidation schemes.*

During the year Rs. 5,305 have been paid in liquidation of debts against Rs. 2,404 paid last year.

124. The cost of the establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 1,442 giving a percentage of 6·75 on the income of the estates against Rs. 1,243 and 5·75 of the previous year. *Cost.*

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

125. The Customs Department is concerned with the following sources of revenue:— *Sources of revenue.*

(1) Customs proper:—exports and imports by land and sea.
(2) Salt.
(3) Chila-Vero, Pindara Kund, proceeds of Cher etc.
(4) Opium.
(5) Abkari.
(6) Tobacco.
(7) Fisheries and other miscellaneous receipts.

126. There are 32 Bundars at present. Of these, the important ones are Jamnagar, Salaya and Jodiya; while Rozi Nawabundar, Bed, Lamba, Pindara and Jhinjuda are of minor importance. *Ports.*

127. The following figures show the customs revenue realised in the year of report:— *Customs revenue.*

	1917–18.	1918–19
(1) Customs pure.	3,66,412	5,23,005
(2) Pindara Kund and Chilo.	3,493	3,122
(3) Salt.	43,075	59,148
(4) Opium.	25,787	29,727
(5) Abkari.	29,278	26,373
(6) Tobacco.	90,966	76,844
	5,59,011	7,18,219

Sea imports. 128. The total value of imports by sea during the year was Rs. 1,19,89,363 as against 58,72,866 of the previous year.

The increase is accounted for by the high prices of food grains, cotton-seeds, joggery, betelnuts, cocoanuts, tobacco, spices and Teel, passing of wool from Bhuj via Bedi Bunder, on account of fewer visits of the coasting steamer.

Sea exports. 129. The value of exports by sea was Rs. 56,13,565 against Rs. 25,23,572 of the previous year.

The following figures will give an idea of the course of trade in the State during the past ten years.

Year.	Value of sea imports.	Value of sea exports.
1908—09	42,46,516	24,67,480
1909—10	41,98,289	21,26,482
1910—11	44,91,886	21,33,731
1911—12	57,21,594	16,55,807
1912—13	49,67,756	11,86,506
1913—14	49,89,336	30,48,639
1914—15	53,66,731	42,32,709
1915—16	59,03,812	20,70,546
1916—17	63,94,109	21,41,432
1917—18	58,72,866	25,23,572
1918—19	1,19,89,363	56,13,565

Value of land imports and exports. 130. The following table shows the value of imports and exports by land during the past ten years.

Year.	Value of land imports.	Value of land exports.
1908—09	7,22,858	7,600
1909—10	6,52,274	12,812
1910—11	7,10,596	16,394
1911—12	5,26,148	14,086
1912—13	7,59,192	26,776
1913—14	7,20,946	13,471
1914—15	7,71,588	9,513
1915—16	7,68,310	11,603
1916—17	9,48,405	98,490
1917—18	12,87,781	1,26,335
1918—19	50,28,183	7,67,092

There appears a considerable increase in the value of land imports as well as exports. The increase in imports is due to the fact, that, owing to war, steamers and ships were not available in sufficient numbers for traffic and consequently, many articles were brought by land; and further, there was no produce of cereals for home consumption and those had to be brought from outside. The increase in exports is explained by high prevailing values of all articles, which is also a factor in sending up figures of import.

Salt works.

131. Salt is manufactured at Dhichda (Jamnagar), Hadiana and Gurgadh; at the first two places from brine-wells and the last from sea water. The salt works are managed departmentally.

Chilo.

132. Chilo is a tax on pilgrims going to Dwarka. It is collected at a certain fixed rate at Rawal, Gandhvi, Bhogat, Gaga, Gurgadh and Pindara. The revenue is farmed out for 3 years for Rs. 5,001 annually.

Pindara Kund.

133. This tax is levied from pilgrims who bathe in the Kund at Pindara. The receipts collected during the year amounted to Rs. 1,330 against Rs. 1,333 last year.

Opium.

134. Opium is sold under the contract system; and the sale during the year under report amounted to 2,631 lbs. as against 2,518 lbs. last year.

Abkari.

135. This revenue is farmed out for an annual amount of Rs. 15,000 for five years.

Light-houses.

136. There are four light-houses:—at Rozi, Pirotan, Kalubhar and Jodiya. Besides these, there are beacons and poles to mark shoals etc. The Kalubhar light-house is under repairs: temporary lighting is done while the repairs are progressing.

Ijaras.

137. The following table shows the number of Ijaras given by the Customs Department.

Ijara.	Income per year in Rupees.	Period for which farmed out-years.	Date of termination.
Chilo	5,001	3	30-6-1919
Opium	21,501	1	30-6-1919
Abkari	15,000	5	30-6-1923
Tobacco	95,501	3	31-8-1921
Ganja, Bhang & Charas	1,651	1	30-6-1919
Chandul	252	1	30-6-1919
Ghee-Gol Sanad	1,731	1	30-6-1919
Ijara for fishing out in high water	1,001	1	4-3-1920
Ijara for selling betel leaves	7,401	1	14-8-1919
Conches	1,100	1	24-3-1919

Sailing ships.

138. The number of ships owned by the subjects of the State at the end of the last year was 399. Four ships were either wrecked or sold off and 34 new ships were either built or purchased during the year. There were thus 429 ships at the end of the year. The number of ships that visited the ports of the State was 863 loaded and 1,960 empty as against 1,217 and 1,685 respectively last year.

Look-out station at Rozi.

139. At the request of Government and as a temporary cautionary measure during the continuance of the European War, a look-out station was maintained at Rozi at a cost of Rs. 2,541 per year from 1917 till 23rd December 1918, when it was withdrawn, after the armistice was signed.

Cher wood jungles.

140. The number of the jungles remained the same as last year. The jungles are farmed out by rotation for fuel and the contractor gives the State one-third of the total quantity of wood farmed out. The contract fetched Rs. 3,552 during the year against Rs. 4,760 last year.

Chapter V.

Revenue and Finance.

Income.

141. The total revenue from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 46,90,387 as against Rs. 51,02,402 in the past year.

A comparison of the figures of revenue since 1903–04 with those during the present regime will show the situation then and now.

Year.	Revenue Rs.	
1903–04	28,84,210	
1904–05	19,69,584	
1905–06	19,06,212	
1906–07	24,47,539	
1907–08	26,07,562	
1908–09	27,45,053	
1909–10	25,84,347	Lean year and fodder scarcity.
1910–11	29,34,555	
1911–12	20,19,830	Famine year.
1912–13	29,86,922	
1913–14	35,75,242	
1914–15	38,65,718	
1915–16	29,87,202	Year of scarcity and fodder famine.
1916–17	48,23,439	
1917–18	51,02,402	
1918–19	46,90,337	Famine year.

The figures for the years from 1903–04 to 1907–08 relate to the concluding year and a half of the British administration and three years and a half of the late Jam Saheb's rule.

Expenditure.

142. Ordinary expenditure during the year has amounted to Rs. 50,14,764, the increase being due to a heavy famine programme and relief measures.

The particulars of receipts and expenditure under the various heads are given in appendix XXII.

Audit of accounts.

143. 290 Tachans were made, recording 4,305 audit objections, which involved Rs. 47,056. 236 Tachans were disposed of, bringing in Rs. 39,859; of these 60 were faultless and 176 contained discrepancies and were finally closed on receipt of satisfactory explanations from the defaulting parties, or on errors being rectified and the short recoveries being credited to proper heads of revenue. 4,185 Dafters have been audited, of which 3,013 have been disposed of and 1,172 are awaiting disposal.

Chapter VI.

Medical Institutions.

Number of medical institutions.

144. The Medical Institutions in the State were 3 hospitals and 11 dispensaries.

Hospitals.

145. The Jubilee Hospital in Jamnagar accommodates 60 in-patients and has attached to it, an outdoor dispensary lodged in a handsome building donated by Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal Esq., C. I. E., Bai Monghibai Hospital at Khambhalia accommodates 12 in-patients and dispenses out-door relief.

Ram Rax Hospital at Jodiya accommodates 8 in-patients and dispenses out-door relief.

Dispensaries.

146. A. City Division:–(1) The City Dispensary gives out-door relief only.

(2) The Jail Dispensary serves the jail and the Infantry lines.

(3) The Imperial Service Lancers Dispensary accommodates four in-patients.

B. Mahal Division:—There are dispensaries in the following Mahal head-quarters:—

Bhanwad, Kandorna, Lalpur, Atkot, Kalawad, Kalyanpur, Jam Jodhpur, Paddhari.

These eight dispensaries are not provided with in-patients' wards. When funds are available a beginning will be made in this direction with the most populous Mahal and this form of relief will be extended to the other Mahals as exigencies require.

Total number of patients treated.

147. The total number of patients treated during the year under report in the hospitals and dispensaries in the State was 84,673 as against 97,187 of the previous year of which 1,467 were treated as in-patients against 1,321 of the last year. Of the total number of in-door patients 941 were discharged as cured, 423 were absent, 39 died and 59 were undergoing treatment at the end of the year against 474,80,23 and 44 respectively in the year 1917–18.

Operations performed in the Jubilee Hospital.

148. The sub-joined table shows the nature and the number of operations performed at the Jubilee Hospital during the past three years.

Table showing the number and nature of operations performed during the past three years in the Jubilee Hospital, Jamnagar.

Years.	Details of operations.																	
	Removal of tumours.	Amputation of limbs.	Removal of stones from bladder.		Operations on eye and its appendages.			Obstetric operations.			Operations on bones and joints.	Radical cure for hydrocele.	Removal of piles.		Other operations.	Total number of operations.	
			By cutting.	By crushing	Removal of cataract.	Making of artificial pupil.	Other important operations on eye.	Craniotomy.	Version.	Natural labour conducted.			By ligature.	By excision.			
1916—17	2	12	8	4	42	6	4	2	1	1	14	6	2	0	599	703	
1917—18	23	5	4	7	50	4	9	0	2	1	29	7	3	3	603	750	
1918—19	12	4	13	2	12	2	3	2	3	0	36	1	1	1	490	582	

Average attendance.

149. The daily average attendance in all the medical institutions was 1,008·96 against 1,197 of the previous year.

Operations.

150. The total number of operations performed during the year in all the medical institutions was 2,247 of which 106 were major against 137 of the last year.

The following table shows the details of the operations in the different institutions:—

	No.	of which major.
Jubilee Hospital	582	82
Monghi Bai Hospital, Khambhalia ...	233	6
Ram Rax Hospital, Jodiya	214	14
Dispensaries in Jamnagar	416	0
Mahal Dispensaries	798	0

Prevailing diseases.

151. The prevailing diseases during the year in the order of their numbers were skin and eye diseases, malarial fever, digestive and respiratory disturbances, the latter consequent on the prevalence of influenza.

Post mortem examination and medico-legal cases.

152. Medico-legal work:–During the year under review 20 post mortem examinations were performed: 7 at Jodiya, 4 at Khambhalia, 2 each at Kalawad, Lalpur and Kandorna and 1 each at Bhanwad, Atkot, Paddhari; 310 medico-legal cases were attended to and in 76 cases Medical Officers had to give evidence.

Veterinary Hospital.

153. Veterinary Department:–The number of animals treated at the State Veterinary Hospital and the Imperial Service Lancers Hospital was 1,696 against 2,323 of the last year. The total number of operations performed during the year was 102 of which 16 were for castration, of which none proved fatal. It is gratifying to note that a new hospital is to be erected outside the city as such a centrally situated institution would be convenient for His Highness's stables also.

Public health.

154. The total number of deaths during the year in the whole State was 22,054 against 9,301. The death rate per mille of population was 63·11 against 26·61 of the last year. The increase in death-rate is mainly due to the prevalence of severe epidemic of influenza in almost all the villages of the State during October and November last. The total annual mortality in Jamnagar was 1,835 against 1,973 of the last year, thus giving a per mille rate of 40·88 against 43·93 of the past year.

Epidemics.

155. During the year there was a regular wave of an accursed epidemic commonly known as influenza in the whole of India and Jamnagar had its share.

(*a*) Influenza–The whole State:-not one village escaped. The total approximate mortality was 10,940.

(*b*) Plague:–In all 7 villages besides the city of Jamnagar were infected with plague. The total number of cases in the whole State was 430 of which 391 died. In the city itself 138 cases were registered of which 122 died.

(*c*) Small-pox:–It appeared in 12 villages. In all 111 cases occurred of which 16 proved fatal.

(*d*) Cholera:–There was no cholera during the year.

Vital statistics.

156. The total number of births in the whole State during the year was 8,009 against 9,195 the rate per mille being 22·92 against 26·31 of the last year. The number of births in the Jamnagar city itself during the year was 1,930. It is hoped that the vital questions of reducing the death–rate and of making a wider gulf between figures of deaths and those of births will be taken up by the Advisory Council erelong for discussion and necessary action in this direction.

Vaccination.

157. For purposes of vaccination, the State is divided into 7 circles to each of which, one vaccinator is attached. In addition to these 7 vaccinators there are two relieving vaccinators.

During the year under report 9,928 primary vaccinations and 274 re-vaccinations were performed as against 11,741 and 355 respectively of the past year, showing a decrease of 1,813 primary and 81 re-vaccinations. The decrease is partly due to the prevalence of plague here and there and mostly due to that of influenza which necessitated absolute stoppage of vaccination work for more than two months. Out of 9,928 primary and 274 re–vaccinations 9,886 and 244 were successful giving a percentage of 99·57 and 89·05 against 99·56 and 89·57 respectively of the past year.

Precautionary measures adopted.

158. As already noted, small–pox appeared in 12 villages. The incidence of mortality amongst the protected 72 was 9 and amongst the unprotected 23 was 9, giving a percentage of 12·5 and 30·4 respectively. In 6 places out of 12 the disease was imported from Karachi, Berar, and some villages of the boundary states while in the rest 6, with the exception of 2 where the disease appeared de novo, it spread from these villages. Whenever the disease appeared within ten miles' radius of the Agency Circle, immediate information was given to the Agency Vaccinator and the Agency Surgeon and remedial measures were adopted to arrest the spread of the disease.

Belgaum glycerinated lymph.

159. Belgaum glycerinated lymph has been introduced in the State for the last 4 years and the result has been very satisfactory as it does away with calf vaccination and saves a person an amount of worry in the form of carrying the child from village to village.

Cost of vaccination department.

160. The total expenditure including the pay of the inspectors, vaccinators and peons, travelling allowances, contingencies etc. amounted to Rs. 5,997–2–9, giving an average cost of Re. 0–9–5·6 per each successful case as against Re. 0–6–8·3 of the past year.

Village visits.

161. The towns and villages were visited as under:—

	1917–18.	1918–19.
By the Chief Medical Officer and Veterinary Superintendent	6	83
By the Inspector of vaccination	329	284
By the vaccinators	695	674

Sanitary condition.

162. The sanitary condition of Jamnagar is not so bad as it used to be before the City Improvement was taken in hand. It is a joy to note that the improvement is being vigorously pushed on. Sanitation in Mahals shows better conditions since the inception of Municipal Government.

Needs fulfilled.

163. A post mortem room has been newly erected and a ward for low caste patients is in course of construction.

On the recommendation of the Chief Medical Officer, His Highness sanctioned a liberal revision of pay and grades, for Assistant Surgeons and Sub-assistant Surgeons serving in the department.

Cost of medical and veterinary institutions.

164. The total cost of the Medical and Veterinary Departments in the State was 80,878 against 67,054 in the previous year.

Chapter VII.

Education.

Personnel.

165. Mr. Bhagwandas M. Doshi, B. A., S. T. C. D., was in charge of the Department throughout the year. As mentioned in the last year's report the Educational Inspector was freed from regular teaching work and had no direct connection with the High School which was managed by the Head Master Mr. Manishankar A. Raval, B. A., S. T. C.

Statistics.

166. The Nawanagar State consists of 689 towns and villages with an area of 3,791·3 sq. miles and a population of 3,49,400 souls. Out of these villages, 140 have in all 195 recognised schools with 16,480 pupils while 46 villages have unrecognised schools with 2,190 pupils. Over and above this as many as 70 villages avail themselves of the neighbouring schools within walking distance. The total number of recognised schools rose from 187 to 195 and the total number of pupils on the rolls was 16,480 showing an increase of 824 pupils on the previous year's figures: of these 3,109 were girls. The continued progress is visible inspite of the adverse effects of plague and influenza.

Institutions.

167. The distribution of the schools is as under:—

160 Boys' primary (129 State 22 grant-in-aid, and 9 private).

18 Girls' primary (17 State and 1 private).

1 Boys' High School.

2 Anglo-vernacular Schools.

5 Middle schools (3 private and 2 State).

9 English classes.

The education in State schools is free and voluntary. The percentage of pupils to population is about 5·3 while the percentage of school going age under instruction is approximately 36

The High School.

168. The High School teaches from the fourth standard upwards and had on its rolls 404 pupils as against 441 in the preceding year. The average monthly number on the rolls was 384 and attendance 339 against 421 and 369 respectively in the preceding year.

The matriculation examination.

169. The High School sent up 38 students for the Matriculation Examination held in March, 1918, of whom 32 came out successful as declared by the University in June, 1918. The percentage of passes was 84·2 as against 52·8 of the last year which compared very favourably with an average percentage given by the University.

The school-leaving examination.

170. This examination which is to serve the purpose of the Matriculation and the School Final jointly was for the first time held in April last. The High School sent up 25 pupils of whom 20 passed. These results are

splendid so far as the percentage is concerned, and reflect much credit on the teaching staff responsible for the coaching of the higher standards in the High School.

The High School laboratory and library.

171. The school possesses a well-furnished laboratory and liberal sums are allotted for keeping it up to the mark.

The school also maintains two libraries-one for teachers and another for boys; the latter is very freely made use of.

Physical and moral education.

172. Physical exercise is one of the strong points of this institution. It is compulsory on all boys. 'Sound body, sound mind' is the doctrine which is always before the authorities who have made this compulsion. An extra post of assistant cricket coach on Rs. 50 was created. The school did exceptionally well at the Hardinge Athletic Challenge Cup Competition in Kathiawar in February last by winning the Championship for the year and coming first in as many as 5 events. In appreciation of this feat, His Highness was pleased to give the boys a liberal treat and extra prizes worth Rs. 200.

Nor is moral side of the education neglected. Every class has its turn of a lesson every week from the selected literature, every morning prayers are offered before commencing school work and the competition at the Sanatan Dharma examination is another source of encouraging the study of religious scriptures. Among other activities of the school, the Drawing Class, excursions to the State gardens and the harbour, Students' Education Encouraging Society, Prefect System, Students' Co-operative Society, Debating Society and a series of lectures on various subjects are items which add to its usefulness. The boys have shown a healthy spirit of comradeship in collecting funds for charitable objects and in joining the Volunteer Corps for supplying medicine and milk to the suffering at the time of the epidemic of influenza.

On the whole the school had a very successful year and this was in no small measure due to the kind solicitude evinced for its welfare by His Highness. The Head Master in gratefully acknowledging this observes "This institution is deeply indebted to His Highness on account of the generosity and condescension graciously shown to it on several occasions during the course of the year."

Middle Schools.

173. There are three Middle Schools in Jamnagar proper and they serve as feeder institutions of the High School. They contributed 119 boys to it. Different Mahals maintain 13 Middle Schools of which 2 teach upto the fifth standard and there is a possibility of increasing their scope by raising them in course of time to the High School standard. During the year under review one English Class was opened and one of the existing ones was taken over by the State from private management. The moffusil classes sent 22 students to the local High School besides several others diverted to other High Schools. Four of these schools are conducted by the State, the rest being the outcome of local charities. During the inspection tour made by the Educational Inspector he was struck with the unsatisfactory nature of the

system of private classes and with a treble object of encouraging a start in the direction, giving longer life, and increasing efficiency thereof he submitted proposals for introducing a grant-in-aid system for the benefit of the English Classes. These proposals have been sanctioned and almost all of these classes have been given grants from the State. The total cost to the State on this account comes to about Rs. 10,000.

Primary education.

174. There were 178 schools as against 171 last year, showing an addition of 7 schools. Of these 160 are boys' schools-129 State, 22 grant-in-aid and 9 private-with 13,371 boys on the rolls.

The staff consists of 488 persons of whom only 67 are trained teachers. The long standing complaint of the paucity of trained hands was inquired into and as a first remedy thereof, pay and prospects of teachers have been improved. This liberal policy is responsible for getting the services of 8 more trained hands. The expenditure on account of Primary Schools comes to Rs. 70,770.

There are 18 girls' Primary Schools and the total number of girls under instruction in these schools is 2,452. Besides 557 girls receive education in Composite Schools. It is gratifying to note that a tendency to educate girls in the higher primary stage is steadily gaining ground and it is confidently hoped that the Lady Hardinge Girls' High School under contemplation will act as a powerful stimulus in this direction and it will, doubtless, serve as one of the most enduring achievements of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb's rule. Upto last year there were no facilities for English education for girls but during the year under review a beginning has been made in the direction by opening a class in the local girls' school No. 1. By the time the Lady Hardinge Girls' High School building is ready, this is expected to have prospered sufficiently to enable the institution to begin work with good material.

Special education.

175. Under this head comes the following :—

The Drawing Class—It is attached to the High School and is doing useful work for several years past.

Sanskrit Pathshalas—One is a State maintained institution in Jamnagar and the other is the result of private munificence at Khambhalia. The total number at these institutions was 60.

Vedshala—This is a grant-in-aid institution in the city of Jamnagar, teaching the three Vedas (Rik, Yajus and Sama) with special attention to ritual mantras, accent etc. During the year under report the grant has been raised from Rs. 240 to Rs. 500. There were 49 pupils at the close of the year.

School for defectives—This is a grant-in-aid institution in the city proper. The number on the rolls is 9. Whether these defectives can receive any technical or useful institution is enagaging the attention of the Educational Inspector.

Orphanages—A very useful institution in the heart of the capital started and managed by Mahanta Ramprasadji after his late Guru Anada Bawa is being fostered by the solicitude of His Highness the Maharaja Jam

Saheb. It has grown to be an unique one. The inmates receive advantages of a residential boarding school as also instruction in various handicrafts such as weaving, embroidery, knitting, cane-work etc.

During the year under review an institution of this type has been started at Khambhalia with 7 orphans after the name of Sheth Gordhandas Valji.

Native General Library.

176. This is a semi-state institution. The Educational Inspector is the ex-officio secretary with committees of members-general and executive-to assist him. The State bore an expenditure upto Rs. 545 over it in the last year. During the year 40 new books were purchased. The institution is in sore need of a building of its own.

Backward classes.

177. The total number of Girasia students was 278 and that of the Mahomedans was 3,356. The school for the Antyaja (depressed) classes had on its roll 19 boys.

Higher education.

178. It is making rapid strides and every year the Nawanagar boys win fresh laurels in the various branches of University Education; thanks chiefly to the many and liberal scholarships provided by the State, aggregating to the value of Rs. 3,324. During the year under review a number of these scholarships have been diverted to the less crowded but more important lines such as commerce, agriculture, engineering, and science at the special desire of His Highness.

Hostels and boarding institutions.

179. The following may be enumerated under this head:—

(a) The Girasia Hostel in Jamnagar.
(b) The Lohana Boarding in Jamnagar.
(c) „ „ Khambhalia.
(d) „ „ Jodiya.
(e) „ „ Salaya.
(f) The Bhansali „ Jamnagar.

(a) is a State maintained institution; all the rest are supported by caste enterprize and public charities.

The Girasia Hostel had 43 students on its register of whom 23 were receiving secondary instruction and 10 primary. There were 6 paying boarders and 37 were free. The Hostel is getting popular.

Educational charities.

180 Among various educational charities a special mention may here be made of those of Sheth Abdul Karim Jamal, C. I. E., who maintains in the city one middle school, one madressa, and one girls' school, all big institutions for the Mahomedan boys and girls, and of Sheth Khimji Dayal who has set apart a very handsome sum which is being utilised in building a high school at Jodiya.

Physical education.

181. As noted elsewhere this branch receives special attention in the High School. In other schools also some provision exists. It is by no means neglected. Where there is no gymnasium, boys are put through a daily course of physical drill and indigenous games. However, there appears to be room for improvement. In the city proper the schools are labouring under a grievance of having no central play ground. A modest attempt is

made to coach up boys of the primary schools in some athletic exercises. It will be fitting to note here that the fixing up and carrying through of an extensive programme of sports on festivities such as those in connection with His Highness' birth-day, visits of distinguished guests etc, is no small asset in the cause of this branch of education.

Moral education.

182. With the exception of giving some lessons in the higher standards, no special efforts appear to have been made in this direction. The subject is a contentious one, as opinions of experts differ and no uniform or successful system has yet been devised. Until then, as Mr. Doshi suggests, the only method of inculcating lessons of morality is for the teachers to offer their own personality as a pattern for the boys to see and imitate. The following remarks of Mr. Doshi in this connection will not be out of place. "Moral training is more an affair of the home than that of the school. The problem of home education is the most important but the most difficult to solve. The most important factor that will accelerate it is, however, the education of girls and mothers. It is, therefore, that the measures to push on the cause of female education all round should be vigorous".

Medical inspection.

183. Arrangements exist for medical inspection of schools and their inmates in Taluka towns. It needs to be more searching and suggestive.

School buildings.

184. There are few good school buildings. The Inspector reports that the state of things in this connection needs early attention and His Highness has already approved of several buildings in Jamnagar, to house the English and the vernacular schools. The High School has received a handsome extension in the course of the year.

Expenditure.

185. The total expenditure on education in the State during the year was Rs. 1,08,209 as against Rs. 84,841 last year. The increase in the expenditure is due to the famine allowance of Rs. 3 per head granted to all servants drawing a salary of Rs. 25 and less, as also to the liberal policy of the State followed during the course of the year in the matter of pay and prospects of the ill-paid teachers-a subject which the Educational Inspector placed in the forefront of all his proposals. This has given a much-needed relief to the teachers and resulted in efficiency in a year of stress.

General remarks.

186. The policy of bifurcation of duties enunciated at the close of last year has justified itself. The Head Master of the High School has been able to devote undivided attention to its affairs and to achieve good results in all the branches. The Educational Inspector has been able to make extensive tours and to bring the Department well-nigh into line with British Districts by initiating a vigorous policy of inspection and reform He examined 33 schools and inspected and reinspected 166 schools the total mileage covered being 1,361. What with the revision of pay and prospects, inspection of schools, imparting of model lessons to trained and untrained teachers, holding of teachers' conferences and exchange of ideas and information, Mr. Doshi had a busy time in the first year of his service in this State and has applied his varied experience to the improvement of the general tone of the Department with good effect.

Chapter VIII.

Miscellaneous.

A.—THE JAMNAGAR RAILWAY.

Earnings and expenditure.

187. The total gross earnings of the railway during the year amounted to Rs. 4,94,448-the highest on record-against Rs. 3,74,024 in the previous year, which was also a record, i. e. Rs. 1,20,424 in excess. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 2,21,243 or Rs. 23,724 more than the previous year.

The net earnings are Rs. 2,73,205 against Rs. 1,76,509 i. e. Rs. 96,700 in excess over those of the previous year and give a net return of 11·04 on the capital outlay including suspense. This is the highest dividend ever attained by the railway. The percentage of net earnings for the years after the separation of the control may be given below:—

1911-5·04, 1912-4·22, 1913-1·75 (first quarter), 1913-6·62 (second quarter), 1914-4·62, 1915-6·08, 1916-6·07, 1917-7·28.

B. THE ALIENATION SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Alienation settlement work

188. As stated in the last year's report, the work is finished and it is now left for the diminutive establishment, permanently retained, to keep the records, and registers, carry out amendments and alterations when the holdings change hands etc.

C. ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Accidental deaths.

189. During the year under report, there were 119 accidental deaths including 27 suicides against 41 of the previous year. There were 61 deaths from snake bites against 36 in the previous year.

D. ACCIDENTAL FIRES.

Accidental fires.

190. There were 47 accidental fires during the year under report against 51 in the preceding year, which caused a damage of the value of Rs. 16,025 against Rs. 4,067 in the previous year.

E. ORPHANAGE (ANATH BALASHRAM.)

Anathlalashram.

191. This is an institution for orphans and waifs and is being most energetically and creditably managed by Mahant Shree Ramprasadji. It was originally started by the Mahant Shree as a protective measure in the days of Chhapania and had the support of the well-known citizen of Jamnagar, the late Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji.

In the beginning of the year under report there were 54 boys in

the orphanage. 73 more inmates were admitted during the year. The famine conditions brought many weak children to the Anathashram. 43 were released during the year, 26 died, and the number on the 1st April, 1919, was 101.

There were 10 girls when the year opened, 26 were added during the year, 10 went out, and there were 26 at the end of the year.

An industrial class is attached to this institution, which imparted useful training in the different industries to inmates as under:—

12 in hand weaving.
10 in tailoring.
3 in canèwork.

13 orphans are receiving English, and 30 vernacular education.

The orphans are kept in the institution until they attain the age of 18 in the case of boys and 14 in the case of girls. They are clothed and fed out of the funds of the orphanage and are comfortably housed in a good building, where they are carefully looked after.

192. An annual contribution of Rs. 650 is received by the institution:— *Grants to orphanage.*

Rs. 200 are given by the State.
Rs. 200 are given by the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi.
Rs. 100 are given by the Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji's heirs.
Rs. 100 are given by Sheth Khimji Dayal.
Rs. 50 are given by Sheth Pestonji Merwanji

This sum is distributed among the orphans in cash and clothes at an annual public meeting. The cash donations thus received, remain to the credit of the orphans and are handed over to them when they leave the institution.

A monthly contribution of Rs. 200 is made by the State towards the maintenance of the institution and the following further sums are also contributed annually:—

Rs. 300 by the Jodhpur (Marwar) State.
Rs. 150 by the Dhrangadhra State.
Rs 100 by the Vankaner State.
Rs. 80 by Lord Londesborough.
Rs. 25 by Sheth Behramji Fardunji Karaka.
Rs. 15 by K. B. Dr. N. K. Kallianwalla.

F. APANGASHRAM.

(Institution for the Destitute and the Helpless)

193. This institution, which admits, houses and maintains helpless persons, who by reason of incurable diseases, loss of limbs, or other infirmities are incapable of maintaining themselves and have none to support them, *Apangashram.*

is an extremely charitable and useful enterprise, undertaken solely by Sheth Valabhdas Meghji, acting under the will of the late Sheth Hansraj Ladha of Jamnagar. A fine building, situated in a healthy locality opposite the railway station is consecrated to this purpose and there is provision for housing 40 persons at present. The donor has left nothing undone in the matter of providing excellent lodging accommodation to the inmates and their medical examination and treatment. The year opened with 14 inmates, 37 were added during the year, 10 left, 5 died, and at the end of the year, there were 36 inmates on the rolls.

The monthly expenses amounted to Rs 305. This donor has left a rather singular condition in his will, which prohibits the receipts of donations, gifts or outside help.

G. PRINTING PRESSES.

State printing press.

194. The State Printing Press is worked by an oil engine. It executes all the printing work belonging to the State including the printing of State stamps. It publishes a fortnightly State Gazette.

Receipt and expenditure.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,480 against Rs. 5,336 in the preceding year and the expenditure to Rs. 17,713 against Rs. 11,150.

Private printing presses.

195. There are five other printing presses in the State besides the Jamnagar Railway Press. One of these publishes a bi-monthly periodical containing advertisements relating to the Ayurvedic medicines of Vaidya Shastri Manishankar Govindji, while another has a quarterly publication, dealing with religious matters of the Audich Gadhia Brahmin Samaj. A third publishes a monthly pamphlet named "Dahapan". The rest execute job work excepting one which publishes Jain religious books.

H. STATIONERY.

Stationery.

196. A sufficient quantity of stationery is purchased annually from wholesale dealers and stocked, for issue according to the requirements of the different departments of the State. During the year Rs. 20,513 were expended as compared with Rs. 14,189 in the previous year, while Rs. 30,803 were the receipts from the sale of stationery, form, etc., against Rs. 19,443 of the previous year.

I. HORTICULTURE.

The gardens.

197. The State maintains a number of gardens in the city, which cost during the year under report Rs. 92,962.

The Lakhota gardens are in progress and the city banks of the tank are being turned into a long pleasure ground, with ample lawns and beautiful flower beds. The avenue leading to the Lal Bungalow outside the

city already presents an appearance of very successful garden-making and the public are making free use of these gardens and are found there in numbers every day enjoying their evenings in the pleasant surroundings that a tank surmounted by a well-laid garden naturally supplies.

The Tulsidas Vadi is engaging the attention of the Head Gardener who has divided it into two sections, the fruit section and the vegetable section. During the year, many English as well as country vegetables were successfully grown in this garden. Vegetables were supplied to the Huzur Bungalow, as well as to the Bardashi and Camp Departments. Besides, permanent customers were secured and a stall was maintained in the vegetable market for many months.

Large plots of the Cambridge House gardens are put under cultivation and five hundred graft mangoes are planted, along with a hundred "Royal George" seedless orange trees. The experiment has been a decided success. Mr. Mandke, the energetic officer in charge of the gardens, complains that this year was of unprecedented troubles to him and to his gardens owing to want of water. Yet he is to be warmly congratulated when he shows remarkable results in vegetable growing which he introduced in the Tulsidas gardens, the Cambridge House gardens and the Vasantvadi, two years ago. He reports that the income derived from this venture was Rs. 3,000 in the past year; whereas in the year under report it went up to nearly Rs. 10,000.

Two flower-shows were held this year under the direction of His Highness and prizes were distributed to successful Malis, after an examination of their gardens.

J. MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

Ginning factories.

198. The number of ginning factories in the State during the year was 11. Of these, two are at Kalawad and one each at Paddhari, Jam Jodhpur, Salaya, Khambhalia, Atkot, Amran, Khijadia, Rawal, and Vansjalia. With the exception of the one at Khambhalia which gins aloe fibres, these factories gin cotton.

K. PEARL FISHERIES.

Pearl fisheries.

199. There are about 40 oyster rocks forming the pearl fisheries of the State, off the coast on the northern portion of the State in the gulf of Cutch. Valuable pearls of all sizes are obtainable from these oyster beds. Besides, smaller varieties of pearls designated "Kansara pearls" which are mostly used for medicinal purposes are also found in shells buried in silt and lying on the sea bed near Pindara and Rozi. Usually Ijaro is given for the collection of these pearls, but this year these also are being worked departmentally.

L. HORSE BREEDING.

Horse breeding

200. There were 8 stallions in the State, viz, 3 in Jamnagar, 2 at the Hill Paddock at Adhia and 3 in the Mahals at Lalpur, Bhanwad and Kalawad Of these 5 are Kathis, 1 Arab, and 2 English thorough-breds.

M. THE HILL PADDOCK AT ADHIA.

Service.

201. 33 mares were served during the year, of which 25 belonged to the State and 8 to private owners.

Brood mares.

202. There were 37 brood mares at the beginning of the year, 2 were received from Jamnagar. Of these 1 died, two were sold, leaving 36 mares at the close of the year..

Young stock.

203. The young stock in the beginning was 41 to which 17 more were added in the year. Of these 10 died, 3 were sent to Jamnagar, leaving 45 at the close of the year.

The total cost of the Hill Paddock at Adhia during the year amounted to Rs. 11,731 as against Rs. 8,582 of the previous year and the receipts were Rs. 161 against Rs. 733 of 1917–18.

N. MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

Motor & electricity.

204. These departments were under the control of Mr. Tomlinson, who has carried on the tradition of Mr. Akroyd's good work, with great zeal and energy.

O. STORAGE OF GRASS.

Storage of grass.

205. The State has adopted and encouraged the storing of grass, as a permanent measure, which has proved a veritable blessing in the present year of famine. The stock was very useful in the year under report, as is shown in the detailed report on the Famine Administration under chapter II.

CONCLUSION.

206. The above is a brief statement of the progress of the administration in the year ended on 31st March 1919. It was a period of much suffering and hardship, and at no time was the guidance of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb Bahadur, more valuable and necessary than during the famine relief measures, which owe their breadth and effectiveness, to stringent directions of His Highness in the early beginning; and the unremitting care and anxiety, which His Highness bestowed on the subject, resulted in liberal programmes of State relief and acted as an incentive to public and private charities noted in chapter II of this report. It may be stated finally that all the Departmental Heads performed their duties with zeal and interest, and to the best of their ability.

Parshuram Ajmera

Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Nawanagar State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel, during the year 1918–1919.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To.	Remarks.
1. K. B. Merwanji Pestonji B. A., L.L.B.	Dewan.	16—2–04	31—3–19	On leave since 1-5-1918.
2. F. C. Nissen Esq., C. E. (Cooper's Hill), L.C.E. (Bombay).	Manager & Engineer-in-Chief, Jamnagar Ry.	24–12–10	do.	
3. Gokalbhai Bapubhai Desai Esq., Bar-at-Law.	Alienation Settlement Officer.	10—9–16	do.	
	Revenue Secretary.	1—7–16	do.	
4. K. B. N. K. Kallianwalla L. M. & S., G.B.V.C.	Chief Medical Officer.	6—1–08	do.	
5. Parshuram B. Junnarkar Esq., B. A., L.L.B.	Political Secretary.	1—7–16	do.	
6. Hirabhai Manibhai Mehta Esq., B.A (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law.	General Secretary.	1—6–17	do.	
7. Bapubhai J. Majmudar Esq., Bar-at-Law.	Sir Nyayadhish.	17—3–12	do.	
8. Somchand K.Shah Esq., B. A., L.L.B.	Chief Revenue Officer.	6—5–14	do.	
9. Vashram K. Mamtora Esq., L. C. E.	State Engineer	6—5–17	31—8–18	
	City Officer.	1—9–18	31—3–19	
10. Gulammahmad B. Munshi Esq., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Vakil in Agent to the Governor's Office	1—8–17	do.	
11. Dayabhai B. Kora, Esqr. L.C.E, etc.	Irrigation & Communication Engineer.	18—3–18	31—8–18	
	State Engineer.	1—9–18	31—3–19	
12. Lt. Ramsinhji Dansinhji Sodha.	Commandant I. S. Lancers.	12—9–05	do.	
13. Mr. Jayashanker Waghji Vyas.	Municipal Officer.	18—4–12	do.	
14. Mr. Dayashanker M. Jani.	Officer-in-Charge of Departments of Commerce & Industry.	22—8–17	do.	
15. Mr. Chhelshanker J. Dave.	Superintendent of Police.	6—4–18	do.	Mr. Mulshanker held charge upto 5-4-18.
16. E. Tomlinson Esq.	Motor Superintendent.	4–12–16	do.	
17. Mr. Shivsinhji Jiyaji..	Forest Superintendent.	1—4–13	do.	
18. Mr. Chhaganlal R. Patel.	Chief Audit Officer & Huzur Account Officer.	23—3–16	do.	
19. Mr. Bhagvandas M. Doshi, B. A.	Educational Inspector.	15—3–18	do.	
20. Mr. Gokalbhai Karsan Sisodia.	Jamdarkhana Superintendent.	21—8–95	do.	
21. Mr. Vithalrao Anandrao Junnarkar.	Chief Customs Officer.	29–12–17	do.	
22. Mr. Harisinhji Ranmalji Vadher.	Bardash Superintendent	27—9–13	do.	
23. Mr. Kalekhan Merabkhan	Commandant Darbari Paltan.	9—4–18	do.	Mr. Chhelshanker held charge upto 8-4-18.

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar State, 1918–1919.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year 1918-19.	Remarks.
1. Hindu Law.	These laws are adapted from British Laws.	Passport Rules.	
2. Mahomedan Law.			
3. Contract Act.			
4. Evidence Act.			
5. Specific Relief Act.			
6. Transfer of Property.			
7. Indian Penal Code.			
8. Criminal Procedure Code.			
9. Whipping Act.			
10. Post and Telegraph Acts			
11. Civil Procedure Code.			
12. Stamp Act			
13. Court Fees Act.			
14. Limitation Act.			
15. Registration Act.			
16 Insolvent Debtor's Act.			
17. Jail Act.			
18. Cattle Pound Act.			
19. Vaccination Act.			
20. Arms Act.			
21. Gambling Act.			
22. Salt Act.			
23. Opium Act.			
24. Abkari Act.			
25. Poisonous Drugs Act.			
26. Treasure Trove Act.			
27. Company's Act.			
28. Boiler Inspection Act.	These are Local Acts.		
29. Village Police Act.			
30. Game Rules.			
31. Tajia Rules.			
32. Slaughter House Act.			
33. Cruelty to Animals Act.			
34. Preservation of Useful Animals Act.			
35. The Eunuchs Act.			
36. Cattle Trespass Act.			
37. Intoxicating Drugs Act.			
38. Act relating to Police Deserters.			
39. Protection of live stock.			
40. Forbidding exposure of sheep and goats.			
41. Prohibition to jump over village hedges.			
42. Rules re giving information of accidental deaths to Police.			
43. Rules re post mortem examination.			
44. Prohibition to kill animals on Hindu religious days.			
45. Building of parapets of wells.			
46. Protection of Orphans.			
47. Plague Rules.			
48. Rules re purchase and sale of Potash.			
49. Rules and regulations about Agar Vatchha Charans.			

Appendix II—*Continued.*

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar State, 1918—1919.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year 1918–19.	Remarks.
50. Rules and regulations about Miyanas.			
51. Rules about State crops.			
52. Rules about sale of animals to butchers			
53. Rules about weights and measures.			
54. Quarantine Rules.			
55. Rules about Provident Funds, Associations etc.			
56. Rules regulating performances of dramas in the city of Jamnagar.			
57. Rules about accidental fires.			
58. Rules regarding the Municipality of the Jamnagar City and its Mahals.			
59. Explosives Act.			
60. Rules about hunting of wild animals and birds.			
61. Rules about cultivation and disposal of Ganja.			
62. Rules about Dharagar Sandhis.			
63. Nawanagar State Census Rules.			
64. Rules about the protection of trees on trunk roads.			
65. City Survey Rules.			
66. Rules about keeping restraint on the Malia Miana Community.	These are Local Acts.		
67. Rules about the Waghers of Pindara and Virpur, Jadejas and Ladaks of Chela and Ladaks of Abha.			
68. Rules for regulating burial grounds.			
69. Alienation Settlement Rules.			
70. Rules for the inspection of boats at different places and Bunders in the maritime limits of the State owing to the prevalence of War.			
71 Rules regarding the control over Printing Presses during the War.			
72. Rules regulating hotels &c. in Jamnagar.			
73. Agriculturists Relief Act.			
74. Wandering Criminal Tribe's Act.			

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Nawanagar State, for the year 1918–1919.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	12	6	...	...	6	12	1	6	...	1	2	9	1,918	
Infantry	153	108	...	...	94	167	1	162 Muzzle Loading	...	6	27	134	31,577	
Imperial Service Troops	147	7	5	1	2	146	1 Squadron	142 M. L. E.	...	4	15	127	1,38,710	
Total...	312	121	5	1	102	325	3	310	...	11	44	270	1,72,205	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1918–1919.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspectors.											
Inspector	1	80	80	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	
do.	1	70	70								
do.	2	60	120								
Chief Constables.											
1st Grade	2	55	110	0	17	0	5	1	26	2	
2nd Grade	5	50	250								
do.	1	45	45								
3rd Grade	8	40	320								
do.	1	35	35								
4th Grade	11	30	330								
Jamadars.											
1st Grade	6	25	150	0	9	0	0	0	19	2	
2nd Grade	15	20	300								
Havaldars	45	16	720	3	13	1	1	1	35	10	
Naiks	65	14	910	2	21	0	11	1	60	24	
L. Naiks	19	12	228								
Constables.											
1st Grade	132	11	1,452	80	264	11	42	0	150	430	
2nd Grade	210	10	2,100								
3rd Grade	238	9	2,142								
Mounted Police.											
Resaldar	1	40	40								
do.	1	30	30								

Dafedars	2	27	54	0	1	0	4	0	3	2
Naiks	1	26	26							
Sowars.										
1st Grade	8	25	200							
2nd Grade	11	24	264	2	15	0	1	1	11	30
3rd Grade	22	23	506							
Camel Sowars.										
1st Grade	14	16-8	231	3	8	0	0	1	3	17
2nd Grade	6	16	96							
Paid Cadets.	6	20	120	1	0	1	6	0	7	0
Do.	1	12	12							
Total...	835	0	10,941 ×12 =1,31,292	19	348	12	72	5	318	517

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1918–1919.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convictions to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nawanagar ...	539	604	501	682	479	672	283	350	157	301	56·4	51·3	59·08	52·08	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1918-1919.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nawanagar State ...	26,702	41,380	9,396	18,651	35·18	45·07	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Nawanagar State, during the year **1918-19.**

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year	Committed during the present year.	Total.					*Imprisonment.* Simple.	*Imprisonment.* Rigorous.	*Imprisonment and Fine.* Simple.	*Imprisonment and Fine.* Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Set free on condition of good behaviour Sec. 562	Total.			Under one month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Offences against public tranquility. ...	...	3	3	2	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Contempt of lawful authority of public servants ...	1	50	51	32	45	51	39	...	...	...	2	37	...	...	39	10	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Relating to weights & measures. ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Affecting public health. ...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murders. ...	3	10	13	4	8	23	5	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	12	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	
Culpable homicide....	1	4	5	6	4	11	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Attempts to murder.	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Causing miscarriage.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hurts &c. ...	25	596	621	476	469	987	75	...	2	1	8	64	...	...	75	905	...	1	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	

| | | |

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1918-1919.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year		Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1918-19.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.			
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.						Cases.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Sir Nyayadhish Court...	31	29	11	69	1	...	...	4	51	85	...	31	43	...	5	6	4	
City F. C. Magistrate Court	831	789	91	205	5	807	...	6	1,189	1,114	892	6	187	...	...	29	12	
Khambhalia do. ...	308	372	12	87	61	210	14	2	279	386	210	89	78	...	3	6	3	
Jodiya do. ...	248	125	21	68	54	103	5	5	312	256	186	8	54	...	...	8	4	
Bhanwad do. ...	248	233	5	56	14	150	12	3	216	240	171	15	53	...	...	1	2	
Kandorna do. ...	113	97	7	24	4	48	...	2	141	85	52	9	24	...	...	...	...	
Atkot do. ...	102	106	...	37	15	18	15	3	84	88	40	...	47	...	1	...	...	
Lalpur do. ...	201	187	...	40	3	81	4	2	233	130	62	11	49	...	4	4	2	
Amran do. ...	97	65	...	13	8	31	1	1	84	54	15	21	18	...	...	...	...	
Kalyanpur do. ...	172	127	3	23	14	79	2	2	160	123	96	...	22	...	2	3	1	
Kalawad do. ...	128	103	...	50	13	18	1	3	80	85	40	6	35	...	...	4	4	
Total...	2,479	2,233	150	672	192	1,545	54	33	2,829	2,646	1,764	196	610	...	15	61	32	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year **1918–1919.**

Tribunals	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred		Further enquiry &c. ordered		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Huzur Court ...	20	2	2	6	6	10	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Sir Nyayadhis Court.	105	1	1	30	30	29	29	42	42	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	
Total...	125	3	3	36	36	39	39	43	43	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Nawanagar State, for the year 1918–1919.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duratoin.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Nyayadhish Court....	91	161	227	239	318	400	157	228	161	172	167472	8	199	32	57	74	29	35	4	16	67	6	139	132411	M. D. 6-25	
Small Cause Court....	9	81	633	446	642	527	561	489	81	38	17452	...	446	...	390	56	...	...	...	138	132	47	172	18271	4—2	
Khambhalia Munsif Court. ...	50	52	239	198	289	250	237	189	52	61	45570	5	180	13	114	45	12	9	...	41	69	13	66	29794	4—2	
Jodiya do. ...	78	88	406	142	484	230	396	156	88	74	25915	2	128	12	81	33	9	5	...	27	82	8	39	34871	5—4	
Bhanwad do. ...	14	14	165	87	179	101	165	81	14	20	12930	1	72	14	50	16	3	3	...	8	49	3	21	7257	3-23	
Kandorana do. ...	14	21	129	62	143	83	122	70	21	13	11331	...	62	...	54	6	...	2	...	7	37	6	20	7000	5—3	
Atkot do. ...	...	1	49	18	49	19	48	19	1	...	1347	...	17	1	14	3	...	...	...	2	9	1	7	1348	1—9	
Lalpur do. ...	32	39	278	116	310	155	271	119	39	36	22374	4	105	7	71	25	6	3	...	30	38	7	44	16827	5-27	
Amran do. ...	3	5	73	26	76	31	71	29	5	2	4605	1	22	3	11	9	2	...	...	7	8	1	13	5475	2-21	
Kalyanpur do. ...	8	18	240	83	248	101	230	88	18	13	6107	1	71	11	57	14	...	...	...	12	39	7	30	5820	3-11	
Kalawad do. ...	2	1	81	38	83	39	82	32	1	7	6671	...	32	6	16	11	4	1	...	1	15	2	14	3700	2—8	
Total...	301	481	2520	1455	2821	193	2340	1500	481	436	321774	22	1334	99	915	292	65	58	4	289	545	101	565	262774	4—1	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1918-1919.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1918-19.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Nyayadhish Court.	105	193	4,75,766	301	179	158767	406	372	634533	213	279	193689	193	93	440844	9	12	72	
Small Cause Court.	9	62	3,678	372	187	9645	381	249	13323	319	245	12996	62	4	327	...	3	1	
Khambhalia Munsiff Court. ...	31	43	15,185	223	207	41445	254	250	56630	211	225	48393	43	25	8237	3	7	15	
Jodiya do. ...	39	57	38,124	434	173	35318	473	230	73442	416	220	67727	57	10	5715	2	3	5	
Bhanwad do. ...	9	10	2472	124	84	10158	133	94	12630	123	83	5048	10	11	7582	4	2	5	
Kandorana do. ...	26	29	16653	213	46	6408	239	75	23061	210	66	18054	29	9	5007	1	...	8	
Atkot do. ...	1	13	2281	66	26	5558	67	39	7839	54	39	7839	13	...	...	...	...	...	
Lalpur do. ...	29	36	12139	317	191	39478	346	227	51617	310	208	41590	36	19	10027	7	6	6	
Amran do. ...	3	9	3304	167	64	10297	170	73	13601	161	73	13601	9	...	...	...	...	...	
Kalyanpur do. ..	11	56	3167	213	106	7099	224	162	10266	168	159	8861	56	3	1045	...	...	3	
Kalawad do. ...	10	6	402	88	32	6036	98	38	6438	92	34	5243	6	4	1195	1	1	2	
Total..	273	514	573171	2518	1295	330209	2791	1809	903380	2277	1631	423041	514	178	480339	27	34	117	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1918-1919.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Hazur Court. ...	25	84	79	19	104	103	20	27	84	76	22165	7591	13	15	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	7	M.D. 5—8	M.D. 14-21
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	60	41	127	110	187	151	146	112	41	39	38338	26290	84	43	19	13	13	16	16	18	14	22	3-10	0—18
Total...	85	125	206	129	291	254	166	139	125	115	60503	33881	97	58	21	14	15	17	17	21	16	29	4—9	7—19

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1918–1919.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jail Superintendent Office....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	838	0	During the year there were twenty three deaths in the different Jails and Lock-ups due to Influenza.
Central Jail. ...	1	119	355	345	474	138·46	175·62	187	15950	87·65	
Khambhalia Lock-up ...	1	5	227	71	232	4·03	15·18	4	894	23·84	
Jodiya do. ...	1	8	71	53	79	1·25	1·48	0	155	8·70	
Amran do. ...	1	1	12	20	13	·66	·49	0	140	15·06	
Kalawad do. ...	1	0	24	18	24	·48	·76	1	92	6·5	
Kandorana do. ...	1	5	24	37	29	1·48	1·18	1	159	17·57	
Atkot sub-jail.	1	2	51	20	53	·71	3·53	0	243	16·25	
Bhanwad Lock-up. ...	1	1	59	48	60	2·13	2·50	1	155	10·58	
Lalpur do. ...	1	1	46	40	47	3·69	1·24	0	108	7·62	
Kalyanpur do. ...	1	0	59	31	59	·55	1·65	0	81	12·02	
Total...	10	142	928	683	1070	153·44	203·63	194	18815	40·62	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1918–1919.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nawanagar State ...	458	553	341	379	28	25	20	17	57	86	12	46	441	524	238162	400855	8	19	9	10	

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Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1918–19.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mortgage deeds ...	324	1,69,206	670	367	2,87,061	1,159	
Sale deeds ...	28	19,537	791	23	22,404	151	
Wills ...	20	18,475	41	17	...	34	
Money bonds ...	57	26,418	181	85	57,216	333	
Miscellaneous ...	12	4,526	34	32	34,174	145	
Total...	441	2,38,162	1,717	524	4,00,855	1,822	
Deduct expenditure	...	...	537	...	...	570	
Net profit...	...	...	1,180	...	...	1,252	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Nawanagar State; during the year 1918–1919.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Nawanagar.	51,749	92,787	73,057	1,24,806	51,933	1,23,631	1,175	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of Rain-fall in the Nawanagar State, for the year 1918–1919.

State.	Nawanagar.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	
April 1918	0	0	
May 1918	0	0	
June 1918	1	65	
July 1918	0	3	
August 1918	1	14	
September 1918	0	54	
October 1918	0	0	
November 1918	0	0	
December 1918	0	0	
January 1919	0	56	
February 1919	0	0	
March 1919	0	0	
Total.	3	92	
Total of past year.	37	55	
Average of five years.	23	6·6	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains, in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1918-1919.

Article.	During March (past year). Seers per Re.			During March (present year). Seers per Re.			Remarks.
	Mds.	Srs.	Tls.	Mds.	Srs.	Tls.	
Millet	0	14	0	0	8	0	
Wheat	0	14	0	0	8	0	
Juwar	0	20	0	0	8	0	
Urad	0	14	0	0	6	30	
Math	0	23	0	0	8	0	
Mug	0	14	0	0	6	10	
Gram	0	23	0	0	11	0	
Rice	0 to 0	6 to 11	0 to 20	0 to	5 to 11	10 to 0	

PARSHURAM B. JUNNARKAR,
Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works, in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1918-1919.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
New Buildings.							
Palace Buiidings:—							
1. Decorated plastered ceiling in Bhavendra Villas	14,261						
2. Additions and alterations & tennis building in Bhavendra Villas ...	80,005						
3. Cupboard in New Jamdarkhana ...	719						
4. Pillars in Bhavendra Villas	51						
5. Jamdarkhana in Bhavendra Villas ...	215						
6. Billiard room in Bhavendra Villas ...	17,116						
			1,12,367				
Bungalows:—							
1. Kitchens in Lal Bungalow	1,049						
2. Northernside compound wall in Lal Bungalow	4,676						
3. Tennis building in Lal Bungalow ...	6,577						
4. Westernside compound wall in Lal Bungalow	4,427						
5. Parapet (Kongra) on Lal Bungalow Gudh	4,038						
6. French polish in Lal Bungalow ...	4,339						
7. Earth filling in do. front compound	4,354						
8. Additions and alterations in Lal Bungalow	675						
9. Quarters for Head Gardener in Tulsidas Vadi	2,457						
10. Examination rooms in Chief Medical Officer's bungalow	829						
11. Guest House opposite railway station	365						
12. Dispensary, school, kitchens, motor house, railings on eastern wall, sweeper's quarters & police line in Killeshwar Bungalow compound	39,504						
13. Shabadi stone pavement in Balachadi Bungalow	2,271						
			75,561				
Hospital Buildings:—							
1. Female ward & railings on Jubilee Hospital compound wall	2,068						
			2,068				
Office Buildings:—							
1. Record room in State Engineer's Office.	402						

Appendix XIX. (Contd.)

Expenditure on Public Works, in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1918–1919.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
2. Manglore roof in State Engineer's Office	27						
3. Water room behind Willingdon Crescent	920						
			1,349				
State Buildings:—							
1. Three rooms for guards in Rozi Vidi ...	998						
2. Engine House at Lakhota tank ...	2,142						
3. Gaushala in Bhana Kothari Building ...	4,301						
4. Engine House in Tulsidas Vadi ...	2,091						
5. Engine House in Lal Bungalow ...	210						
			9,742				
Police Buildings:—							
1. Guard room in Atkot	632						
2. Water Police line in Salaya	1,011						
			1,643				
Total of New Buildings...			2,02,730				
New Roads:—							
1. New road opposite Lal Bungalow ...	3,219						
2. Widening road of outer tank... ...	557						
3. Visama Chowk near outer tank ...	660						
4. Bhanwad causeway	7,191						
5. Causeway on Nagmati river on Vijarkhi road.	2,696						
6. Balachadi road (8 miles)	13.999						
7. Jamnagar Killeshwar road (45 miles) ...	14,682						
8. Jodiya Balachadi road (8 miles) ...	13,725						
			56,729				
New Irrigation Works:—							
1. Canal from Jamnagar outer tank to Tulsidas Vadi	3,972						
2. Raising Vijarkhi tank Bund up to full supply level	2,917						
3. Wells on Dhunvav and Vijarkhi road ...	2,117						
4. Minor tank in Rozi Vidi	2,403						
5. Dhudkot Bund & Canal	17,176						
6. Machonochie Bund in Raval Ghed ...	5,754						
7. Proposed trial pits for Modpur tank ...	1,361						
8. Rinjpur Bund	1,292						
9. Prolonging one and of the Bund over the river Aji near Shampur Madhapur	84						
10. Bund on the river Sani near Asiavadar	46,938						
11. Paneli Bund	1,302						

Appendix XIX (Contd).

Expenditure on Public Works, in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1918–1919.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
12. Kanpur Sherdi Bund	1,068						
13. Retala Kalawad Bund	3,769						
14. Bhadthar Bund	944						
15. Dhola Ghuna Bund at Killeshwar ...	8,022						
16. Parewala Bund	11,619						
17. Raising Bund over the river Rangmati near Dared	3,794						
			1,14,532				
New Harbour Works:—							
1. Kalubhar Lighthouse near Salaya ...	2,686						
			2,686				
New Miscellaneous Works:—							
1. Palace sanitation	7,262						
2. Corrugated iron shed for kitchens near Vijaybhuvan	238						
3. Pump on well near Fitz Gerald House	47						
4. English W. C. in Bhavindra Villas ...	3,038						
5. Brood mares' stables behind Vijay Bhuvan	2.885						
6. Waste weir of the outer tank... ...	1,014						
7. Raising of the outer tank wall ...	10						
8. Puddle wall in the Lakhota tank near Lal Bungalow	492						
9. Tank & roof near Engine House on Lakhota tank	584						
10. Wire netting to the compound of cages for birds in Tulsidas Vadi ...	80						
11. Cages of fowls	300						
12. Water tank at Balachadi	1,291						
			17,241				
Grand total of New works...			3,93,918				
Repairs.							
Buildings:—							
1. Palace buildings			3,041				
2. Bungalows			4,821				
3. Office & Court buildings			3,067				
4. School buildings			2,741				
5. Police & Paltan do.			672				
6. Hospital do.			2,077				
7. Jail do.			654				
8. Charitable do.			457				
9. Agar do.			104				
10. Bunder do.			207				

Appendix XIX. (Contd.)

Expenditure on Public Works, in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1918–1919.

Description of work.	State funds.			Local funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
11. Buildings in the city		2,550					
12. do. district		1,595					
13. Cages		45					
14. Miscellaneous		2,091					
Total of buildings...			24,122				
Road repairs		28,521	28,521				
Irrigation repairs		7,190	7,190				
Harbour do.		82	82				
Miscellaneous:—							
1. Tools and plant		866					
2. Survey charges		75					
3. Miscellaneous		1,357					
			2,298				
Grand Total...	3,93,918	62,213	4,56,131				

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Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1918-19.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.								Ploughs		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	*Buffaloes.* Male	*Buffaloes.* Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Nawanagar State.	1918-19.	78,475	53,525	1,802	29,415	1,796	1,772	569	7,840	2,61,079	25,782	...	648	14,324	

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Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Nawanagar State, during the year 1918-1919.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Chandul.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Nawanagar ...	25	15,001	36	21,501	15	1,651	3	377	79	38,530	

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Appendix XXII

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Nawanagar State, for the year 1918-1919.

Cr.			Dr.		
No.	Items.	Receipts Rupees.	No.	Items.	Expenses Rupees
1	Land Revenue.	31,70,330	1	Palace.	11,61,821
2	Customs.	5,27,841	2	Administration and Finance.	85,311
3	Salt.	59,148	3	Land Revenue.	6,97,625
4	Opium and Abkari.	1,32,807	4	Customs.	48,777
5	Stamps and Registration.	68,803	5	Salt.	17,815
6	Law and Justice.	10,710	6	Opium and Abkari.	200
7	Railway.	4,58,792	7	Stamps and Registration.	8,283
8	Jail.	6,170	8	Law and Justice.	57,570
9	Education.	559	9	Railway.	2,80,958
10	Medical	316	10	Jail.	18,776
11	Public Works.	7,710	11	Education.	1,13,400
12	Minor Departments.	2,47,201	12	Medical.	80,680
			13	Public Works.	4,91,589
	Total...	46,90,387	14	Military.	1,94,376
			15	Police.	1,89,345
			16	Rayasat.	2,91,286
			17	Political.	1,55,602
			18	Dharmada.	1,17,953
			19	Pension.	27,620
			20	Minor Departments.	3,92 875
			21	Unforseen.	5,82,902
				Total...	50,14,764

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Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Nawanagar State, during the year **1918–1919.**

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Jubilee Hospital ...	12,221	806	443	304	18	41	22,635	239·39	
City Dispensary ...	21,769	0	0	0	0	0	5,934	262·9	
Jail ,, ...	334	191	172	2	15	2	1,247	13·96	
Military Line ,, ...	507	159	143	9	3	4	0	11·27	
I. S. Lancers ,, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	
Khambhalia Bai Monghibai Hospital	5,392	152	99	48	1	4	4,147	86·9	
Jodiya Ram Rax Hospital...	8,199	159	84	65	2	8	3,837	94·4	
Bhanwad Dispensary ...	4,800	0	0	0	0	0	2,027	53·23	
Lalpur ,, ...	6,252	0	0	0	0	0	1,769	62·6	
Kalawad ,, ...	4,622	0	0	0	0	0	1,674	53	
Kandórana ,, ...	4,309	0	0	0	0	0	1,788	52·76	
Atkot ,, ...	4,267	0	0	0	0	0	1,681	48·72	
Kalianpur ,, ...	1,585	0	0	0	0	0	1,198	12·84	
Jam–Jodhpur ,, ...	3,871	0	0	0	0	0	1,705	34·36	
Paddhari ,, ...	5,078	0	0	0	0	0	1,476	43·05	
Killeshwar ,, ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,807	0	
Total...	83,206	1,467	941	428	39	59	52,933	1069·42	

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Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Nawanagar State, for the year 1918–1919.

Name.	Population	Births.		Increase	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nawanagar State.	3,49,400	9,195	8,009	0	1,186	9,301	22,054	12,753	0	26·31	22·92	26·61	63·11	

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Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Nawanagar State, for the year 1918–19.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	High school	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School	441	404	368·8	339·3	19,637	0	0	
11	12	Middle School	635	788	519·5	551·6	0	5,019	0	
(1)	(1)	Drawing Class	37	50	34·2	44·2	1,678	0	0	
121	129	Primary Schools for boys	9,503	10,495	7450·7	7356·1	0	0	59,237	
16	17	Do. for girls	2,025	2,124	1768·9	1280·5	0	0	11,533	
149 (1)	159 (1)	Total of Schools maintained by the State	12,641	13,861	10142·1	9571·7	21,315	5,019	70,770	
		Aided Schools								
1	2	Middle Schools	548	557	311·3	450	0	1,000	0	
25	22	Primary do.	931	865	688·1	572·5	0	0	1,828	
26	24	Total of Aided Schools	1,479	1,422	999·4	1022·5	0	1,000	1,828	
175 (1)	183 (1)	Grand Total	14,120	15,283	11141·5	10594·2	21,315	6,019	72,598	

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Political Secretary,
Nawanagar State.

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